

E M B

ELOQUENTÍSSIMO, most eloquent.
EL POÇO, vid. *Póço*.

E L S

ELSINE, the herb pellitory of the wall.

E L V

ELVA's, a city in the province of *Alentejo* in *Portugal*, being the frontier to *Spain*, and three leagues from *Bada-joz*, for which reason it is the best fortify'd place in that kingdom. It is a bishoprick.

ELUDIDO, eluded, put off or evaded artfully.

ELUDIR, to elude, to put off or evade artfully.

ELVIRA, the proper name of a woman us'd in *Spain*. Also the name of one of the gates of the city *Granada*.

EL VISO, vid. *Vífo*.

ELUZE'RO, bright, shining. *Minsb*.

E L Y

ELYSIOS CA'MPOS, the Elysian fields, feign'd by the poets to be the place where the souls of just men liv'd in pleasure, and free from all sense of pain. This name was by some given to the pleasant and fruitful plains of *Beotia*; but others place them in *Spain*, in the province of *Andaluzia*, counted one of the finest in the world.

E M A

EMANA'DO, that has flow'd or proceeded from.

EMANA'R, to flow, to proceed from.

Much us'd in proceedings at law. Lat.

EMANCIPACIÓN, making free.

EMANCIPA'DO, made free, freed from bondage.

EMANCIPA'R, to make free from bondage. Lat.

E M B

EMBAUCA'DO, *Embabucador*, *embabuár*, *embabuqué*, vid. *Embaucado*, *Embaucador*, *Embaucár*, *Embauqué*.

EMBAÇA'DO, surpriz'd, astonish'd, put out of countenance; also made brown.

EMBAÇADOR, one that surprizes, astonishes, puts out of countenance; also that makes things brown.

EMBAÇADURA, surprizing, astonishing, putting out of countenance; also making brown.

EMBAÇA'R, to surprize, to astonish, to put out of countenance; also to make brown.

EMBADURNA'DO, daubed, anointed, smeared.

EMBADURNA'R, to daub, to anoint, to smear. *Jos. Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind.*

EMBAJA'DA, an embassy.

EMBAJA'DO, sent on an embassy.

EMBAJADOR, an ambassador,

EMBAJA'R, to send on an embassy.

E M B

EMBAÍR, *Embaidór*, vid. *Embayr*, *Embaydór*.

EMBALA'DO, made up into a bale.

EMBALA'R, to put up in a bale.

EMBA'LDE, id est, *Enbálde*, in vain, to no purpose.

EMBALSAMA'DO, imbaulm'd.

EMBALSAMADOR, an imbaulmer.

EMBALSAMA'R, to imbaulm. From *balsamo*, balsam.

EMBALSA'DO, watery, full of puddles, boggy.

EMBALSA'R, to make a place full of puddles or boggy. From *bálfa*, a puddle.

EMBARAÇA'DO, incumber'd, intangled, stopped, hindred.

EMBARAÇADOR, a troublesome person.

EMBARAÇA'R, to incumber, to intangle, to stop, to hinder. French *embarasser*.

EMBARA'CO, incumbrance, stopping, intangling, hindrance.

EMBARAÇOSO, incumbring, troublesome, intangling.

EMBARA'DO, *Embarár*, vid. *Envairado*, *Envairár*.

EMBARAZA'DO, *Embarazár*, *embarázo*, vid. *Embaraçado*, *Embaracár*, *Embaraço*.

EMBARBASCA'DO, when the plough sticks at any strong roots in the ground and cannot go through. Met. any intricate business that is hard to go thro' with.

EMBARBASCA'R; Præf. *Embarbásco*, Præt. *Embarbasqué*; to stick in the ground as the plough does against any root, to be gravell'd in business, to intoxicate; also to make fish drunk. Also to dim, to fully, to trouble.

EMBARBASQUE', vid. *Embarbascár*.

EMBARCACION, the shipping off of men or goods; also any sort of vessel.

EMBARCADE'RO, a place to ship off men or goods.

EMBARCA'DO, imbark'd, shipp'd.

EMBARCADURA, the shipping men or goods.

EMBARCA'R, to ship, to imbark. From *bárca*, a vessel.

Embarcarse en un negócio, to imbark in an affair, to ingage one self in it.

EMBARGACIÓN, an embargo, stopping, staying, arresting.

EMBARGA'DO, under an embargo, stopp'd, stay'd, arrested; also bound in body.

EMBARGA'NTE, that which stops, stays or arrests.

No embargante, notwithstanding.

EMBARGA'R; Præf. *Embárgo*, Præt. *Embargué*; to lay an embargo, to arrest, to stop, to stay.

E M B

EMBA'RGO, an embargo, an arrest, a stop, a stay.

Sin embárgo, nevertheless.

EMBARGUE', vid. *Embargár*.

EMBARNIZA'DO, varnish'd.

EMBARNIZADOR, a varnisher.

EMBARNIZADURA, a varnishing.

EMBARNIZA'R, to varnish. From *barniz*, varnish.

EMBARQUE', vid. *Embarcár*.

EMBARRA'DO, daub'd with clay, and thence any thing that is daub'd.

EMEARRADOR, a dauber.

EMEARRADURA, a daubing.

EMBARRA'R, to daub, properly with clay, but us'd for any other daubing. From *barro*, clay.

ENBARVASCA'DO, *Embarvascár*, vid. *Embarbascado*, *Embarbascár*.

EMBASA'DO, *Embásador*, *Embásár*, vid. *Envasado*, *Envasador*, *Envasar*.

EMBASAME'NTOS, a term in architecture for the bases.

EMBA'TE, a beating against a thing, as *Embâte de la mar*, the beating of the sea.

Embâte de la fortuna, crossness of fortune.

EMBATIDO, beaten against, as by the waves, or the like.

EMBATIMIE'NTO, a beating against, as of the water, &c.

EMBATIR, to beat upon, as the waves of the sea, &c. From *batir*, to beat.

EMBAUCA'DO, fool'd, banter'd, cheated; also amaz'd, stupify'd.

EMBAUCADOR, a cheat, a bantering fellow.

EMBAUCAMIE'NTO, bantering, cheating, amazing, stupifying.

EMBAUCA'R; Præf. *Embauco*, Præt. *Embauqué*; to fool, to banter, to cheat, to impose upon, to amaze, to stupify.

EMBAULA'DO, put into a trunk. Met. cram'd into the belly.

EMBAULA'R, to put into a trunk. Met. to cram meat into the belly.

EMBAUQUE', vid. *Embaucár*.

EMBAXA'DA, an embassy.

EMBAXADOR, an ambassador.

EMBA'XO for *Abáxo*, below, beneath.

EMBAY'DO, deceiv'd, impos'd upon.

EMBAYDOR, a cheating imposing fellow.

EMBAYMIE'NTO, deceit, banter.

EMBAY'R, to impose upon, to deceive, to banter.

EMBAZA'DO, *Embazadura*, *embazár*, vid. *Embaçado*, *Embaçaduría*, *Embaçár*.

EMBAZA'RSI, to be surpriz'd or astonish'd, to loose one's breath or pant for breath.

EMFEBE'R, vid. *Embever*.

EMBECADURA, or *Míslo*, in architecture

texture is the space made by the turning off of an arch or vault, and the upright of the wall it rests on.

EMBECECER, *Embegecido*, vid. *Envegecer*, *Envegecido*.

EMBELECO, any thing that surprises or astonishes, and puts a man beside himself.

EMBELESA'DO, vid. *Envelesado*.

EMBEODA'DO, made drunk.

EMBEODA'R, to make drunk. From *beodo*, drunk.

EMBEODE'Z, drunkenness.

EMBERMEJA'DO, made red.

EMBERMEJA'R, to make red. From *bermejo*, red.

EMBERMEJECER, idem.

EMBE'RQUES, the small ropes with which the sails are made fast to the yards, call'd the robbins.

EMBE'S, the wrong side.

EMBESA'DO, in cant is whipt. From *embes* the wrong side, because a man's back suffers.

EMBESTECER, to grow beastly.

EMBESTECIDO, grown beastly.

EMBESTIDO, invested, assaulted.

EMBESTIR, to invest, to attack.

EMBETUNA'R, to tar or to daub.

EMBETUNA'DO, tarr'd or daub'd.

EMBESTIA'DO, become brutal or beastly.

EMBESTIA'R, to become brutal or beastly. From *bestia*, a beast.

EMBEVECE'R; Præf. *Embevesco*, Præt. *Embeveci*, to suck in liquor as a sponge does. Also to forget one's self, or be wrapt up in thinking or gazing on a thing. From *bever*, to drink.

EMBEVE'R, to shrink, to suck in. Lat. *imbibo*.

Embever el tiempo, to spend time.

EMBEVESCE'R, idem.

EMBEVESCIDO, in a rapture.

EMBEVIDO, shrunk, suck'd in.

EMBIADIZO, that may be sent.

EMBIA'DO, sent. Also an envoy.

EMBIA'R, to send.

EMBIDA'R, to vie at cards, to set at hazard. Also to drink to.

Embidar el resto, to throw at all at dice.

Embidar de falso, to throw a levant.

EMBIDIA, envy. Lat. *invidia*.

EMBIDIA DO, envy'd.

EMBIDIA'R, to envy.

EMBIDIOSO, envious.

Prov. *Al embidioso afilasele el gesto, y crecele el ojo*: The envious man's face grows sharp and his eye grows big. That is, envious persons waste away and pine, and their eyes look upon other men's prosperity, as through a magnifying glass.

EMBION, a stroke that sends any thing from it, as a ball, or the like. Also the bird call'd a martin.

EMBITE, vying at any game, setting at hazard; also drinking to, and tasting or assaying.

EMBIUDA'R, to become a widow or widower.

EMBIXA'DO, anointed, greas'd or tallow'd.

EMBIXA'R, to anoint, to daub, to grease, to tallow a ship. The Indians use this term for painting themselves with vermilion.

EMBLANQUECE'R; Præf. *Emblanquesco*, Præt. *Emblanqueci*; to grow white. From *blanco*, white.

EMBLANQUECIDO, grown white.

EMBLANQUECIMIENTO, growing white.

EMBLE'MA, an emblem.

EMBLEMATICO, that which is in the way of emblems.

EMBOBA'DO, *Embobar*, vid. *Embovado*, *Embovar*.

EMBOBECE'R, to turn fool.

EMBOBECIDO, turn'd fool.

EMBOBECIMIENTO, turning fool.

EMBOCADE'RO, the narrow mouth or passage into any thing, or place, as a mouth leading into a bay, or the like.

EMBOCA'DO, that is got into the mouth of the passage.

EMBOCA'R, to get into the mouth of a passage, as the mouth of a bag, or the like. From *boca*, a mouth.

EMBOÇA'DO, muffled up in a cloak.

EMBOÇA'R, to muffle up in a cloak.

Embocar la calle, to come just into the end of a street.

Embocar la bola, to lay a bowle into the iron ring at trucks, or into the port at billiards, or the like.

EMBOCO, a disguise, or rather the muffling up one's self in a cloak not to be known.

EMBOLSA'R, to put into a purse.

EMBOLTO'RIO, a bundle, a pack, a fardle.

EMBOLVEDOR, a roller or wrapper.

EMBOLVE'R; Præf. *Embuélvo*, Præt. *Embolvi*; to wrap up, to roll up. From the Lat. *volvare*, to roll.

Embolver un niño, to dress a child in swaddling clouts.

Embolver un hombre a otro, to wind a man about one's finger, to have an entire ascendant over him.

EMBOLVIMIENTO, a rolling or wrapping.

EMBONA'DO, sheath'd, as a ship.

EMBONA'R, to sheath a ship, which is as it were to case it, with thin boards, and hair and tar laid between

the ship's sides and those boards, which is done only under water, or very little above it, to keep the worms from eating through the planks.

EMBONO, the sheathing of a ship, as above.

EMBÓQUE, the entering into a narrow place, or putting any thing into a narrow entrance.

Tener la bola en el emboque, to play the ball at billiards into the port ready to pass. Met. to be upon the point of compassing an affair.

EMBORLA'DO, full of tassels.

EMBORLADOR, a tassel-maker.

EMBORLA'R, to put tassels to any thing.

EMBORNA'LES, the skupper holes in a ship, which are close to the decks through the ship's sides, through which the water runs out off the decks.

EMBORRACA'R, to lap a fowl in slices of fat bacon to roast it.

EMBORRACHA'DO, made drunk.

EMBORRACHAMIENTO, a making drunk.

EMBORRACHA'R, to make drunk. From *borracho*, drunk.

EMBORRICA'R, to stuff with flocks. From *borra*, flocks.

EMBORRICA'R, to make an ass of one. From *borrico*, an ass.

EMBOSCA'DA, an ambush.

EMBOSCA'DO, lying in ambush, or got into a wood.

EMBOSCA'R; Præf. *Embosco*, Præt. *Embosqué*; to lay an ambush, to get into a wood. From *bósque*, a wood.

EMEOSQUE', vid. *Emboscar*.

EMBOTA'DO, dull, blunted.

EMBOTADOR, one that makes dull or blunt.

EMBOTECE'R, to blunt, to dull.

EMBOTAMIENTO, dulling or blunting.

EMBOTA'R, to dull or blunt. From *boto*, blunt.

EMBOTIJA'DO, swollen with passion, or as children with crying.

EMBOTIJA'RSE, to swell with anger, to be in a fret, to swell the cheeks with crying, as children do. From *botija*, a bottle.

EMBOVA'DO, turn'd fool, or gazing like a fool.

EMBOVA'RSE, to turn fool, or stand gazing like a fool.

EMBOVECE'R; Præf. *Embovesco*, Præt. *Emboveci*; to turn fool, to stand like a fool surpriz'd. From *bóvo*, a fool.

EMBOVECIDO, turn'd fool.

EMBOVECIMIENTO, folly, turning fool.

E M B

EMBRACA'DO, held on the arm, or clasp'd with the arm.
 EMBRACADURA, clasping in the arm; also the hold of a shield or buckler.
 EMBRACA'R, to clasp with the arm, or hold on the arm. From *bráço*, an arm.
 Embraçar el escudo, to fix the buckler to the arm, by running the arm through the rings on the inside of it.
 EMBRAVECE'R; Præf. *Embravéscó*, Præt. *Embravecí*; to grow or make fierce. From *brávo*, wild or fierce.
 EMBRAVECÍDO, grown fierce or furious.
 EMBRAVECIMIE'NTO, fierceness, fury.
 EMBREA'DO, tarred like a ship.
 EMBREADOR, he that tars ships.
 EMBREA'DURA, tarring.
 EMBREA'R, to tar. From *bréa*, tar.
 EMBREGA'RSE, Obs. to run one's self into a quarrel.
 EMBREÑA'DO, hid, or thrust into the briars.
 EMBREÑA'R, to hide or thrust into the briars.
 EMBRIAGA'DO, drunk.
 EMBRIAGA'R; Præf. *Embriágo*, Præt. *Embriagué*; to make drunk. Corrupt from the Latin *inebriare*.
 EMBRIA'CO, drunk.
 EMBRIAGUE', vid. *Embriagár*.
 EMBRIAGUE'Z, drunkenness.
 EMBRÍON, the embryo, the child before it is form'd in the womb. Met. any abortive conception of the mind.
 EMBROCA'DO, pour'd on; also slipped, slid. Also full of small nails.
 EMBROCA'R; Præf. *Embrocó*, Præt. *Embroqué*; to pour on; also to slip, to slide, and to drive full of small nails, as they do country shoes.
 EMBROQUE, vid. *Embrocár*.
 EMBRUTECE'R; Præf. *Embrutéscó*, Præt. *Embrutecí*; to grow brutish, beastly. From *brúto*, a brute beast.
 EMBRUTCÍDO, grown brutish or beastly.
 EMBUCHA'DO, swallow'd, or put into the maw.
 EMBUCHA'R, to swallow or put into the maw.
 EMBÚDO, a tunnel or funnel to pour liquor through.
 EMBÚDOS, in cant, breeches.
 Prov. *Beber con lo ancho del embúdo*, y dar a los otros a beber por lo angosto: To drink out of the broad part of the funnel, and hold the small end for others to drink out of. That is, to be very precise in other men's actions, and loose in one's own.
 EMBUE'LTO, wrapp'd up.

E M M

EMBUE'LVE, *Embuélvo*, vid. *Embol-
 vér*,
 EMBÚSTE, a fly lie, a cheat, an imposition, a falsehood.
 EMBUSTE'RA, or *Embustéro*, a lying prating person, a cheating gossip.
 EMBUTÍDO, stuff'd; also inlay'd work in stone or wood.
 EMBUTIDOR, an inlayer.
 EMBUTIMIE'NTO, inlaying or stuffing.
 EMBUTÍR, to stuff, and to inlay wood or stone.
 E M E
 E'ME, the helm, which is a piece of timber, one end whereof is made fast to the end of the rudder, and the other comes into the ship, by which they steer the ship.
 EME'LGA, the ridge or ground betwixt two furrows. Also a sort of fish.
 EMELGA'DO, land lay'd in ridges.
 EMELGA'R, to lay plow'd land in ridges.
 EMENDA'BLE, that may be mended.
 EMENDADAME'NTE, correctly.
 EMENDA'DO, corrected or amended.
 EMENDADOR, one that corrects or amends.
 EMENDADURA, a correcting or amending.
 EMENDA'R; Præf. *Emiéndó*, Præt. *Emendé*; to correct, to amend.
 EMERÍA, a district in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.
 E M F
 EMFASI, or *Emphasis*, an emphasis, or laying a great stress upon a word or sentence. Greek *emphasis*.
 E M I
 EMIE'NDA, amendment.
 EMIE'NDE, *Emiéndó*, vid. *Emendár*.
 EMÍNA, an ancient measure, formerly call'd *mína*.
 EMINE'NCIA, an eminency, a high place. Also the title given to a cardinal. Lat.
 EMINE'NTE, eminent, lofty, high plac'd, remarkable.
 EMISFERIO, the hemisphere, half the compass of the heavens. Greek *hemisphæron*.
 EMISSÓLE, a sort of dog-fish.
 EMISSA'RIO, an emissary.
 EMISTÍCHO, vid. *Hemistichio*.
 E M M
 EMMADERA'DO, *Emmaderamiénto*, *Emmaderár*, vid. *Emmaderádo*, *Emmaderamiénto*, *Emmaderár*.
 EMMAGRECE'R, *Emmagrecido*, vid. *Emmagrecér*, *Emmagrecido*.

E M P

EMMARAÑA'DO, *Emmarañar*, vid. *Enmarañado*, *Enmarañar*.
 EMMELGA'DO, one that has his teeth thin or standing at a distance from one another. Also ground full of ridges.
 E M O
 EMOCIÓN, trouble, disturbance, emotion.
 EMOLUME'NTO, emolument, advantage, profit.
 EMORÓIDES, the hemorrhoids, being swelling inflammations about the fundament, red and painful, which sometimes send forth blood and matter.
 EMÓS for *Hémos*, we have.
 E M P
 EMPACA'DO, fullen or dogged, so that there is no putting one into humour. See the reason of this word, too long to repeat here, verb. *llamas*.
 EMPACA'RSE, to be fullen or dogged, as above.
 EMPACHADAME'NTE, bashfully; also difficultly, troublesomely.
 EMPACHA'DO, bashful, ashamed; also hinder'd, obstructed.
 EMPACHA'R, to trouble, to obstruct, to disturb; also to put out of countenance.
 EMPA'CHO, bashfulness, shamefacedness; also hindrance, obstruction.
 EMPADRONA'DO, register'd, enter'd upon the roll to pay a tax or duty.
 EMPADRONADOR, he that registers people, or takes their names to pay taxes.
 EMPADRONA'R, to register, to enter upon the roll to pay taxes. From *padre*, a father, because the parents names are set down. *Covar*.
 EMPALAGA'DO, cloy'd with eating.
 EMPALAGAMIE'NTO, a cloying with meat.
 EMPALAGA'R; Præf. *Empalágo*, Præt. *Empalagué*; to cloy with eating. From *paladar*, the palate, where the taste or loathing is made.
 EMPALAGUE', vid. *Empalagár*.
 EMPALA'DO, impal'd.
 EMPALA'R, to impale, that is, to drive a stake through a man from the fundament to the head. A cruel punishment us'd by the *Turks*, and the Christians bordering on them. From *pálo*, a stake.
 EMPALIA'DA, the hanging of a church, street, or publick place for some great solemnity.
 EMPALIA'R, to hang a church, street, or publick place for some solemnity. This word more particularly used in the kingdom of *Valencia*. *Covar*.
 EMPALIZA'DA, the palisadoing that goes round any fortify'd place.
 EMPALIZA'DO?

E M P

EMPALIZA'DO, palisadoed.
 EMPALIZA'R, to palisado; that is, to plant great wooden stakes sharp at the top into the ground before any work, or to cover the avenue to a place.
 EMPANA'DA, a pye; from *pan*, bread.
 EMPANA'R, to put into a pye.
 EMPANADILLA, a little pye.
 EMPANDA'DO, bent, bow'd.
 EMPANDA'R, to bend, to bow. *Minib.*
 EMPANA'DO, full of freckles, as the face; dull'd or fully'd, as a looking-glass with one's breath.
 EMPANA'R, to cover the face with freckles, to fully or dull a looking-glass with the breath. From *páño*, cloth, because it looks as if a cloth were over it.
 EMPANTANA'DO, boggy, or bogg'd.
 EMPANTANA'R, to make or put in a bog, to let out water to drown the country. From *pantano*, a bog.
 EMPAPA'DO, soak'd, steep'd.
 EMPAPA'R, to soak, to steep. From *pápas*, pap, because soaking makes things soft.
 EMPAPELA'DO, paper'd up, wrap'd or put up in paper.
 EMPAPELA'R, to paper, to wrap or put up in paper. From *papel*, paper.
 EMPA'QUE, packing of goods for sea.
 EMPAQUETA'DO, pack'd up.
 EMPAQUETA'R, to pack up.
 EMPA'R, by, even with, side by side; as, *Abierto de par empár*, wide open.
 EMPARAMENTA'DO, hung, or adorn'd with hangings.
 EMPARAMENTA'R, to hang or adorn with hangings.
 EMPARCHA'DO, plaister'd, or that has plaisters on.
 EMPARCHA'R, to plaister, to lay on plaisters. From *párche*, a plaister.
 EMPAREDA'DO, immured, shut up betwixt walls.
 EMPAREDA'R, to immure, to shut up betwixt walls. From *pared*, a wall.
 EMPAREJA'DO, lean'd against, set by the side of another.
 EMPAREJADURA, leaning against, setting by the side of another.
 EMPAREJA'R, to lean against, to set one thing by another, to make them alike. From *par*, equal.
 EMPARENTA'DO, of kin; also one that has much kindred.
 EMPARENTA'R, to contract kindred.
 EMPAVESA'DA, the nettings on the side of a ship or galley stuff'd with

E M P

beds, or the like, to defend men against the small shot; also the parapet of a trench.
 EMPAVESA'R, to make ready the ship for fight. From *pavés*, a shield.
 EMPARRA'DO, an arbour, a wall, or any place cover'd with vines. From *parra*, a wall vine.
 EMPEÇA'DO, begun.
 EMPEÇA'R; Præf. *Empiéço*, Præt. *Empecé*; to begin. Lat. *incipere*, transposing the letters.
 EMPECE'R; Præf. *Empéscó*, Præt. *Empecí*; to hinder, to let, to obstruct. Lat. *impigo*.
 EMPECIBLE, that which may be obstructed, or hinder'd.
 EMPECÍDO, obstructed, or hinder'd.
 EMPECIMIE'NTO, obstruction, hindrance.
 EMPEDERNECE'R; Præf. *Empeder-néscó*, Præt. *Empederneceí*; to petrify, to grow stony, flinty, or hard-hearted. From *pedernal*, a flint.
 EMPEDERNÍDO, petrify'd, grown stony, hard-hearted.
 EMPEDERNIRSE, to petrify, to grow stony, or hard-hearted.
 EMPEDRA'DO, paved.
 EMPEDRADOR, a paver.
 EMPEDRADURA, a paving.
 EMPEDRA'R; Præf. *Empiédro*, Præt. *Empedré*; to pave. From *piédra*, a stone.
Empedrár la escudilla de caldo, to cram a poringer of broth full of bread.
 EMPEGA'DO, pitch'd.
 EMPEGADURA, a pitching.
 EMPEGA'R; Præf. *Empégo*, Præt. *Empegué*; to pitch. From *pez*, pitch.
 EMPEGUE', vid. *Empegár*.
 EMPEINE, vid. *Empéyne*.
 EMPELE'R, to push, to thrust. Lat. *impello*.
 EMPELÍDO, push'd, thrust.
 EMPE'LLA, the lump of fat in an hen's belly; also a lump or bladder of hog's lard.
 EMPELLA'DO, made into lumps, balls, or clods.
 EMPELLA'R, to make into lumps, balls, or clods. From *pélla*, a lump or clod.
 EMPELLEJA'DO, cover'd with skin.
 EMPELLEJA'R, to cover with skin. From *pelléjo*, skin.
 EMPELLEXA'DO, *Empellexár*; vid. *Empellejádó*, *Empellejár*.
 EMPELLICA'DO, lined, cover'd with lamb-skins.
 EMPELLICA'R; Præf. *Empellíco*, Præt. *Empelliqué*; to line or cover with sheeps or lamskins. From *pellico*, a

E M P

garment shepherds wear of sheep-skins with the wool on.
 EMPELLÓN, a push, a thrust, a jostle.
 EMPE'ÑA de *capáto*, the upper leather of a shoe. *Minib.*
 EMPEÑA'DO, engaged, pawn'd, indebted.
 EMPEÑA'R, to engage, to pawn.
Empeñar la palabra, to engage one's word.
Empeñarse, to run in debt; also to engage or oblige one's self.
 EMPE'ÑO, an engagement, a pawn, a pledge.
 EMPEORA'DO, impaired, made worse.
 EMPEORAMIE'NTO, impairing, making worse.
 EMPEORA'R, to impair, to make worse. From *peor*, worse.
 EMPERADOR, an emperor. Lat. *imperator*.
 EMPERATRÍZ, an empress.
 EMPERCHA'DO, set on a perch.
 EMPERCHA'R, to set on a perch. From *percha*, a perch.
 EMPERDIGA'R, to singe a fowl, or to baste it with burning hot fat, as with burning bacon.
 EMPEREÇA'DO, slothful.
 EMPEREÇA'R, to grow slothful. From *peréza*, sloth.
 EMPE'RO, but, nevertheless; as *pero*, but.
 EMPERRADAME'NTE, doggedly.
 EMPERRA'DO, dogged.
 EMPERRA'RSE, to grow dogged. From *perro*, a dog.
 EMPE'YNE, the instep of the foot; also a tetter, or ring-worm. Lat. *impetigo*. It is also the herb liverwort.
 EMPE'YNES, the hardness on an horse's legs on the inside near the knees.
 EMPEYNÓSO, full of tetters.
 EMPEZA'R, vid. *Empeçar*. Also to daub with pitch.
 EMPEZÍBLE, *Empezimiento*; vid. *Empecible*, *Empecimiento*.
 EMPHASI, vid. *Emfasi*.
 EMPHITEÓSI, the rent paid for land a man takes upon condition to improve it. From the Greek *emphytera*, to sow. This word us'd in the laws in Spain.
 EMPHITEÓTICO, land to let out upon condition to be improv'd by the tenant.
 EMPICA'R; Præf. *Empíco*, Præt. *Empiqué*; to put a man to death with pikes. In Old Spanish, to hang. In the first sense from *pica*, a pica. In the latter from the Italian, *impicare*, to hang.

EMPICOTA'DO, set on the pillory.
 EMPICOTADURA, setting on the pillory.
 EMPICOTA'R, to set on the pillory. From *picota*, a pillory.
 EMPIE'CE, *Empiéço*, vid. *Empeçar*.
 EMPIE'DRE, *Empiédre*, vid. *Empeñar*.
 EMPILA'DO, pil'd or heap'd up.
 EMPILA'R, to pile or heap up.
 EMPINA'DO, rais'd, lifted up.
 EMPINADURA, raising or lifting up.
 EMPINA'R, to raise, to lift up. From *piño*, a pine-tree, which is tall.
Empinar el jarro, to lift up the pot, to see the bottom of it.
Empinar la campana, to raise the bell so that the mouth is upright.
 EMPIOLA'R, a term in falconry, signifying to put on the hawk's legs the short leather straps, which are fastened to her legs, and so to the lease by the varvils. English falconers call these straps jesses, and the Spanish, *piguélas*, whence *empiolar*. Met. it is to put a man into irons, because generally they are on his legs.
 EMPIRICO, an empirick, a quack, a mountebank. Greek, *empiria*, experience, because he does not study, but only learns by practice.
 EMPIREO, empireal, the highest heaven.
 EMPIZARRA'DO, the top of a house, or other place that is cover'd with slate, slated.
 EMPIZARRA'R, to slate, to cover with slate. From *pizarra*, slate.
 EMPLAÇA'DO, cited, summoned to appear by a certain day, or allow'd a certain time.
 EMPLAÇAMIE'NTO, a summons, or warning to appear by a set day.
 EMPLAÇA'R, to summons, to cite or warn to appear by a set day. From *plazo*, a set or limited time; or from *plaza*, because formerly judges sate in open market-places.
 EMPLASTA'DO, plaister'd, or that has plaisters laid on.
 EMPLASTA'R, to plaister, to lay on plaisters.
 EMPLA'STO, a plaister. Lat. *emplastrum*.
 EMPLAZA'DO, *Emplazamiento*, *Emplazar*; vid. *Emplazado*, *Emplazamiento*, *Emplazar*.
 EMPLA'DO, employed, laid out.
 EMPLA'R, to employ; also to lay out money.
 EMPLA'O, employment; also money laid out, a bargain.
 EMPLI'YTA, a coarse mat.
 EMPLOMA'DO, leaded.

EMPLOMA'R, to lead, or cover with lead. From *plomo*, lead.
 EMPLUMA'DO, feather'd, adorn'd with feathers.
 EMPLUMA'R, to feather as birds do; also to adorn with feathers. From *pluma*, a feather.
Emplumar el sombrero, to wear a feather in one's hat.
Emplumar los virotes, to put feathers to shafts or arrows.
Emplumar una alcabueta, to daub a bawd from the waist upwards with tar, and then roll her in feathers, which makes her look like a monster.
 EMPLUMECE'R, to begin to have feathers, to have the feathers come as on young birds.
 EMPOBRECE'R; Præf. *Empobresco*, Præf. *Empobrecí*; to grow poor. From *pobre*, poor.
 EMPOBRECIDO, grown poor.
 EMPOÇA'DO, put into a well.
 EMPOÇA'R, to put into a well. From *poço*, a well.
 EMPODERA'DO, empower'd, that has got the power.
 EMPODERA'R, to empower, to get the power. From *podér*, power.
 EMPODRECE'R; Præf. *Empodresco*, Præf. *Empodrecí*; to rot. From *podre*, rottenness.
 EMPODRECIDO, rotten.
 EMPOLLA'DO, an egg with chicken.
 EMPOLLADURA, or *Empollamiento*, hatching of eggs.
 EMPOLLA'R, to sit to hatch chickens, as the hen does. From *pollo*, a chicken.
 EMPOLVA'R, to dust, or cast dust on. From *pólvo*, dust.
 EMPOLVORA'DO, dusty.
 EMPOLVORAMIE'NTO, bedusting.
 EMPOLVORA'R, to cast dust on any thing.
 EMPONÇOÑA'DO, poison'd.
 EMPONÇOÑADOR, a poisoner.
 EMPONÇOÑA'R, to poison. From *ponçoña*, poison.
 EMPONE'R; Præf. *Empongo*, *empónes*, *empone*; Præf. *Empúise*, *empusiste*, *empúiso*; Fut. *Empondré*, *emporné*, *-nas*, *-na*; Sub. Præf. *Emponga*; Imperf. *Empusiéra*, *empondría*, or *empusiéisse*; Fut. *Empusiere*; to teach, to instruct, to put upon.
 EMPONGA, *Empongo*; vid. *Emponer*.
 EMPORNA', *Emporné*; vid. *Emponer*.
 EMPÓS, after.
 EMPOZA'DO, *Empozár*; vid. *Empozado*, *Empozár*.
 EMPREÑA'DO, with child.
 EMPREÑA'R, to get with child.
Empreñarse, to be got with child.
Empreñarse de palabras, to be big

with words, to believe every thing that is said.
Empreñarse los árboles, is for the trees to bud.
 EMPRENDEDOR, an undertaker.
 EMPRENDE'R, to undertake, to enterprize. From the Lat. *apprehendere*, to lay hold.
 EMPRENDIDO, undertaken.
 EMPRENSA'DO, press'd.
 EMPRENSA'R; to press. From *pressa*, a press.
 • EMPRENSA, a printing-house. Ab *imprimendo*.
 EMPRE'SA, an enterprize, an undertaking; also an emblem, a device.
 EMPRESTA'DO, lent.
 EMPRESTA'R, to lend.
 EMPRESTIDO, the act of lending, or the thing lent.
 EMPRE'ZA, vid. *Empréza*.
 EMPRIMA'R, to contract kindred. From *primo*, a kinsman.
 EMPRINGA'DO, dropped or basted with melted bacon.
 EMPRINGA'R; Præf. *Empringo*, Præf. *Empringué*; to drop, to baste with bacon.
 Prov. *Aún no assamos, y ya empringamos?* We do not yet roast, and do we baste already; That is, we are too unseasonably hasty, and would have things before the proper season.
 EMPRINGUE', vid. *Empringár*.
 EMPUE'STO, an impost, a tax. *Herrera, hist. del reyno de Escócia*.
 EMPUJA'DO, *Empujamiento*, *Empujar*, *Empujón*; vid. *Empuxado*, *Empuxamiento*, *Empuxar*, *Empuxón*.
 EMPULGA'DO arco, a bow bent.
 EMPULGADURA, the bending of a bow.
 EMPULGA'R el arco, to bend the bow. From *pulgár*, the thumb, because the stress is laid with the thumb.
 EMPULGUE'RAS, the notches at the end of a bow, in which the string holds.
Apretar á uno las empulgueras, to press a man hard, as the string does in the notches of the bow; also to put a man to the rack, which in Scotland they call the *thummeikin*, that is, squeezing his thumbs.
 EMPUNA'DO, grasp'd in the fist.
 EMPUNADURA, an haft or handle, the hilt of a sword.
 EMPUNA'R, to grasp in the fist. From *puño*, the fist.
Empuñar la espada, to lay hold of one's sword, as ready to draw it.
 EMPURIAS, a town in the principality of *Catalonia* in Spain, five leagues from *Girona*, on the sea-coast, and banks

of the river *Clodiano*, at the foot of the Pyrenean hills. Its territory is fruitful, the town wall'd, and contains about 600 houses. The ancient name was *Emporia*, that is, a great mart, and thence corruptly *Empúrias*.

EMPÚSE, *Empúso*; vid. *Emponér*.

EMPUSIE'RA, *Empusiéffe*; vid. *Emponér*.

EMPUTECE'R; Præf. *Emputesco*, Præt. *Emputeci*; to turn whore. From *púta*, a whore.

EMPUXA'DO, thrust, push'd.

EMPUXAMIE'NTO, a thrusting or pushing.

EMPUXA'R, to thrust or push.

EMPUXÓN, a thrust or push.

E M V

EMVAYNA'R, vid. *Enwaynár*.

EMVASA'DO, put into vessels.

EMVASADÓR, a tunnel or funnel to put liquor through.

EMVASA'R, to put liquor into vessels.

EMULACIÓN, emulation, envy, vying with another. Lat. *emulatio*.

E'MULO, a competitor, a rival, or that vies with another.

EMULSIÓN, an emulsion, a cooling medicine.

EMVOTA'R, vid. *Embotár*.

EMVUE'LTO, vid. *Embuéltó*.

EMVÚSTE, vid. *Embúste*.

E M X

EMXARRA'CO, a sort of sea-fish, called by some a sea-toad, by others the sea-devil.

E N A

EN, in.

ENAGENA'BLE, that may be alienated.

ENAGENA'DO, alienated.

ENAGENADÓR, he who alienates.

ENAGENAMIE'NTO, alienating.

ENAGENA'R, to alienate. From *agénio*, another man's.

Enagenárse, to be beside one's self.

ENAGRÍR, to make sharp or fowre.

ENAGUAÇA'DO, water'd.

ENAGUAÇA'R, to water. From *água*, water.

ENAGUA'S, a linnen petticoat women wear next to them.

ENAJENA'DO, *Enajenamiénto*, *Enajenár*; vid. *Enagenádo*, *Enagenamiénto*, *Enagenár*.

ENALBARDA'DO, that has a pannel or packfaddle on.

ENALBARDA'R, to put on a pannel or packfaddle on a beast. From *albárda*, a pannel or packfaddle.

ENALBAYALDA'DO, vid. *Enalvayaládo*.

ENALMAGRA'DO, daubed or coloured with red oker; also a base fellow. From *almágre*, red oker.

ENALMAGRA'R, to mark or colour with red oker.

Enalmagrár y ecbár a estrêmo, to mark and lay aside, as shepherds do their sheep. A saying of rakes and lewd fellows, signifying to make use of a woman, and lay her aside.

ENALTEZE'R, to raise, to exalt, to lift up, or to grow up. From *álto*, high.

ENALTECÍDO, exalted, raised, grown up.

ENALVARDA'DO, *Enalvardár*; vid. *Enalbardádo*, *Enalbardár*.

ENALVAYALDA'DO, whitened over with ceruse. From *alvayálde*, ceruse.

ENALVAYALDA'R, to whiten over with ceruse.

ENAMENTA'DO, aimed at; also fastened to a string, like a dart, to cast out, and bring it back.

ENAMENTA'R, to aim at; also to fasten to a string, as a dart, or the like, to dart, and bring it back.

ENAMORA'DO, in love.

ENAMORAMIE'NTO, falling in love.

ENAMORA'R, to make love.

ENAMORA'RSE, to fall in love.

ENAMORISCA'DO, tickled with love.

ENAMORISCA'RSE, to be tickled with love.

ENA'NA, a female dwarf.

ENA'NO, a male dwarf. Lat. *nanus*.

ENARBOLA'DO, set up an end.

ENARBOLA'R, to set up an end, a pike, colours, the mast of a ship, or any such thing. From *arból*, a tree, that stands upright.

ENARCA'DO, put into a chest; from *arca*, a chest. Also bowed or arched; from *arco*, an arch or bow.

ENARCADÓR, one that packs things in a chest, or one that makes arches.

ENARCA'R, to put into a chest, or to bow or arch.

Enarcár las céjas, to bend the brows.

ENARENA'DO, fanded, strew'd with sand.

ENARENA'R, to sand, to strew with sand. From *aréna*, sand.

ENARMONA'DO, rear'd, raised up like an horse.

ENARMONA'RSE, to stand an end, to rear as a horse does. From *in armos surgere*.

ENA'RQUE, vid. *Enarcár*.

ENASPA'DO, stretched out in a St. Andrew's cross.

ENASPA'R, to stretch out the arms like a St. Andrew's cross. From *áspa*, that cross.

ENASTA'DO, *Enastadúra*, *Enastár*; vid. *Enbastádo*, *Enbastadúra*, *Enbastár*.

ENASTILLA'R el goldre, to fill

the quiver with arrows.

EN AYÚNAS, fasting.

ENAZIA'DO, a cloudy day; also a renegade. *Minib.*

E N B

ENBAÇA'DO, *Enbaçar*; vid. *Embaçado*, *Embaçar*.

ENBA'LDE, in vain, to no purpose.

ENBARAÇA'R, or *Embarazar*; vid. *Embarazar*.

ENBARCA'R, vid. *Embarcar*.

ENBARGA'NTE, vid. *Embargante*.

ENBA'RGÓ, vid. *Embargo*.

ENBARNIZA'DO, varnish'd.

ENBARNIZA'R, to varnish.

ENBASA'DO, *Enbasador*, *Enbasár*; vid. *Emvasádo*, *Emvasador*, *Emvasár*.

ENBAUCA'DO, *Enbaucár*; vid. *Embaucádo*, *Embaucár*.

ENBAZA'R, vid. *Embaçar*.

ENBELEÇA'DO, besotted, deceived, put upon.

ENBELECA'R, to impose upon, to deceive.

ENBELE'CO, a deceit, an imposition.

ENBELESA'DO, *Enbelesár*; vid. *Emvelesádo*, *Emvelesár*.

ENBIDA'R, vid. *Embidár*.

ENBIDIA, *Enbidiar*; vid. *Embidia*, *Embidiar*.

ENBÍTE, vid. *Embíte*.

ENBIUDA'R, vid. *Embiudár*.

ENBODEGA'R, to lay up in a cellar.

EN BOLA'NDAS, flying, in a trice.

ENBOLVE'R, vid. *Embolvér*.

ENBORRACHA'DO, *Enborrachár*; vid. *Emborrachádo*, *Emborrachár*.

ENBOTA'DO, *Embotár*; vid. *Embotádo*, *Embotár*.

ENBRAVECE'R, vid. *Embravecer*.

ENBRUJA'DO, *Enbrujár*; vid. *Embrujádo*, *Embrujar*.

ENBÚDO, a funnel.

ENBUTI'R, vid. *Embutir*.

ENBUE'LVE, *Embuéltó*; vid. *Embuéltó*, *Embuéltó*.

ENBÚSTE, *Embustéro*; vid. *Embustéro*, *Embustéro*.

E N C

ENCABEÇA'DO, enroll'd, register'd, matriculated, or tax'd.

ENCABEÇAMIE'NTO, an enrolling, registering, matriculating, or taxing.

ENCABEÇA'R, to enroll, to register, to matriculate, or to tax.

ENCABELLA'DO, that has much hair.

ENCABELLADÚRA, the hair of the head.

ENCABELLA'R, to grow hairy. From *cabello*, hair.

ENCABELLECE'R, the same.

ENCABESTRA'DO, halter'd.

ENCABESTRA'R, to halter a beast. From *cabestro*, an halter.

Encabezarse la bestia, is when a beast puts its foot over the halter it is tied to, and cannot get it back, which puts it in danger of hanging itself.
 ENCABEZA'R, vid. *Encabezar*.
 ENCABEZONA'R, the same.
 ENCADENA'DO, chained.
 ENCADENADÚRA, or *Encadenamiento*, a chaining.
 ENCADENA'R, to chain. From *cadena*, a chain.
 ENCAJA'R, vid. *Encaxar*.
 ENCALABRIA'DO, besotted, disordered with drink. *Covarr*.
 ENCALABRIA'R, to pierce into the brain, as drunkenness. From *calavéra*, the skull.
 ENCALABRINA'R, the same.
 ENCALA'DO, plaister'd, done over with lime or mortar.
 ENCALADOR, a plaisterer.
 ENCALADÚRA, a plaistering of walls.
 ENCALA'R, to plaister walls, or the like. From *cal*, lime.
 ENCALLA'DO, run aground.
 ENCALLADE'RO, a place to run vessels aground.
 ENCALLADÚRA, a running aground.
 ENCALLA'R, to run aground. Corruptly from *enquillar*, to run the keel upon the ground.
 ENCALLECE'R, to grow hard, or have an hard skin grow, as is usual with hard labour. From *cállo*, a corn, or such hard skin.
 ENCALLECIDO, grown hard as above.
 ENCALMA'DO, becalm'd.
 ENCALMA'R, to becalm. From *calma*, a calm.
 ENCALVA'R, to grow bald. From *calvo*, bald.
 ENCALVECE'R; Præf. *Encalvéfco*, Præf. *Encalveci*; as *Encalvar*.
 ENCAMARA'DO, corn laid up in a granary.
 ENCAMARA'R, to lay up corn in a granary.
 ENCAMARRA'DO, cloathed in a garment of sheep-skin with the wool on.
 ENCAMARRA'R, to cloath in a garment of sheep-skin with the wool on.
 ENCAMBIO, in exchange.
 ENCAMBRONA'DO, stiff-necked, so that cannot turn his head to the notice of any body.
 ENCAMBRONA'RSE, to be very stiffly, so as not to turn one's head any way. From *cambrón*, a bramble; if a man were beset with brambles, he durst not stir for fear of pricking himself.
 ENCAMINA'DO, directed, put into way.

ENCAMINADÚRA, directing, putting into the way.
 ENCAMINA'R, to direct, to put into the way.
 ENCAMINO, direction, putting into the way. From *camino*, the way.
 ENCAMISA'DA, a camifade; so call'd from *camisa*, a shirt; because soldiers, when they fell upon an enemy by surprise in the night, used to put their shirts over their cloaths, to know their own party.
 ENCAMISA'DO, one that has put on his shirt over his cloaths.
 ENCAMPANA'DO, made like a bell.
 ENCAMPANA'R, in cant, to bully, to brave it.
 ENCANASTA'DO, put into a basket.
 ENCANASTA'R, to put into a basket.
 ENCANCERA'DO, grown to a cancer.
 ENCANCERA'R, to grow to a cancer.
 ENCANDILADE'RA, a bawd.
 ENCANDILA'DO, lighted, burning bright, also dazled with light.
 ENCANDILA'R, to light, to make burn bright; also to dazle the eyes; thence met. to cheat, to impose. From *candil*, a lamp.
 ENCANECE'R; Præf. *Encanéfco*, Præf. *Encaneci*; to grow grey-headed or hair'd. From *cana*, a grey hair.
 ENCANECIDO, grown grey, grey-headed.
 ENCAÑA'DO, hem'd in with canes or reeds.
 ENCAÑADÚRA, the whole reed of the corn, kept to make straw-beds, to thatch, or for other uses; also an enclosing with reeds or canes.
 ENCAÑA'R, to enclose or hem in with reeds or canes. From *caña*, a cane or reed.
Encañar el agua, to convey the water through pipes. From *caño*, a pipe.
 ENCAÑONA'RSE *las aves*, is for birds to begin to have feathers, or the quills to shoot out at moulting time. From *cañón*, a quill.
 ENCANTACIÓN, enchantment. Lat. *incantatio*.
 ENCANTA'DO, enchanted.
Hombre encantado, a man that lives retired from the world, who converses with nobody.
Casa encantada, an house where all the people keep close, and all things are managed in private, as if they were enchanted.
 ENCANTADOR, an inchanter.

ENCANTADÓRA, an inchantress, witch, or forcerefs.
 ENCANTAMIE'NTO, enchantment.
 ENCANTA'R, to inchant.
 ENCA'NTO, enchantment.
 EN CANTIDA'D, in a great quantity.
 ENCAPACETA'DO, armed with an helmet. From *capacete*, an helmet.
 ENCAPACHA'R, to put on, or take upon one a maund, or porter's basket. From *capacha*, such a basket.
 ENCAPA'DO, cloaked, cover'd with a cloak.
 ENCAPA'R, to put on a cloak. From *capa*, a cloak.
 ENCAPITRUSA'DO, that has a cap, hood, or capouch on. From *caperúga*, a cap, hood, or capouch.
 ENCAPILLA'DO, rigged.
 ENCAPILLA'R *el navío*, to rig a ship.
 ENCAPIROTA'DO, covered with a short cloak.
 ENCAPIROTA'R, to cover with a short cloak.
 ENCAPOTA'DO, that has a great loose coat on.
Encapotado de ojos, one that has great eye-brows, that seem to cover the eyes, or a lowring look.
 ENCAPOTADÚRA, a lowring look.
 ENCAPOTA'R, to put on a great loose coat, to lowre with the eyes. From *capote*, a furtout or loose coat.
 ENCA'RA, Obs. altho'.
 ENCARA'DO, opposite, over-against one; also
Bién encarado, that has a good countenance.
Mal encarado, that has an ill face or countenance. From *cara*, the face.
 ENCARAMA'DO, raised, set up high, clamber'd up.
 ENCARAMADÚRA, a raising, setting up high, or clambering up.
 ENCARAMA'R, to raise, set up high, or clamber up.
 ENCARA'R, to set face to face, to present a gun, to take aim. From *cara*, the face.
 ENÇARÇA'DO, stuck in the briars.
 ENÇARÇAMIE'NTO, a sticking in the briars.
 ENÇARÇA'R, to stick in the briars. From *çarça*, a briar.
Ençarçarfe, to run one's self into the briars; met. to intangle one's self in troublesome business.
 ENCARCAVINA'DO, infected with some pestilential scent.
 ENCARCAVINA'R, to fill the head with some pestilential scent. From *carcava*, a pit to cast dead bodies into.
 ENCARCELA'DO, imprisoned.

Madéros encarcelados unos con otros, timbers join'd or morticed one within another.

ENCARCELA'R, to imprison. From *carcél*, a prison.

ENCARECEDÓR, one that raises the price of things, or that extols and magnifies above measure.

ENCARECE'R; Præf. *Encaréscó*, Præt. *Encarecí*; to raise the price, to make dear; also to extoll, to magnify. From *cáro*, dear.

ENCARECIDAME'NTE, earnestly, pressingly.

ENCARECÍDO, grown dear; also extoll'd, magnify'd.

ENCARECIMIE'NTO, growing dear, the raising the price of a thing; also an exaggeration.

ENCARGA'DO, recommended, given in charge.

ENCARGA'R; Præf. *Encárgo*, Præt. *Encargué*; to give in charge, to recommend. From *cárga*, a burthen or charge.

Encargárse, to undertake.

ENCARGUE', vid. *Encargár*.

ENCARNACIÓN, incarnating, growing into flesh; the incarnation of our Saviour. Among painters it is giving a picture the flesh colour.

ENCA'RNA'DO, flesh-colour'd, the flesh grown up, become flesh, incarnated.

ENCARNA'R, to become flesh, to incarnate. From *carne*, flesh.

Encarnár la herida, is for a wound to grow up and fill with new flesh as it heals.

Encarnár la saëta, is for the arrow to stick in the flesh.

ENCARNICA'DO, flesh'd, bloody-minded, cruel, or outrageous.

ENCARNICAMIE'NTO, a fleshing, bloodiness, cruelty, outrageousness.

ENCARNICA'R, to flesh, to make bloody, cruel, or outrageous.

Encarnicárse, to grow cruel or unmerciful, to be flesh'd or blooded like a dog.

ENCARRANCA'RSE, to be stuck in crows-feet, to be in a fret.

ENCARRILLA'DO, a sea-term, choaked; see it explained in the next word.

ENCARRILLA'R, a sea-term; our sailors call it to choak; that is, when a running rope sticks in the block, either because it is slipped between the cheeks and the sheever, or upon any other occasion, they say the rope is choak'd.

Encarrillárse, to set out upon one's way.

ENCARRANCA'DO, pricked, or stuck upon thorns, or other points.

ENCARRANCA'RSE, to prick or stick one's self upon thorns, or other points.

ENCARRIJA'DO, in cant a woman's veil.

ENCARRUJA'R, to twine or wind about.

ENCARTACIÓN, outlawing, proscription, posting.

ENCARTA'DO, proclaimed an outlaw, posted.

ENCARTA'R, to proclaim an outlaw, to post. From *cárta*, the proclamation or paper put up.

ENCARTILLA'DO, *Encartillar*; vid. *Encartado*, *Encartár*.

ENÇARZA'R, vid. *Ençarçar*.

ENCASAMIE'NTOS, square hollows left in the walls in the shape of windows, either to ease the wall of a weight, or for uniformity to answer the windows, or to paint or set figures in.

ENCASA'DO, a bone set that has been dislocated.

ENCASA'R, to set a bone that has been dislocated. From *casár*, to marry, that is, to join it to its proper place.

ENCASQUETA'RSE *el sombrero*, to fix the hat on the head.

ENCASTILLA'DO, made strong, got into a castle.

ENCASTILLA'R, to make strong, to put into a castle. From *castillo*, a castle.

ENCAVALGA'DO, mounted, as artillery on the carriage, or small arms fixed on the stock.

ENCAVALGAMIE'NTOS *de artillería*, carriages for guns.

ENCAVALGA'R; Præf. *Encaválgo*, Præt. *Encavalgué*; to mount cannon on the carriages, to fix small arms on the stock. From *cavalgár*, to mount on horseback.

ENCAVALGUE', vid. *Encavalgár*.

ENCAVA'DO, dug, hollow'd.

ENCAVA'R, to dig, to make hollow. From *cavár*, to dig.

ENCAXA'DO, put into a box, fix'd, thrust in; met. perfwaded.

ENCAXADÚRA, putting into a box, fixing, thrusting into; met. perfwading.

ENCAXA'R, to put into a box, to fix or thrust in; met. to perfwade. From *cáxa*, a box.

Encaxélelo, I put it upon him.

Encaxélele en la cabeza, it was fix'd in his head, he was positive in it.

ENCA'XE, putting into a box, fixing, thrusting in; met. perfwading.

Encaxe is also a narrow lace to put between the seams of fine linnen.

Ley de encaxe, a law foisted up, or put upon the world, when a judge gives a sentence without law or precedent, but his own opinion.

ENCE'LLA, a basket.

ENCENAGA'DO, dirty, miry, stuck in the mire; met. vicious.

ENCENAGAMIE'NTO, a dirting, bemiring, sticking in the mire; met. following vice.

ENCENAGA'R; Præf. *Enciénago*, Præt. *Encenagué*; to dirt, to bemire, to stick in the mire; met. to make vicious. From *ciéno*, mire.

ENCENAGUE', vid. *Encenagár*.

ENCENCERRA'DO, that has a bell like a cow or a sheep hung about it.

ENCENCERRA'R, to hang a bell, as is done about a cow or a sheep.

ENCENDE'R; Præf. *Enciende*, Præt. *Encendí*; to kindle, to set on fire. Latin *accendere*.

Encender fuégo éntre unos y otros, to sow discord.

Encendirse en ira, to be inflamed with anger.

ENCENDIDAMENTE, hotly, fiercely.

ENCENDIDO, kindled, fiery, set on fire.

ENCENDIMIE'NTO, kindling, setting on fire.

ENCENIZA'DO, strew'd with ashes.

ENCENIZA'R, to strew with ashes. From *ceniza*, ashes.

ENCENSA'DO, tax'd; also perfum'd with the smoak of frankincense.

ENCENSA'R, to tax; also to perfume with the smoak of frankincense. From *inciénsó*, frankincense.

ENCENSA'RIO, a censor, a thurible.

ENCE'NSIOS, wormwood.

ENCE'NSO, vid. *Cénso*.

ENCENTA'DO, assay'd, tasted, broached.

ENCENTADÚRA, assaying, tasting, broaching.

ENCENTA'R; Præf. *Enciento*, Præt. *Encenté*; to assay, to taste, to broach, to begin to eat or drink of a thing.

ENCEPA'DO, that has taken root.

ENCEPA'R, to take root. From *pa*, a flock.

ENCERA'DO, Adj. wax'd.

ENCERA'DO, Subst. a searcloth, or an oil'd cloth, a window sash. At sea, a tarpawlin; that is, a piece of canvas all over tarr'd, to lay upon a deck or grating, to keep the rain from soaking through.

ENCERA'R, to wax any thing. From *céra*, wax. At sea, to dawb a tarpawlin.

in; also to splice, that is, to make fast the ends of ropes one in another.

ENCERRA'DO, shut or lock'd up.
Mugér *encerrada*, a woman that lives retired.

ENCERRAMIE'NTO, a shutting or locking up; also retiredness.

ENCERRA'R; Præf. *Encierro*, Præt. *Encerré*; to shut or lock up.

Encerrar la cosecha, to carry in the harvest.

Encerrar los toros, to put up the bulls in the place made to keep them for the bull feast.

ENCERRADOR, one that shuts or locks up. In cant, one that draws in people to play at the gaming-houses.

ENCESPEDA'DO, cover'd with sods or turfs.

ENCESPEDA'R, to cover with sods or turfs.

ENCESTA'DO, put into a basket. Met. deceived with fair words.

ENCESTA'R, to put into a basket. From *césta*, a basket. Met. to deceive with fair words, and flams interwoven like a wicker basket.

ENCE'TAR *un pan*, to mould a loaf.

ENCHAMARRA DO, vid. *Ençamar-rado*.

ENCHAMARRA'R, vid. *Ençamar-rar*.

ENCHANCLETA'DO, as *capáto enchancletado*, a shoe slipp'd on without pulling up the heel.

ENCHANCLETA'R, to slip on shoes without pulling up the heels. From *chancleta*, a slipper.

ENCHARCA'DO, full of puddles of water, or got in among puddles.

ENCHARCADURA, or *Encharcamién-to*, the standing of water in puddles.

ENCHARCA'R, is for water to lie in puddles, to make the ground full of puddles. From *chárco*, a puddle.

'ENCHAS, satisfaction for damage done in war. Obs.

ENCHÍR, vid. *Henchír*.

ENCHIRIDIÓN, an enchiridion, a small portable book. Greek *encheiridion*, an handful.

ENCHÚDAS, or *Enchugas*, anchovies.

ENCÍAS, the gums. Corrupt from the Latin *gingivæ*.

ENCIE'NDE, *Enciéndó*, vid. *Encendér*.

ENCIENSA'R, vid. *Encensár*.

ENCIENSA'RIO, vid. *Encensario*.

ENCIE'NSO, or *Inciénso*, frankincense. Authors differ in the account they give of the tree that produces it, as they do, whether it grows in *Arabia* only, or elsewhere. That it distils from a tree is certain, as also, that it

is a resin, not a gum, because it does not dissolve in water, and is susceptible of fire. Ray hist. plant. p. 1840. *Covarrubias* says *enciénso* is the perfume exhal'd from any odoriferous matter, but in reality it is any frankincense.

ENCIE'NTE, Obs. before.

ENCIE'NTE, vid. *Encentár*.

ENCIE'RRE, *Emiérro*, vid. *Encerrar*.

ENCIE'RRO, Subst. confinement, retiredness; also the shutting up of the wild bulls for the bull feast. In cant, a gaming-house.

ENCIMA, upon, on the top. From *en*, on, and *cima*, the top.

ENCIMA'R, to set on the top.

ENCINA, the holm oak, as Ray calls it, p. 7391.

Encina sola, a town on the mountains of the kingdom of *Sevil* in *Spain*, 18 leagues from that city, on the borders of *Estremadura*, next to *Portugal*.

It contains 600 houses, one parish, and one monastery of Carmelites.

ENCINA'R, a grove, or wood of oaks.

ENCINARA'LA, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, six leagues from the city of *Cordova*. It contains 400 houses, one parish, two chapels, and an hospital. In a fruitful territory.

ENCINTA'DO, dress'd with ribbons.

ENCINTA'R, to dress with ribbons.

ENCLAVA'DO, nail'd.

ENCLAVADURA, a nailing.

ENCLAVA'R, to nail. From *clavo*, a nail. Met. to cheat.

Enclavar el caballo, to nail a horse in shoeing.

ENCLAVELLINA'DO, full of gilliflowers.

ENCLAVELLINA'R, to stick with gilliflowers. From *clavellina*, a gilliflower.

ENCLAVIJA'DO, pinned, or fastned with wooden or iron pins, or full of such pins, as a musical instrument.

ENCLAVIJA'R, to pin, to fasten with wooden or iron pins, or to stick pins into a thing, as a musical instrument. From *clavija*, a pin.

Enclavijar los dedos, to clinch or fasten the fingers one within another.

ENCLUECA'R, to grow broody, as a hen does.

ENCOBA'DO; *Encobár*, vid. *Encová-do*, *Encovar*.

ENCOERIR, vid. *Encubrir*.

ENCOGE'R; Præf. *Encójo*, Præt. *Encogí*; to shrink, to draw together, to withdraw. From *coger*, to gather.

ENCOGE'RSE, to shrink one's self up. Met. to be bashful or modest.

ENCÓGINO, shrunk, drawn together, withdrawn. Met. bashful, modest.

ENCÓGIMIE'NTO, a shrinking; drawing together, withdrawing. Met. bashfulness.

ENCÓJA, *Encójo*, vid. *Encogér*.

ENCOJA'R, to lame, or to grow lame. From *cojo*, lame.

ENCOLA'DO, glew'd.

ENCOLADURA, a glewing.

ENCOLA'R, to glew.

ENCOLERIZA'DO, in a choler, in a passion.

ENCOLERIZA'R, to put into a passion, to anger. From *colera*, choler.

ENCOLMA'DO, heap'd up above a measure.

ENCOLMA'R, to heap up above the measure.

ENCOLUNA'DO, adorn'd with columns.

ENCOLUNA'R, to adorn with columns. From *colina*, a column.

ENCOMENÇA'DO, begun.

ENCOMENÇA'R; Præf. *Encomiénço*, Præt. *Encomencé*; to begin.

ENCOMENDA'DO, recommended.

ENCOMENDA'R; Præf. *Encomiéndó*, Præt. *Encomendé*; to recommend. Lat. *commendo*.

ENCOMENDE'RO, a factor, one who is entrusted, or who has commission in the way of trade. Also one who has any thing in commendam.

ENCOMIE'NCE, *Encomiénço*, vid. *Encomendar*.

ENCOMIE'NDA, a recommendation, a thing recommended; a spiritual living given in commendam; also certain revenues allotted for knights in *Spain*, which are bestow'd upon them for particular merit or favour. It is also taken for the cross or badge of knighthood worn by Spanish knights.

ENCOMIE'NDE, *Encomiéndó*, vid. *Encomendar*.

ENCÓMIO, an encomium, a commendation. Greek.

ENCONA'DO, fester'd, rankled.

ENCONAMIE'NTO, a festering, a rankling.

ENCONA'R, to fester, to rankle, as a fore does. Met. for business to grow very difficult or troublesome. From the Greek *enclos*, a spear, because what is fester'd smarts like the hurt of a weapon.

ENCONTA'DO, propp'd, shoar'd or buttress'd; also the jutting out stone on which any thing rests, or stones that represent it, sticking out orderly in a wall for ornament.

ENCONTA'R, to prop, to shoar, to buttress. From *cuénto*, a prop.

ENCONTI-

ENCONTINE'NTE, immediately, presently.

ENCÓNTRA, contrary to our desire, or expectation, or to what was said or done.

ENCONTRADÍZO, that is in the way to be met.

ENCONTRA'DO, met.

ENCONTRA'R; Præf. *Encuéntro*, Præt. *Encontré*; to meet. From *contra*, against, coming one against another.

Encontrárse con los lánças, two horsemen to run at one another, and tilt with their lances.

Encontrárse en las pensamientos, o opiniones, to differ in opinions.

Encontrárse en palabras, to come to hard words, to thwart one another.

Encontrárse en la calle, to meet in the street.

ENCONTRÓN, a jostle.

ENCOROÇA'DO, arm'd, in armour. From *coraças*, a cuirass, armour.

ENCORA'DO, cover'd with leather.

ENCORA'R, to cover with leather.

ENCORBA'DA, *Encorbádo*, *encorbadi-ra*, *encorbár*, vid. *Encorvada*, *Encorvado*, *Encorvadura*, *Encorvár*.

ENCORDA'DO, strung, as musical instruments, or the like.

ENCORDA'R; Præf. *Encuéndo*, Præt. *Encordé*; to string a musical instrument, or the like. From *cuérda*, a string.

ENCORDELA'DO, corded, as a bed, or the like.

ENCORDELA'R, to cord, as a bed, or the like. From *córdel*, a cord.

ENCÓRDIO, a swelling on the groin, a bubo; so call'd *quasi in chordis*, because of the many sinews there.

ENCORDONA'DO, tied, fastned or adorn'd with silk twists or breads.

ENCORDONA'R, to tie, to fasten or adorn with silk twists or breads; from *cordón*, a twist or bread.

ENCORNA'DO, tipped with horn.

ENCORNA'R; Præf. *Encuéрно*, Præt. *Encorné*; to tip with horn. From *cuérno*, an horn.

ENCOROÇA'DO, one that has a paper cap, like a miter, set on his head for some crime.

ENCOROÇA'R, to put a paper cap like a miter on an offender's head, as is us'd in *Spain*, when they expose them in the streets, proclaiming their crime. It is commonly painted with flames. From *coroça*, such a cap.

ENCOROZA'R, the same.

ENCORPORA'DO, incorporated, made a member of a community; also in other things well mix'd.

ENCORPORA'R, to incorporate, to make a member of a community, or to

mix things so together that they cannot be distinguish'd. From *cuérpo*, the body.

Encorporárse en la cama, to sit up in the bed.

ENCORRA'L, in cant, laid aside, or cast by into a corner.

ENCORTINA'DO, hung with curtains.

ENCORTINA'R, to hang with curtains, as a bed, or the like. From *cortina*, a curtain.

ENCORVA'DA, the herb axwort.

ENCORVA'DA, is also an ancient sort of dance in *Spain*; so call'd because in dancing they bow all the joints in the body.

ENCORVA'DO, bow'd, bent.

ENCORVADURA, a bowing or bending, or the joint that bows or bends.

ENCORVA'R, to bow, to bend. From the Latin *curvus*, bent or crooked.

ENCOSTRACIÓN, in architecture is the inward shell or crust, or inside ornament in a structure, whether it be of fine stone, wainscot or plaister, &c.

ENCOSTRADURA, the hardness that sometimes grows over a fore.

ENCOSTRA'R, to grow over with a crust, as the hardness over a fore; also to crust or cover a wall with fine stone, plaister, &c.

ENCOVA'DO, shut up in a cellar, cave or den.

ENCOVA'R, to shut up in a cellar, cave or den. From *cuéva*, a cellar.

ENCOXA'DO, grown lame.

ENCOXA'R, to grow lame.

ENCRESPA'DO, curled.

ENCRESPADOR, a curling iron.

ENCRESPA'R, to curl. From the Latin *crispa*, to curl.

ENCRESTA'DO, crested.

ENCRESTA'R, to have a crest grow, to make a crest. From *cresta*, a crest.

ENCREYE'NTE, a believer.

ENCRISNEJA'DO, clotted together, like hair; also the mane of a horse standing up like a feather; likewise matted or wove like hurdles. From *criznéja*, an high plume of feathers or a hurdle.

ENCRUCIJA'DA, a cross way.

ENCRUDECE'R; Præf. *Encrudefco*, Præt. *Encrudecí*; to grow raw, to grow cruel, to rankle as a wound. From *crúdo*, raw.

ENCRUELECE'R; Præf. *Encruelesco*, Præt. *Encruelecí*; to grow cruel. From *cruél*, cruel.

ENCRUZA'DO, crossed.

ENCRUZIJA'DA, a cross way.

ENCUADERNACIÓN, *Encuadernádo*, *encuadernador*, *encuadernár*, vid. *Enqua-*

der nación, *Enquadernádo*, *Enquadernador*, *Enquadernár*.

ENCUBA'DO, put into a barrel, cask or fat,

ENCUBA'R, to put into a barrel, cask or fat. From *cúbó*, a tub, or *cúba*, a fat.

ENCUBERTA'DO, cover'd, particularly us'd for an horse cloath'd, or richly trapped, or with mourning cloths.

ENCUBERTA'R, to hang rooms, to cover with cloth, or the like; also to cover horses with black cloth or bayes, as they do in *Spain* for mourning, or to put them on rich trappings. From *cubrir*, to cover.

ENCUBIE'RTO, conceal'd, cover'd.

ENCUBREDÍZO, that may be concealed or kept secret.

ENCUBRIDÓR, one that conceals or hides.

ENCUBRIDÓRA, a bawd.

ENCUBRIMIE'NTO, a concealing or hiding.

ENCUBRIR, to conceal, to hide, to keep secret. From *cubrir*, to cover.

ENCUCA'R, in cant, to drink.

ENCUE'NTRE, *Encuéntro*, vid. *Encontrár*.

ENCUE'NTRO, Subst. an encounter, a meeting, a shocking with lances at horsemen us'd to do.

ENCUMBRADO, high, lofty; also extolled, lifted up.

ENCUMBRADURA, the rising, ascent or steepness of a way to carry off water, or for any other purpose.

ENCUMBRA'R, to lift or raise high; also to extol. From *cúmbre*, the top.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, universal learning. Greek.

END

'ENDE, Obs. there, thence. Latin *inde*.

ENDE'BLE, weak, feeble. Latin *debilis*.

ENDECASYLLABÓN, a verse of eleven syllables. Greek.

ENDECHA's, dirges, mournful ditties sung over dead bodies.

ENDECHE'RA, a woman hired to mourn at funerals.

ENDECHA'R, to mourn at funerals.

ENDEDURA, *Endér*, vid. *Hendedura*, *Hendér*.

ENDE'JAS, vid. *Endéchas*.

EN DEMASI'A, in excess.

ENDEMONIA'DO, possess'd by the devil. From *demonio*, the devil.

ENDENTECE'R, to cut the teeth, to have the teeth grow, as in children. From *diénte*, a tooth.

ENDENTECÍDO, that has the teeth cut or grown out.

ENDEREÇA'DO,

E N E

ENDEREÇA'DO, made strait.
 ENDEREÇA'R, to make strait. From *enderécho*, strait.
 ENDERREDÓR, round about.
 ENDERE'SCOTE, I set you right; an expression us'd by chess-players, or at draughts, when they touch a man they do not design to play, as we say, By your leave.
 ENDERREDÓR, about.
 ENDEUDA'DO, indebted.
 ENDEUDA'R, to run in debt.
 ENDIABLA'DO, bedevill'd, devilish, possess'd with the devil. From *diábolo*, the devil.
 ENDIABLA'R, to bedevil.
 ENDÍBIA, vid. *Endívia*.
 ENDILGA'R; Præf. *Endilgo*, Præt. *Endilgué*; Obs. to direct, to set right in the way.
 ENDIOSA'DO, deify'd. Met. proud, conceited.
 ENDIOSA'R, to deify. From *Dios*, God.
 ENDIOSA'RSE, to grow proud and conceited, as if one were a god.
 ENDÍRGAR, vid. *Endilgar*.
 ENDÍVIA, endive, succory. Corruptly from the Latin *intubus*.
 ENDOLE'NCIA, sickness, anguish, trouble. From *dolor*, pain.
 ENDONA'DO, given, bestow'd.
 ENDONA'R, to give, to bestow. Latin *donare*.
 ENDRESSA'R, vid. *Endereçar*.
 ENDRIA'GO, a word mostly us'd in romances, signifying a strange monster.
 ENDRÍNA, a damfen.
 ENDRÍNO, a damfen-tree.
 EN DÚDA, in doubt, doubtful.
 ENDULÇA'DO, sweetned.
 ENDULÇADÚRA, a sweetning.
 ENDULÇA'R, to sweeten. From *dulce*, sweet.
 ENDULCÍR, the same.
Endulcír la pintura, to sweeten a piece of painting, to take down the harshness of it that appears to the eye.
 ENDULGE'NCIA, vid. *Indulgencia*.
 ENDULZA'R, vid. *Endulçar*.
 ENDURA'R, to grow hard, to be loath to do a thing. From *dúro*, hard.
 ENDURECE'R; Præf. *Enduréfco*, Præt. *Endurecí*; to grow hard. From *dúro*, hard.
 ENDURECÍDO, grown hard.
 ENDURECIMIE'NTO, a hardning.
 ENDURE'SCA, *Enduréfco*, vid. *Endurecí*.

E N E

ENE'A, a sort of flag, of which they make mats in Spain.
 ENEA'GONO, a geometrical figure,

E N E

that has nine sides. Greek.
 ENE'AS, the son of *Anchises* and *Venus*, and hero of *Virgil's* poem called *Æneis*.
 ENEBRA'R, vid. *Enbebrár*.
 ENE'BRO, the juniper tree.
 ENECHA'DO, forlorn; also a foundling, a child that is expos'd.
 ENECHA'R, to expose a child to be taken up; also to cleanse wheat. From *echár*, to cast.
 EN EFE'TO, in effect, in conclusion, in short.
 ENE'LDO, the herb dill. Corruptly from the Latin *anethum*. Ray.
 ENEMICÍCIA, enmity. Lat.
 ENEMÍGA, sometimes is taken for enmity, sometimes for a female enemy, and in poetry us'd for an unkind mistress, as *dulce enemíga*, sweet enemy.
 ENEMIGA'BLE, hateful.
 ENEMIGA'R, to make or become enemies.
 ENEMÍGO, an enemy. Lat. *inimicus*. Met. the devil.
 ENEMISTA'D, enmity.
 ENEMISTA'DO, become an enemy, or one that has enemies.
 ENEMISTA'R, to become an enemy.
 ENERBOLA'DO, poison'd with herbs.
 ENERBOLA'R, to poison. From *yerba* an herb, or poyson.
 ENERGÍA, energy, the stress that is laid upon some words. Greek.
 ENERGUME'NO, possessed by the devil. Greek.
 ENERIZA'DO, bristled, standing like bristles, the hair standing up an end.
 ENERIZAMIE'NTO, a bristling, the hair standing up an end.
 ENERIZA'R, to bristle, the hair to stand up an end, as in a fright. From *erizo*, an hedgehog.
 ENE'RO, *January*. Arab. *Ener*. Prov. *Enéro mojado, bueno para el tiempo, malo para el ganado*: A wet January is good as to the weather, but bad for the cattle. That is, the weather is agreeable, as not being too cold, nor hurtful to the fruits of the earth, but is apt to breed a rot among cattle.
 Prov. *Enéro yéla el agua en el puchero, y la vieja en el lecho*: January freezes the water in the pipkin, and the old woman in bed. Our old saying is, *January* freezes the pot by the fire.
 ENERTA'DO, grown rough.
 ENERTA'RSE, to grow rough.
 ENERVA'DO, enervated, weakned.
 ENERVA'R, to enervate, to weaken. Lat.
 ENERVOLA'DO, *Enervolár*, vid. *Enervado*, *Enerbolár*.
 ENESTA'R, vid. *Enyestár*.

E N F

ENEXA'R, to put the axle-tree to a cart, waggon, or the like. From *éxe*, an axle-tree.

E N F

ENFADA'DO, put out of humour, disgusted, offended.
 ENFADA'R, to put out of humour, to tire, to disgust, to offend. Lat. *fastidire*.
 ENFA'DO, vexation, trouble, disgust.
 ENFADOSO, troublesome, tiresome, disgusting, uneasy.
 ENFALDA'DO, that has the coats tuck'd up or truss'd up.
 ENFALDA'R, to tuck or truss up the coats. From *fálda*, the hanging part of any garment.
 ENFARDELA'DO, fardled, made up into a bundle or fardel.
 ENFARDELA'R, to fardle, to make up into a bundle or fardel. From *fardél*, a fardel.
 ENFASI, vid. *Emsasi*.
 ENFASTIA'DO, that has taken a loathing.
 ENFASTIA'R, to give a loathing or dislike. From *hastío*, a loathing.
 ENFASTIDIA'DO, *Enfastidiár*, as *Enfastiado*, *Enfastiár*.
 ENFENGID O S OJOS, blear'd eyes. *Minsbew*.
 ENFERMA'R, to grow sick. Latin *infirmari*.
 ENFERMEDA'D, sickness.
 ENFERMERÍA, an apartment for sick persons.
 ENFERME'RO, he that takes care of the sick.
 ENFERMIÇO, sickly.
 ENFE'RMO, sick, a sick person. Lat. *infirmus*.
 EN FIN, in fine, in short.
 ENFÍNTA, a fiction, a deceit, a counterfeit, a word us'd in the antient laws of Spain.
 ENFITEÓSI, vid. *Emphiteósti*.
 ENFLAQUECE'R; Præf. *Enflaquésco*, Præt. *Enflaquecí*; to grow lean, to grow weak. From *flaco*, lean or feeble.
 ENFLAQUECÍDO, grown lean or feeble.
 ENFLAUCADÓR, a deceitful cheating fellow.
 ENFLAUCA'R, to deceive, to cheat.
 ENFONSA'DO, freed from ordinary tax or duty.
 ENFORRA'DO, *Enforrár*, *Enfórro*, vid. *Afórado*, *Afórarr*, *Afórro*.
 ENFOTA'DO, encourag'd, set on.
 ENFOTA'R, to encourage, to set on.
 ENFRASCA'DO, stuck fast, entangled.
 ENFRASCA'R, to be entangled, or stuck fast; also to apply one's self. From *frascas*, brambles.

ENFRENA'DO,

ENG

ENFRENA'DO, bridled, curbed.
 ENFRENA'R, to bridle, to curb. From *fréno*, a bridle.
 ENFRE'NTE, over-against.
 ENFRIADE'RA, a vessel to cool drink in snow or ice.
 ENFRIA'DO, cool'd.
 ENFRIA'R, to cool. From *frío*, cold.
 ENFRIA'RSE, to slacken, to grow cold in any business.
 ENFUNDA'DO, put into a case.
 ENFUNDADURA, putting into a case.
 ENFUNDA'R, to put into a case. From *funda*, a case.
 ENFURECE'R; Præf. *Enfurefco*, Præt. *Enfurecí*; to enrage, to make mad, to make furious. From *fúria*, fury.
 ENFURECÍDO, in a fury, in a rage.
 ENFURTÍR, to thicken cloth at the fulling mills. *Minsb*.
 ENGAÇA'R, vid. *Engazar*.
 ENGAÇO, a rake.
 ENGAFECE'R, to grow leprous.

ENG

ENGAITA'DO, amus'd, put upon.
 ENGAITA'R, to amuse, to put upon.
 ENGALANA'DO, made fine or gay.
 ENGALANA'R, to adorn, to set off, to make fine or gay. From *gála*, fineness.
 ENGANDUXA'DO, mix'd of several colours.
 ENGAÑA'DO, deceived, cheated.
 ENGAÑADOR, a deceiver, a cheater.
 ENGAÑA'R, to deceive, to cheat, to couzen.
 Prov. *Todos a engañarla, y nadie por tomarla*: All join to delude her, and none agrees to take her. Said of a woman that had the misfortune to be debauch'd by many pretended lovers, and giving her fair promises, but none of them would take her to wife.
 Prov. *El tramposo presto engaña al codicioso*: The sharper soon cheats the covetous man, by following his humour, and proposing to him great gain, for a moderate expence.
 ENGAÑIFA, a deceitful flight or wile, a cheat.
 ENGAÑO, deceit, fraud.
 ENGAÑOSAMENTE, deceitfully, fraudulently.
 ENGAÑOSO, deceitful, fraudulent, a cheat, a deceiver.
 ENGARABATA'DO, hanging on the hooks.
 ENGARABATA'R, to hang on the hook. From *garavato*, a hook.
 ENGARBA'DO, a partridge or other fowl, perching on the top of the highest trees.
 ENGARBA'R, is for a fowl to perch

ENG

on the tops of the highest trees.
 ENGARGANTA'DO, the foot put up to the instep into the stirrup.
 ENGARGANTA'R, to run the foot up to the instep into the stirrup, which is unseemly. From *garganta*, the neck, the Spaniards calling the joining of the foot to the leg, *garganta del pie*, that is, the neck of the foot.
 ENGARRAFA'DO, caught with a grapple or a hook, or with the claws.
 ENGARRAFA'R, to grapple, to catch with a hook, or with the claws. From *garra*, a claw.
 ENGARZA'DO, *Engarzár*, vid. *Engazado*, *Engazar*.
 ENGASGA'R, Obs. to clasp in the clutches.
 ENGASTA'DO, set, as a stone in a ring, or the like.
 ENGASTA'R, to set, as a stone in a ring, or the like.
 ENGASTE, the setting of stones in rings, or the like.
 ENGASTONA'DO, *Engastonár*, vid. *Engastado*, *Engastár*.
 ENGATA'DO, ensnar'd or caught, as a cat does a mouse.
 ENGATA'R, to ensnare or to catch, as a cat does a mouse. From *gato*, a cat.
 ENGAVELA'DO, enrolled, or registered to pay duties to the crown.
 ENGAVIA'R, in cant, to lift or raise high.
 ENGAVILLA'DO, bound up like faggots.
 ENGAVILLA'R, to bind up like faggots or brush-wood. From *gavilla*, a faggot.
 ENGAYTA'DO, chouc'd, cheated or impos'd on by fair deceitful words.
 ENGAYTA'R, to chouse, bubble, cheat or impose upon by fair words. From *gayta*, a bagpipe, because those fair words make a man dance after them.
 ENGAZA'DO, strung in wire, as beads are.
 ENGAZA'R, to string beads in wire, linking every wire each bead is on to the next, so that each is on a particular link, and not each running loose upon a long wire.
 ENGENDRA'DO, ingendred, begotten.
 ENGENDRADÓR, he that begets or ingenders.
 ENGENDRA'R, to beget, to ingender, to procreate. Lat. *generare*.
 ENGEÑERO, an ingenier, a person well skilled in the art of contriving all sorts of forts and other works, judicious in finding the faults in fortifications, and knowing how to defend or

ENG

attack all sorts of posts. Also one that makes any sorts of strange ingines. Vid. *ingenio*.
 ENGEÑA'R, to contrive, to meditate to invent.
 ENGEÑIO, or *Engéño*, vid. *Ingenio*.
 ENGEÑOSO, vid. *Ingenioso*.
 ENGERIDO, grafted.
 ENGERÍR, to graft. Lat. *Ingero*, to cast in.
 ENGIE, a fish like a lamprey.
 ENGOLFA'DO, got far out at sea. Met. plung'd into any business.
 ENGOLFAR, to launch out into the deep, to get far out to sea. Met. to plunge into any business.
 ENGOLONDRINA'RSE, to intrude without any manners. From *golondrina*, a swallow, which intrudes into every house.
 ENGOLOSINA'DO, covetous or greedy of what one has tasted, desirous of a thing.
 ENGOLOSINA'RSE, to be covetous or greedy of a thing one has tasted, to desire it. From *goloso*, lickerish.
 ENGOMADE'RA, a starcher, one that gums gau'es, or the like.
 ENGOMA'DO, gumm'd or starch'd.
 ENGOMADOR, a man that gums or starches.
 ENGOMA'R, to gum or starch. From *goma*, gum.
 ENGORDA'DO, fatted or grown fat.
 ENGORGONA'DO, run into a dangerous gulph of the sea. *Ovalle*, p. 136.
 ENGORRA'R, to obstruct, to hinder, to trouble, to perplex.
 ENGORRO, trouble, obstruction, hindrance.
 ENGORRÓSO, troublesome, perplexing, obstructing, hindring.
 ENGOZNA'DO, hing'd, that has hinges on.
 ENGOZNA'R, to hinge, to put on hinges. From *gozne*, a hinge.
 ENGRANDECEDOR, a magnifier, one that makes great or aggrandizes.
 ENGRANDECE'R; Præf. *Engrandesco*, Præt. *Engrandeci*; to magnify, to aggrandize, to make great, to extol. From *grande*, great.
 ENGRANDECIDO, magnify'd, aggrandiz'd, made great, extolled.
 ENGRANDECIMIENTO, magnifying, aggrandizing, making great, extolling.
 ENGRASSA'DO, greas'd, daub'd with grease.
 ENGRASSA'R, to grease. From *grasa*, grease.
 ENGREIDO, pleas'd, joyful, encouraged.

ENGREIR, to please, to rejoice, to courage, to be vain.
 ENGREIRSE, to grow vain.
 ENGROSSA'DO, grown fat, thick-
 ed.
 ENGROSSA'R; Præf. *Engruêssô*, Præt. *engrôsse*; to grow gros, to grow fat.
 ENGRUDA'DO, pasted, thickned.
 From *gruêssô*, thick.
 ENGRUDAMIE'NTO, a pasting, or sticking any thing with paste.
 ENGRUDA'R, to paste.
 ENGRUDO, paste made of flower and water to stick things together. *Quasi gluten*.
 ENGRUDOSO, daub'd with paste.
 ENGRUE'SSE; *Engruêssô*, vid. *Engrossa*.
 ENGRUMECE'R; Præf. *Engrumêscô*, Præt. *Engrumeci*; to clot together, to ling or harden together, to congeal like blood, or the like. From *grûmo*, a lump or clot of any thing.
 ENGRUMECIDO, clotted, hardned, or congeal'd together.
 ENGUALDRAPA'R, to put a cloth over a horse, to hang on each side, larger than a caparison cloth. See *gualdrapa*.
 ENGUANTA'DO, with gloves on.
 From *guante*, a glove.
 ENGUEDEXA'R, to put on locks, or to dress the hair.
 ENGUILA, vid. *Anguila*.
 ENGUILANDA'DO, that has a garland on.
 ENGUILANDA'R, to adorn with crowns of flowers.
 ENGUISA, so that. Obf.
 ENGULLIDO, swallow'd without chewing.
 ENGULLIDOR, one that swallows without chewing. A cormorant, a devouring fellow.
 ENGULLIR, to swallow without chewing, to devour. From *gola*, the throat.
 ENGURRIA, the strangury, a difficulty in making water. Corrupt from *stranguria*. Also a wrinkle in a garment.
 ENGURRIA'DO, troubled with the strangury. Also wrinkled.
 ENGURRIAMIE'NTO, wrinkling, stoppage of the urine.

E N H

ENHADA'DO, vid. *Enfadado*.
 ENHADA'R, vid. *Enfadar*.
 ENHAMBRENTA'DO, hungry, starved, ing with hunger.
 ENHAMBRENTAMIE'NTO, hungering, or making hungry.

ENHAMBRENTA'R, to make hungry.
 From *hambre*, hunger.

ENHARINA'DO, flower'd, sprinkled with flower or meal.

ENHARINA'R, to flower, to sprinkle with flower or meal.

ENHARMONÍACO, *Enharmonick*, or *Enharmoniacum*, one of the three kinds of practical musick, and is that which rises by *diesis*, that is, the half of the less half note. *Morley*, annot. p. 2. *Holder*, p. 129. says, in this genus the greatest difference was, as using only *diesis*, or quarter of a tone, and *ditone* as the degrees, whereby they made the *tetrachord*.

ENHASTA'DO, that has the spear or iron point put to it.

ENHASTA'R, to put the spear or iron point to a lance, pike, or other weapon. From *hasta*, a pike or spear.

ENHASTIA'DO, cloy'd, that has a loathing to meat.

ENHASTIO, a loathing.

ENHASTIA'R, to cloy, or to have a loathing to meat. From *hástio*, a loathing.

ENHEBRA'DO, threaded, as a thread or silk in a needle.

ENHEBRA'R, to thread, as silk or thread in a needle. From *hébra*, a needle-full.

ENHECHIZA'DO, bewitch'd.

ENHECHIZADOR, a vizard.

ENHECHIZA'R, to bewitch. From *hechizo*, a charm or spell.

ENHELGA'DO, one whose teeth stand asunder from one another.

ENHESTA'DO, rear'd up, set up an end.

ENHESTAMIE'NTO, rearing up, setting up an end.

ENHESTA'R; Præf. *Enbiêsto*, Præt. *Enbestê*; to rear up, to set up an end.

Quasi enbastado, set up like a pike.

ENHETRA'DO, intangled, perplexed.

ENHETRADURA, intangling, perplexing.

ENHETRAMIE'NTO, idem.

ENHETRA'R, to intangle, as silk or hair does. Thence met. to perplex, to confound, to disorder. From *betria*, in Old Castilian, a confusion, medley or disorder.

ENHEVILLA'DO, buckled.

ENHEVILLA'R, to buckle. From *hevilla*, a buckle.

ENHIELA'DO, mix'd with gall.

ENHIELA'R, to mix with gall. From *biel*, gall.

ENHIE'STE, *Enbiêsto*, vid. *Enbestar*.

ENHIESTADOR, one that rears or sets, or carries a thing upright.

ENHIE'STO, rear'd up, set or stand-

ing upright.

ENHILA'DO, threaded as a needle.

ENHILA'R, to thread as a needle. From *bilo*, thread.

ENHOCA'R, to make hollow.

ENHONDA'R, to deepen.

ENHORCA'DO, hang'd; also a wag, an arch fellow; also a rope of onions or garlick. From *horca*, a gallows, or a fork.

ENHORCA'R; Præf. *Enhorco*, Præt. *Enhorquê*; to hang.

ENHORMA'DO, put upon the last, as shoes.

ENHORMA'R, to put upon the last, as shoes to be stretch'd. From *horma*, a last.

ENHORNA'DO, put into the oven.

ENHORNADURA, putting into the oven.

ENHORNA'R, to set into the oven. From *horno*, an oven.

ENHUECA'R, to make hollow.

E N J

ENJAEZA'DO, trapp'd, or furnish'd as a horse.

ENJAEZA'R, to trap, to furnish a horse. From *jaéz*, horse-furniture.

ENJA'GUE *de náos*, the partnership of several owners in ships.

ENJAGUA'R, vid. *Enxaguár*.

ENJA'LMA, vid. *Enxálma*.

ENJALVEGA'R, vid. *Enxalvegár*.

ENJAMELA'DO, inlay'd, as curious works are in wood.

ENJAMELADOR, an inlayer, also a joiner.

ENJAMELA'R, to inlay in wood. Arab.

ENJA'MBRE, vid. *Enxámbré*.

ENJAULA'DO, shut up in a cage.

ENJAULA'R, to put into a cage. From *jaula*, a cage.

Enjaular una casa, to raise all the frame of a house of timber, in order to board or lath, and plaister it afterwards.

ENÍGMA, a riddle, an obscure question. Greek.

ENIGMATÍCO, enigmatical, in the nature of a riddle.

ENJIBADOR, in cant; a ruffian.

ENJIBA'R, in cant, to receive, to keep.

ENJOYA'DO, set off, adorn'd with jewels.

ENJOYA'R, to adorn with jewels. From *jóya*, a jewel.

ENJORGINA'RSE, to black one's face with soot; taken from the witches flying up the chimney, as people fancy. *Jorgino*, being a witch.

ENJUAGA'DO, rinsed.

E N L

ENJUAGADÚRAS, the rinsings of any thing.

ENJUAGA'R, to rinse, vid. *Enxaguar*.

ENJUANETA'DO, full of corns or hard skins on the fingers or toes, or elsewhere. From *juanete*, a hard sticking out joint.

ENIVELA'DO, drawn by rule or line, or perpendicular.

ENIVELADÚRA, drawing by rule or line, or perpendicularly.

ENIVELA'R, to draw by rule or line, or perpendicularly. From *nivel*, a line or plumbline.

ENJUGA'DO, dry'd.

ENJUGA'R, to dry. From *jugo*, juice or moisture, as it were taken out.

ENJÚTO, dry.

ENJUNCA'R *la vela*, to lash fast the sail.

ENJÚNDIA, vid. *Enxúndia*.

E N L

ENLABIA'DO, fawn'd upon, deceived with fair words.

ENLABIADOR, a flattering fawning fellow, one that deceives with fair words, a tongue-pad.

ENLABIA'R, to fawn, to deceive with fair words, to tongue-pad. From *labio*, the lip.

ENLAÇA'DO, knotted, ty'd, insnar'd.

ENLAÇADÚRA, knotting, tying, insnaring.

ENLAÇAMIE'NTO, idem.

ENLAÇA'R, to knot, to tie, to insnare. From *laço*, a knot or a snare.

ENLADRILLA'DO, brick'd, or a floor laid with bricks or tiles.

ENLADRILLADOR, one that lays bricks or tiles, a bricklayer.

ENLADRILLA'R, to lay bricks or tiles for floors, or the like. From *ladrillo*, a brick.

ENLARDA'DO, larded or basted with bacon.

ENLARDA'R, to lard or baste with bacon. From *larco*, fat bacon.

ENLATA'DO, plated with mettal; also ribb'd as the sides of ships. From *lata*, a plate.

ENLAVIA'DO, *Enlaviar*, vid. *Enlabiádo*, *Enlabiár*.

ENLAZA'DO, *Enlazar*, vid. *Enlacádo*, *Enlazar*.

ENLERDA'DO, grown slow, heavy or dull.

ENLERDA'R, to make or grow slow, heavy or dull. From *lérdo*, slow or dull.

ENLEVA'DA, *Enlevamiénto*, *Enlevar*, vid. *Elevádo*, *Elevamiénto*, *Elevar*.

ENLIGA'DO, taken or stuck with

birdlime, or daub'd with it.

ENLIGA'R, to daub, to take, or to stick with birdlime. From *liga*, birdlime.

ENLIRIA'DO, adorn'd with lillies.

ENLIRIA'R, to adorn with lillies. From *lirio*, a lilly.

ENLISA'DO, smooth'd.

ENLISA'R, to make smooth. From *liso*, smooth.

ENLLENA'DO, fill'd.

ENLLENA'R, to fill. From *llenar*, full.

ENLOBA'DO, hungry or greedy as a wolf.

ENLOBA'R, to grow hungry or greedy as a wolf. From *lobo*, a wolf.

ENLODA'DO, bemir'd, dirty'd with mud or mire.

ENLODA'R, to bemire, to daub with mud or mire. From *lodo*, mud or mire.

ENLOQUECE'R; Præf. *Enloquéfco*, Præt. *Enloquecí*; to grow or make mad or distracted. From *loco*, mad.

EN LOS, in them.

ENLOSA'DO, paved with freestone.

ENLOSA'R, to pave with broad stones. From *losa*, a broad stone.

ENLOZA'DO, *Enlozar*, vid. *Enlofádo*, *Enlofar*.

ENLUGA'R, instead.

ENLUTA'DO, clad in mourning.

ENLUTA'R, to put into mourning. From *luto*, mourning.

ENLUZA'R, vid. *Enluzír*.

ENLUZIR, to white-wash a wall; also to make iron bright. From *luzir*, to shine.

E N M

ENMADERA'DO, done with wood.

ENMADERAMIE'NTO, wooden work, or doing any thing with wood.

ENMADERA'R, to build, to strengthen, or to do any thing with wood.

From *madera*, wood.

ENMAGRECE'R; Præf. *Enmagréfco*, Præt. *Enmagrecí*; to grow lean. From *magro*, lean.

ENMAGRECIDO, grown lean.

ENMARAÑA'DO, intangled, intricate, confus'd, perplex'd.

ENMARAÑA'R, to intangle, to perplex. From *maraña*, a skein of silk all intangled.

ENMARA'DO, put out to sea.

ENMARA'RSE, to put out to sea. From *mar*, the sea.

ENMASCARA'DO, mask'd.

ENMASCARA'R, to mask. From *mascara*, a mask.

ENMELA'DO, done with honey.

ENMELA'R, to do with honey.

ENMENDA'DO, mended, corrected,

grown or made better.

ENMENDA'R, to mend, to correct, rectify, to make or grow better.

ENMERDA'R, to daub with ordure or dung.

ENMIE'NDA, amendment.

Tenár enmiénda, to chastise or correct.

No tener enmiénda, to be incorrigible or past mending.

ENMOCECE'R, to grow young. From *móco*, young.

ENMOCECIDO, grown young.

ENMOHECE'RSE, to grow mouldy. From *moko*, mouldiness.

ENMOHECIDO, grown mouldy.

ENMORDA'ZAR, vid. *Amordazar*.

ENMUDECE'R; Præf. *Enmudefco*, Præt. *Enmudecí*; to grow dumb, to have nothing to say for one's self. From *mudo*, dumb.

ENMUDECIDO, grown dumb, mute, silent.

E N O

grown or made better.

ENMENDA'R, to mend, to correct, rectify, to make or grow better.

ENMERDA'R, to daub with ordure or dung.

ENMIE'NDA, amendment.

Tenár enmiénda, to chastise or correct.

No tener enmiénda, to be incorrigible or past mending.

ENMOCECE'R, to grow young. From *móco*, young.

ENMOCECIDO, grown young.

ENMOHECE'RSE, to grow mouldy. From *moko*, mouldiness.

ENMOHECIDO, grown mouldy.

ENMORDA'ZAR, vid. *Amordazar*.

ENMUDECE'R; Præf. *Enmudefco*, Præt. *Enmudecí*; to grow dumb, to have nothing to say for one's self. From *mudo*, dumb.

ENMUDECIDO, grown dumb, mute, silent.

E N N

ENNEGRECE'R; Præf. *Ennegréfco*, Præt. *Ennegrecí*; to make or grow black. From *negro*, black.

ENNEGRECIDO, made or grown black.

ENNIVELA'R, vid. *Eniveldr*.

ENNOBLECE'R; Præf. *Ennobléfco*, Præt. *Ennoblecí*; to make or grow noble.

ENNOBLECIDO, made or grown noble.

ENNUDECE'R *la yerba*, is for grass to grow knotty. From *nido*, a knot.

E N O

ENÓDIO, the fawn of a stag.

ENOJADAME'NTE, angrily.

ENOJADIZO, passionate, apt to be angry, pettish.

ENOJA'DO, angry.

ENOJA'R, to anger. From *ojos*, the eyes, because anger appears in them.

ENOJO, anger.

Prov. *Si tienes de mi enojo descalzate un zapato, y échalo en remojo*: If you are angry with me pull off one of your shoes and lay it in soak. We say, If you are angry you may turn the buckle of your belt behind.

Prov. *Quando estás en enojo acuérdate que puedes venir a paz, y quando estás en paz acuérdate que puedes venir a enojo*: When you are angry remember you may be calm, and when you are calm remember you may be angry. The way always to keep your temper.

ENOJOSAME'NTE, angrily.

ENOJOSO, offensive, provoking.

ENÓRA *buena*, in a good hour.

Enora buena sea así, let it be so in god's name.

Enora buena vengas, you are welcome.

En ora mala, in an ill hour.

En ora mala para el, shame on him, put upon him.

EN ORDEN, orderly, in order.

ENORME, enormous, deform'd, excessive big, out of measure. Lat.

ENORMIDA'D, enormity.

E N P

ENPALA'DO, impal'd.

ENPALA'R, to impale.

ENPANTANA'DO, bogg'd; met. luck, or at a stand in business.

ENPANTANA'R, to bogg; met. to stop or puzzle business. From *pantana*, a bog.

ENPAREDADO, *Enparedar*, vid. *Enparedado*, *Enparedar*.

ENPAREJADO, *Enparejar*, vid. *Enparejado*, *Enparejar*.

ENPATA'R las bazas en el juego, to make the tricks even at picket.

ENPATA'RSELAS, to see into a man's frauds.

ENPATRONIZA'DO, patroniz'd, protected.

ENPATRONIZA'R, to patronize, to protect. From *patron*, a patron.

ENPEDERNICE'R, *Empedernido*, vid. *Empedernecer*, *Empedernido*.

ENPICA'R, vid. *Empicar*.

ENPEÑA'DO, *Enpeñar*, vid. *Enpeñado*, *Enpeñar*.

ENPEZA'DO, *Empezar*, vid. *Empeçado*, *Empezar*.

ENPINA'DO, standing on the tips of the toes.

ENPINA'RSE, to stand on the tips of the toes. Met. to grow vain, to be exalted, to take upon one.

ENPONCOÑA'DO, poison'd.

ENPONCOÑA'R, to poison.

ENPREÑA'R, to get with child.

ENPRESTA'DO, *Emprestar*, vid. *Emprestado*, *Emprestar*.

ENPUXA'DO, *Empuxar*, &c. vid. *Empuxado*, *Empuxar*, &c.

E N Q

ENQUADERNA'DO, bound as a book, also the ribs of a ship when first set up.

ENQUADERNADOR, a book-binder.

ENQUADERNA'R, to bind books.

From *quaderno*, paper folded to write on, as is us'd for dictates in philosophy.

It is also to set the ribs of ships.

EN QUALQUIER manera, any how, or however it be.

ENQUE'NTO, vid. *Encuénito*.

ENQUILLOTRA'DO, intricate, intangled, confus'd.

ENQUILLOTRA'R, to intangle, to

confound, to mix, to perplex.

ENQUISICIÓN, vid. *Inquisición*.

E N R

ENRALECE'R; Præf. *Enralezco*, Præt. *Enralecí*; to make or grow thin. From *rálo*, thin.

ENRALECÍDO, made or grown thin.

ENRAMA'DA, an arbour, a hut made of boughs, or any twining together of boughs.

Bala enramada, a chain-shot.

ENRAMA'DO, cover'd or adorn'd with boughs.

ENRAMA'R, to cover or adorn with boughs. From *rámio*, a bough.

ENRANCIA'DO, grown stale or rusty, like bacon.

ENRANCIA'RSE, to grow stale or rusty, as bacon. From *rancio*, stale or rusty.

ENRARECE'R; Præf. *Enrarezco*, Præt. *Enrarecí*; to make or grow rare or scarce. From *raro*, scarce or rare.

ENRARECÍDO, made or grown scarce, or rare.

ENREDA'DO, intangled, taken in a net; met. set together by the ears.

ENREDADOR, an intangler, one that catches in a net; one that sets people together by the ears.

ENREDAMIEN'TO, intangling, catching in a net; setting people together by the ears.

ENREDA'R, to intangle, to catch in a net, to set people together by the ears. From *red*, a net.

ENREDA'RSE, to be intangled, to have to do with any body so that one knows not how to get off.

ENRE'DO, a mischievous story to set people at variance; an intricate lie. Any intangling.

ENREGISTRA'DO, registred.

ENREGISTRA'R, to register, to enroll. From *registro*, a register.

ENREJA'DO, *Enrejar*, vid. *Enrexado*, *Enrexar*.

ENREXA'DO, grated, or that has iron bars or grates.

ENREXA'R, to put grates or bars before windows, or the like. From *rexa*, a grate.

ENRIÇA'DO, curl'd.

ENRIÇA'R, to curl. From *riço*, a curl.

ENRIDA'R el can, Obs. to set on, to holloo on a dog.

ENRÍQUE, *Henry*, the proper name of a man.

ENRIQUECE'R; Præf. *Enriquezco*, Præt. *Enriquecí*; to grow rich, or to make rich. From *rico*, rich.

ENRIQUECÍDO, grown or made rich, enrich'd.

ENRIQUE'Z, the surname of a family in Spain, from *Enrique*, as with we

Harris, from *Henry*. See more of it verb. *Almirante de Castilla*. There is also a family of the same name in Portugal, descended from a bastard son of king *Henry* the second of *Castile*; they are lords of *Alcaçova*, and earls of *Vilaflor*.

ENRISCA'DO, high on the rocks, dangerous, difficult of access, steep.

ENRISCAMIE'NTO, steepness, the craggy side of a rock, difficulty of access.

ENRISCA'R, to get among the rocks and precipices, to venture into danger. From *risco*, a crag or rock.

ENRISTRA'R, to put a lance into the rest. From *ristre*, the rest.

EN RÍSTRE, in the rest, as a lance.

ENRIZA'DO, *Enrizar*, vid. *Enrizado*, *Enrizar*.

ENROBLECE'R; Præf. *Enroblezco*, Præt. *Enroblecí*; to grow hard, as an oak. From *roble*, an oak.

ENROBLECÍDO, grown hard as an oak.

ENROCA'DO, secur'd by rocks, or fortify'd.

ENROCA'R, to fortify a place, as it were with rocks about it.

ENRODA'DO, put upon a wheel.

ENRODA'R, to put to death upon the wheel.

ENRODELA'DO, arm'd with a target.

ENRODELA'R, to arm with a target. From *rodela*, a target.

ENRODRIGONA'R, to prop a vine.

ENROJECE'R, to grow red.

ENROJECÍDO, grown red.

ENRONQUECE'R; Præf. *Enronquezco*; Præt. *Enronquecí*; to grow hoarse. From *ronco*, hoarse.

ENRONQUECÍDO, grown hoarse.

ENRONQUECIMIENTO, growing hoarse.

ENROSCA'DO, laid round like a snake.

ENROSCADURA, lying round like a snake.

ENROSCA'R; Præf. *Enrosco*, Præt. *Enrosqué*; to lay round like a snake. From *rosca*, a round cake in that shape.

ENROSQUE, vid. *Enrosçar*.

ENROSSA'DO, vid. *Enroxado*.

ENROXA'DO, made red.

ENROXA'R, to make red. From *roxa*, red.

ENRUVIA'DO, made of that colour which poets call golden locks, which is properly fair.

ENRUVIADOR, a man that makes the hair fair.

ENRUVIDE'RA, a woman of the same profession.

ENRUVIA'R, to make the hair fair; tho' sometimes these words signify a reddish colour. From *ruvio*, fair.

ENRUVIERER; Præf. *Enruviéscō*,
Præt. *Enruveci*; to grow fair.

E N S

ENSABANA'DO, *Ensabanár*; vid. *En-
savanado*, *Ensavanár*.

ENSALA'DA, a sallad. Quasi *saláda*,
salted; also a sort of verses composed
of several sorts put together.

Prov. *La vez de la ensalada, ni la
piérdas, ni sea aguada*: Do not forget
to drink with sallad, and let there be
no water in it. That is, be sure when
you eat sallad to drink a good glass of
wine without water, to warm the
herbs in the stomach.

ENSALÇA'DO, extolled, exalted, lift-
ed up, promoted.

ENSALÇAMIE'NTO, exaltation, lifting
up, preferment.

ENSALÇA'R, to extoll, to exalt, to
raise, to prefer. From *alçar*, to raise.

ENSALMADE'RA, a woman that
practises the superstitious way of saying
strange prayers, and using odd actions
over sick people, on pretence to cure
them.

ENSALMADOR, a man that uses such
superstitions.

ENSA'LMO, a charm; a superstiti-
ous practice, saying of strange prayers,
and doing odd actions over sick people
on pretence to cure them. A cheat too
much practised among credulous peo-
ple. From *psalmo*, a psalm.

ENSA'LMA de *béstita*, a pannel for a
beast.

ENSAMBLA'DO, made in joiners
work.

ENSAMBLADÓR, a joiner.

ENSAMBLA'R, to work joinery-
work. It is also to inlay in wood.
From the French *ensemble*, together, to
put things together.

ENSA'NCHA, an addition, a gore
put into linnen to make it wide, or
any thing that is added to make ano-
ther thing wider.

ENSANCHA'DO, stretch'd out, made
wider.

ENSANCHAMIE'NTO, stretching out,
making wider.

ENSANCHA'R, to stretch, to make
wider. From *ancha*, wide.

Ensanchárese, to stretch out, to take
up more room; met. to grow flatly,
and require much courtship.

Ensanchárese el corazón, to breathe
more freely, to recover after a fright.

ENSA'NCHAS, vid. *Ensancha*.

ENSANDECE'R; Præf. *Ensandéscō*,
Præt. *Ensandeci*; to run mad, to turn
fool. From *sandio*, a madman or a fool.

ENSANDECIDO, run mad, or turn'd
fool.

ENSANGOSTA'DO, made or grown
narrower or freighter.

ENSANGOSTAMIE'NTO, making nar-
row or freight.

ENSANGOSTA'R, to make narrow-
er or freighter. From *angosto*, nar-
row.

ENSANGRENTA'DO, bloodied, or
imbrued with blood.

ENSANGRENTADOR, one that im-
brues in blood, a bloody person.

ENSANGRENTAMIE'NTO, an im-
bruing with blood.

ENSANGRENTA'R, to imbrue with
blood. From *sangre*, blood.

ENSAÑA'DO, enraged.

ENSAÑAMIE'NTO, an infuriating.

ENSAÑA'RSE, to be in a rage. From
saña, rage.

ENSARTA'DO, strung, as beads up-
on a string.

ENSARTA'R, to string as we do
beads. From *sarta*, a string of beads.
met. to tack long tales together.

ENSAVANA'DA, the appearing of
people wrapp'd in sheets.

ENSAVANA'DO, one wrapt in a sheet
to fright people, or otherwise.

ENSAVANA'R, to wrap in a sheet.
From *savana*, a sheet.

ENSAYA'DO, practised in a thing,
or that has begun to practise; also tast-
ed, assayed, experienced.

ENSAYADOR, a taster, an assayer, a
trier.

ENSAYA'R, to try, to taste, to as-
say, to make proof of, to put on a loose
coat, to rehearse as actors do, to pra-
ctise any thing that is to be done.
From *sayo*, a coat, because that is try'd
and worn, and made familiar to us.

ENSA'YO, an assaying, talling, a
trial, rehearsing like actors, practising
of any thing.

ENSEBA'DO, tallowed, greased.

ENSEBADURA, a tallowing or greas-
ing.

ENSEBA'R, to tallow or grease.
From *sebo*, tallow.

ENSELVA'DO, full of woods.

ENSE'MBLE, Obs. together. French
ensemble.

ENSENA'DA, a bay in the sea. From
seno, the bosom.

ENSENA'DO, put into the bosom.

ENSENA'R, to put into the bosom.
From *seno*, the bosom.

ENSE'ÑA, a sign to an house, or the
colours in an army. Seldom used in
the latter sense.

ENSEÑA'DO, taught, instructed.

ENSEÑAMIE'NTO, instruction.

ENSEÑA'NÇA, instruction, teaching.

ENSEÑA'R, to teach, to instruct;

also to show, to point out. Quasi *in-
sinuare*, to put into a man's bosom.

ENSEÑOREA'DO, put into possession,
or become lord of.

ENSEÑOREA'R, to be lord of, to
have power over. From *señor*, a lord.

* ENSE'NSIO, the herb wormwood.

ENSEVA'DO, greased, tallowed.

ENSEVA'R, to grease, to tallow.
From *sevo*, tallow.

ENSILA'DO, put into a granary.

ENSILA'R, to put into a granary.
From *silo*, a granary. Met. to go-
mandize.

ENSILLA'DO, saddled.

ENSILLA'R, to saddle. From *silla*,
a saddle.

Prov. *Aún no ensillamos, y ya caval-
gamos*: We have not saddled yet, and
we are for riding already. Apply'd
to those who are for attaining the ends
without using the means, and are too
precipitate in what they do.

ENSOALÇA'DO, *Ensoalçar*, Barbarous;
vid. *Ensalçado*, *Ensalçar*.

ENSOBERVECE'RSE, to grow proud.
From *sobervio*, proud.

ENSOBERVECIDO, grown proud.

ENSOLA'R, to lay a floor or pave-
ment. From *suélo*, the floor.

ENSOLVE'R, to dissolve or consume.
Barbarous.

ENSOLVÍDO, dissolved or consumed.
Barbarous.

ENSOMBRERA'DO, that has an hat
on.

ENSORDADE'RA, a sort of down or
woolliness that grows at the end of
rushes.

ENSORDA'DO, grown deaf.

ENSORDAMIE'NTO, a making or
growing deaf.

ENSORDA'R, to make or grow deaf.

ENSORDECE'R; Præf. *Ensordéscō*,
Præt. *Ensordeci*; to grow deaf. From
sordo, deaf.

ENSORDLDE'RA, vid. *Ensordadina*.

ENSORTIJA'DO, hair curling in
rings; also any thing link'd with
full of rings.

ENSORTIJA'R, to link together with
rings.

Enfortijar el cabello, to curl the hair.

Enfortijar las manos, to wring the
hands for grief.

ENSOTA'DO, got into a wood or
thicket.

ENSOTA'RSE, to get into a wood or
thicket. From *soto*, a thicket.

ENSPIRITA'DO, possess'd with an
evil spirit.

EN SUE'ÑOS, in a dream.

EN SÚMA, in short, or in full.

E N T

ENSUZIA'DO, fouled, defiled, filthy, dirty.
 ENSUZIAMIE'NTO, fouling, defiling.
 ENSUZIA'R, to foul, to defile, to make dirty, to bewray.
Ensuziarse, to befoul one's self, in the English sense.

E N T

ENTA, Obf. towards.
 ENTABLA'DO, boarded, planked; met. set on foot.
 ENTABLA'DO, or *Entabladura*, a term in architecture, is the same our architects call the entablature, being the whole connexion of the ornament on the top of the column, as it appears to the eye.
 ENTABLADURA, vid. *Entablado*.
 ENTABLAMIENTO, a boarding or planking.
Entablamiento, in architecture, the entablature, being the architrave, frieze, and coronis of a column.
 ENTABLA'R, to board or plank; met. to commence, to set on foot. Also to fit the men at tables, or other game. From *tábla*, a board.
Entablar un negocio, to dispose business into method, that it may be easily compassed.
 ENTALLA'BLE, that may be carv'd.
 ENTALLA'DO, carv'd; also fitted to the body, and one that has his cloaths made tight to his body.
 ENTALLADOR, a carver in wood, or the like.
 ENTALLADURA, carving in wood, or the like.
 ENTALLA'R, to carve in wood, or the like; also to make cloaths shapeable to the body. From *talle*, the shape.
 ENTALLECE'R, to grow up to a stem or stalk.
 ENTALLECIDO, grown up to a stem or stalk.
 EN TA'NTO, for as much, also in the mean while.
En tanto grado, so far forth, to such a degree.
 ENTAPIA'DO, wall'd, or shut up.
 ENTAPIA'R, to wall or shut up. From *tapia*, a mud wall.
 ENTAPIZA'DO, hung with tapestry.
 ENTAPIZA'R, to hang with tapestry.
 ENTA'SI, a term in architecture, an entasis, being a swelling in the shaft, or body of a column.
 EN TASSA'JOS, in pieces, like meat salted, and hung up.
 ENTE, an *ens*, or being.
 ENTICA'DO, one that moves his joints with difficulty, stiff in the joints.
 ENTEGRA'DO, made whole.

E N T

ENTEGRA'R, to make whole.
 ENTEJE'R, vid. *Entexér*.
 ENTE'NA, the yard of a ship, to which the sail is made fast.
 ENTENA'DA, a daughter-in-law, the wife's daughter by another husband, or the husband's by another wife.
 ENTENA'DO, a son-in-law, as above.
Quasi ante natus, born before they were marry'd.
 ENTENDEDOR, one that conceives, or understands.
 Prov. *Al buen entendedor pocas palabras*; or, *Al buen entendedor breve hablador*: To one that understands well, a few words. We say, a word to the wife is enough.
Entender; Præf. *Entiendo*, Præt. *Entendí*; to understand, to conceive. French *entendre*, to understand.
Entender en algo, to be busy or employ'd about something.
To me entiendo, I understand my own business.
 Prov. *Quien a los veinte no entiende, a treinta no sabe, y a quarénta no tiene, ruin vejez le espera, or nunca entenderá, sabrá, ni tendrá*: He who at twenty does not understand, does not know at thirty, and has not at forty, will have a wretched old age, or will never understand, know, nor have. That is, if a man at twenty years of age has not wit, judgment and knowledge at thirty, and a livelihood at forty, he will never improve after.
 ENTENDIDO, understood, or a man of understanding.
 ENTENDIMIENTO, the understanding.
Entendimiento a la ley, is to give the true explication or sense of the law.
 ENTENECECE'R; Præf. *Entenebrisco*, Præt. *Entenebrece*; to darken, to make or grow dark. From the Latin *tenebra*, darkness.
 ENTENECECIDO, darkened, made or grown dark. These two poetical.
 ENTERA'DO, one that is fully inform'd what he is to do.
 ENTERAME'NTE, wholly.
 ENTERAMIENTO, thorough information.
 ENTERA'R, to inform thoroughly.
 ENTERE'ZA, integrity.
 ENTERIZO, whole, sound.
 ENTERNECE'R; Præf. *Enternesco*, Præt. *Enterneci*; to make tender, to move to compassion. From *tierno*, tender.
 ENTERNECIDO, made tender, mov'd to compassion.
 ENTÍ'RO, whole. Corrupt from the Latin *integer*.

E N T

Hombre entéro, an upright man; also a man of a sound body; sometimes a positive man.
Cavállo entéro, a stone-horse.
 ENTERRA'DO, interr'd, bury'd.
 ENTERRADOR, an interrer; a buryer.
 ENTERRAMIENTO, a funeral, a burial; also the place of burial.
 ENTERRA'R; Præf. *Entierro*, Præt. *Enterré*; to inter, to bury. From *tierra*, the earth.
 ENTERROGA'R, vid. *Interrogar*.
 ENTERVE'NGA, *Entervengo*; vid. *Entervenir*.
 ENTERVENIDO, happen'd, or fallen out by the way, or by the by, or in the mean time.
 ENTERVENIR; Præf. *Entervengo*, *entervienes*, *enterviene*; Præt. *Entervine*, *enterviniste*, *entervino*; Fut. *Entervendré* or *enterverné*, -as, -a; Subj. Præf. *Entervengo*; Imperf. *Enterviniere*, *entervernia*, or *enterviniése*; Fut. *Enterviniere*; to happen, or fall out by the way, or by the by, or in the mean time. Lat. *intervenire*.
 ENTERVERNE', *Entervernia*; vid. *Entervenir*.
 ENTERVINE, *Enterviniere*, *Enterviniése*; vid. *Entervenir*.
 ENTESA'DO, bent, stretch'd out, laid abroad; also stiffen'd.
 ENTESAMIENTO, bending, stretching, laying out; also stiffening.
 ENTESA'R; Præf. *Entieso*, Præt. *Entesé*; to bend, to stretch, to lay out; also to stiffen. From *tiesso*, stiff.
 ENTEXE'R, to weave in. From *texér*, to weave.
 ENTEXIDO, wove in.
 ENTHIME'MA, or *Entimema*, an imperfect syllogism, consisting only of antecedent and consequence. Greek.
 ENTIBIADE'RA, a vessel to make any thing lukewarm in.
 ENTIBIA'DO, made lukewarm.
 ENTIBIA'R, to make lukewarm. From *tibio*, lukewarm.
Entibiarse, to cool; met. to slacken in the eagerness wherewith a man pursued any business.
 ENTIL'NDA, *Entiendo*; vid. *Entender*.
 ENTIERRE, *Entierro*; vid. *Enterrar*.
 ENTIERRO, a burial, a funeral. From *tierra*, the earth.
 ENTIL'SE, *Entieso*; vid. *Entesar*.
 ENTIME'MA, vid. *Entimema*.
 ENTINTA'DO, daubed with ink.
 ENTINTA'R, to daub with ink. From *tinta*, ink.
 ENTIVIA'DO, *Entivide*; vid. *Entibiarse*, *Entibiarse*.

ENTIZNADO

ENTIZNA'DO, smutted, sullied, defiled.

ENTIZNA'R, to smut, to sully, to defile. From *tizne*, smut. Met. to blemish one's reputation, or to disgrace one's family.

ENTOLDA'DO, cover'd over with some cloth like the awning of a ship, the tilt in a boat, or the like.

ENTOLDA'R, to cover the streets, as they use in *Spain*, with sails, or the like, for great solemnities, or places to sit cool from the sun.

Entoldar la nao, to spread the awning in a ship. From *toldo*, any such sort of covering.

ENTOLLADÉ'RO, a miry place, a quagmire.

ENTOLLA'DO, stuck in the mire, bogg'd.

ENTOLLA'R, to stick in the mire, to bog.

ENTOMECER; Præf. *Entoméscó*, Præt. *Entomecí*; to grow numb or heavy, or to lose one's feeling.

ENTOMECIDO, benumb'd.

ENTOMECIMIE'NTO, a benumbing.

ENTONACIÓN, a tuning, setting a tune, raising the voice; also growing haughty. From *tóno*, a tone.

ENTONA'DO, tuned; also a haughty fellow.

ENTONA'R, to tune, to raise the voice, to talk loud, to be vain.

ENTÓNCEs, then. Lat. *tunc*.

ENTÓNO, haughtiness.

ENTONTECE'R; Præf. *Entontéscó*, Præt. *Entontecí*; to grow foolish. From *tonto*, an idiot.

ENTONTECÍDO, turn'd fool.

ENTORCE'R; Præf. *Entuérço*, Præt. *Entorcí*; to wind or wreath about like a snake. From *torcer*, to twist.

ENTORCÍDO, wound, wreathed, or twisted about.

ENTORCHA, vid. *Antórcha*.

ENTORCHA'DO, a sort of twisted fringe.

ENTORMECE'R, vid. *Adormecér*.

ENTORMECIMIE'NTO, vid. *Adormecimiento*.

ENTORNA'DO, put to.

ENTORNA'R, to put to; as, *Entorna la puerta*, put to the door.

ENTORNEA'DO, wound, turn'd, or wrapp'd round.

ENTORNEA'R, to wind, turn, or wrap round. From *tórno*, a screw.

ENTÓRNO, round about.

ENTORPECER; Præf. *Entorpecéscó*, Præt. *Entorpecí*; to grow numb, or to grow dull or stupid. From *tórpe*, heavy, dull.

ENTORPECÍDO, benumb'd, grown dull or stupid.

ENTORPECIMIE'NTO, numbness, dulness, stupidity.

ENTORTA'DO, made blind of an eye; also crook'd, bent, or bow'd.

ENTORTADURA, blinding of an eye; crooking, bending, or bowing.

ENTORTA'R; Præf. *Entuérto*, Præt. *Entorté*; to crook, bend, or bow; also to make or become blind of an eye. From *tuérto*, crooked, or blind of an eye.

ENTOSSIGA'DO, intoxicated, poisoned.

ENTOSSIGA'R; Præf. *Entossigo*, Præt. *Entossigué*; to intoxicate, to poison. From *tossigo*, poison.

ENTRAÇADO, traced, or marked out, or contrived.

ENTRAÇAR, to trace, to mark out, to contrive. From *trâça*, contrivance.

ENTRA'DA, an entry, or entrance; a duty paid at entering a place; also access or favour.

Hazer entrada, to make a publick entry, like an embassador.

Tenér entrada en casa de un señor, to be admitted to a great man, to be in his favour, to have his ear.

ENTRA'DO, enter'd, gone or put in.

ENTRA'MBOS, both.

ENTRA'MOZOS, an herb called garden lupins, or fig bean. *Minjô*.

ENTRAMPA'DO, intrapped, catch'd by a trap-door, deceived, cheated.

ENTRAMPA'R, to intrap, to catch in a trap-door, to insnare, to deceive. From *trâmpa*, a trap door, or a fraud.

ENTRAÑABLE, hearty, sincere.

ENTRAÑABLEME'NTE, heartily, sincerely.

ENTRAÑAS, the entrails, the inward parts, the bowels.

Escondérse en las entrañas de la tierra, to hide one's self in the bowels of the earth.

Hombre de buenas entrañas, a good-natured or compassionate man.

Entrañas mías! my bowels! my dear! my soul! my life!

ENTRAPA'DO, wrapp'd in cloths or clouts.

ENTRAPAJA'DO, wrapped in clouts or rags.

ENTRAPAJA'R, to wrap in clouts or rags. From *trapájo*, a rag.

ENTRAPAR, to wrap in clouts or cloths. From *trápo*, a clout.

ENTRA'R, to enter, to come in; at sea it signifies to gain ground upon a ship. Lat. *intrare*.

Entrar en religión, to go into a religious order.

Entrar en juego, to make one at play. *Entrar en música*, in music, is to begin to sing in concert.

Entrar una silla, to set a chair.

Entrar de rondón, to rush rudely into a place without being call'd, or saying by your leave.

Entrarse al enemigo, to gain ground upon an adversary.

Entrar de por medio, to part a fray. *No entrarle de los dientes adentro*, not to care for one, or not to be concerned at any thing.

E'NTRE, between.

ENTREABIE'RTO, half open, as a door or the like standing ajar.

ENTRECE'JO, the space between the eye-brows.

ENTRECOGE'R, to take a ball or the like flying, or before it comes to the ground. From *coger*, to catch.

ENTRECOGÍDO, taken as a ball or the like flying, or before it comes to the ground.

ENTRECOLUMNACIÓN, intercolumnation, a term in architecture, signifies the distance or void between pillar and pillar.

ENTRECORTA'DO, cut off flying, by the way, or before it falls to the ground.

ENTRECORTA'R, to cut off flying, by the way, or before it falls to the ground. From *corrar*, to cut.

ENTRE CUE'RO y carne, between the skin and the flesh.

ENTRECUE'STA, the fore part of an hog's ribs.

ENTREDEZIR; Præf. *Entredigo*, *entredices*, *entredice*; Præt. *Entredixe*, *entredixiste*, *entredixo*; Fut. *Entredirá*, *-rás*, *-rá*; Subj. Præt. *Entrediga*; Imperf. *Entredixera*, *entredixía*, *entredixesse*; Fut. *Entredixere*; to forbid. Lat. *interdicere*.

ENTREDI'A, by day, in the day-time.

ENTREDICHO, forbid, interdicted; also the interdict, when the church-doors are shut up without an excommunication, only the divine service is forbid to be perform'd in publick.

ENTREDIE'NTES, betwixt the teeth.

ENTREDIGA, *Entredigo*; vid. *Entredézir*.

ENTREDIXE, *Entredixesse*, *Entredixía*, *Entredixo*; vid. *Entredézir*.

ENTRE DOS lúces, the dawning or shutting of the day, when it is between day-light and candle-light.

E'NTRE DUE'RO y Miño, a province of Portugal, and in the north of it, the best of all that kingdom, 18 leagues in length, and 12 in breadth.

So called from the two rivers *Duero* and *Minho*, which are its boundaries on the north and south, as is the ocean on the west, and the province of *Tras as Montes* on the east. Its capital city is *Braga*.

ENTREGA, a delivery, or delivering any thing up.

ENTREGA'DO, deliver'd up.

ENTREGADOR, he that delivers up.

ENTREGA'R, to deliver up.

ENTREHUE'LGO, a breathing or panting between while.

ENTREJUNTA'DO, interjoined.

ENTREJUNTA'R, to interjoin, to join mutually. From *juntar*, to join.

ENTRELLOVE'R, to rain a small rain, which is between a mist and a rain. From *llover*, to rain.

ENTRELUE'RICA'N, the twilight.

ENTREME'DIAS, betwixt.

ENTRE'MES, a comical interlude between the acts of a play.

ENTREMESCLA'DO, intermix'd.

ENTREMESCLA'R, to intermix. From *mezclar*, to mix.

ENTREMETE'R, to put between, to intermeddle, to mix among other things. From *meter*, to put in.

ENTREMETIDO, intermix'd, put between, mix'd among other things; also one that will have an oar in every boat.

ENTREMETIMIE'NTO, intermixing, putting between, intermeddling.

ENTREME'YO, Obs. for *en medio*, in the middle.

ENTREMIXTURA, intermixture.

ENTRENÇA'DO, plaited like hair.

ENTRENÇA'R, to plait like hair. From *trênça*, a tress of hair.

ENTRE'NA, a town in *Castile*, two leagues from the city *Logroño*, seated in a valley, and wall'd, in a fruitful soil, has 240 houses, one parish, one monastery of nuns.

ENTRLOYR, to hear by halves, as a man does things at a great distance, or through a wall, or the like. From *oyr*, to hear.

ENTREPAPA'NO, an interval, or space of wall between two columns.

ENTREPAPA'DO, the time between the death of one pope and the election of another.

ENTREPONE'R; Præf. *Entrepongo*, *entrepones*, *entrepone*; Præt. *Entrepusi*, *entrepusiste*, *entrepusi*; Fut. *Entrepondré*, or *entreponné*, -ás, -a; Subj. Præf. *Entreponga*; Imperf. *Entrepusiera*, *entrepusiése*, *entreponia*; Fut. *Entrepusiere*; to put between, to set between, to interpose. Lat. *interpono*.

ENTREPÓNGA, *Entrepongo*; vid. *Entreponir*.

ENTREPORNE', *Entreponia*; vid. *Entreponer*.

ENTREPOSTURA, a setting or placing between.

ENTREPUE'STO, put or set between.

ENTREPUNÇADURA, pouncing or pricking at intervals.

ENTREPUNÇA'R, to pounce or prick at intervals. From *punçar*, to prick.

ENTREPÚSE, *Entrepusiera*, *Entrepusiése*, *Entrepusi*; vid. *Entreponer*.

ENTRERE'YNO, an interregnum

ENTRESACA'DO, drawn or taken out of several places.

ENTRESACA'R; Præf. *Entresáco*, Præt. *Entresaqué*; to draw or take out of several places; to cull, to draw out from among the rest, to thin as they do plants or trees set too thick together. From *sacar*, to take out.

ENTRESAQUE', vid. *Entresacar*.

ENTRESIMA'NA, in the week, within it, some day in the week.

ENTRESÍ, among themselves, or to himself.

ENTRESÍJO, the midriff of any creature, which parts the bowels from the upper parts.

ENTRESUE'LO, a room taken out between two floors. From *suelo*, the floor.

ENTRETALLA'DO, intercarv'd.

ENTRETALLADURA, intercarving.

ENTRETALLA'R, to intercarve, or carve at distances. From *tallar*, to carve.

ENTRETA'NTO, in the mean while.

ENTRETE'LA, a wadding of a gown, or any other thing that is between the outside and the lining of a garment.

ENTRETENIDO, diverted or diverting; also delay'd.

Capitán *entretenido*, a captain in half pay.

ENTRETENIMIE'NTO, diversion, pastime, delay; also an allowance till something better comes.

ENTRETENE'R; Præf. *Entretengo*, *entretiènes*, *entretiène*; Præt. *Entretiue*, *entretuifse*, *entretuico*; Fut. *Entredendré*, or *Entreterné*, -ás, -a; Subj. Præf. *Entretenga*, Imperf. *Entretuiera*, *entretuifse*, *entreternia*; Fut. *Entretuviere*; to divert, to entertain, to delay, to put off, to support, to give some allowance. From *tener*, to hold or support.

ENTRETE'NGA, *Entretengo*, vid. *Entretener*.

ENTRETERNE', *Entreternia*, vid. *Entretener*.

ENTRETEXEDURA, interweaving.

ENTRETEXE'R, to interweave. From *Texer*, to weave.

ENTRETEXIDO, interwoven.

ENTRETÚVE, *Entretuviéra*, *Entretuviése*, vid. *Entretener*.

ENTREVA'LO, the interval.

ENTREVA'R, to understand, cant.

ENTREVE'NGA, *Entrevéngo*, vid. *Entrevenir*.

ENTREVENIMIE'NTO, a chance by the by.

ENTREVENIR; Præf. *Entrevéngo*, *entreviènes*, *entreviène*; Præt. *Entrevine*, *entreviniste*, *entrevino*; Fut. *Entrevendré*, or *Entreverné*, -ás, -a; Subj. Præf. *Entrevénga*, Imperf. *Entrevendria*, *entreviniése*, or *entrevernia*; Fut. *Entreviniere*; to intervene, to come between, to happen by the by. Lat. *intervenire*.

ENTREVERA'DO, intermix'd, as baskets of twigs of several colours, or flesh that is fat and lean in streaks.

ENTREVERNE', *Entrevernia*, vid. *Entrevenir*.

ENTREVINE, *Entreviniéra*, *entreviniése*, *entrevino*; vid. *Entrevenir*.

ENTREUNTA'DO, anointed between, or somewhat anointed.

ENTREUNTA'R, to anoint between, or anoint slenderly. From *untar*, to anoint.

ENTREXERIDO, inserted, thrust in between, intermixt.

ENTREXERIR, to insert, to thrust in between, to intermix. Corrupt from the Latin *interfere*, to sow between.

ENTRICADAME'NTE, intricately.

ENTRICA'DO, intricate, perplex'd.

ENTRICAMIE'NTO, a perplexing, intangling.

ENTRICA'R; Præf. *Entrico*, Præt. *Entriqué*; to intricate, to intangle, to perplex. Lat. *intricare*, to intangle.

ENTRIQUE', vid. *Entricar*.

ENTRISTECIDO, made or grown sad.

ENTRISTECE'R; Præf. *Entristesco*, Præt. *Entristeci*; to make or to grow sad. Met. is for plants to wither. From *triste*, sad.

ENTRISTECIMIE'NTO, growing sad.

E'NTRO, Obs. for *dentro*, within.

ENTRODUXE, *Entroduxéra*, *entroduxése*, *entroduxo*, vid. *Entroduzir*.

ENTRODUZIR; Præf. *Entroduzgo*, *entroduz's*, *entroduice*; Præt. *Entroduxe*, *entroduxiste*, *entroduxo*; Fut. *Entroduire*, or *Entroduiré*, -as, -a; Subj. Præf. *Entroduzga*; Imperf. *Entroduxera*, *entroduria*, or *entroduxése*; Fut. *Entroduire*; to introduce. Lat. *introducere*.

ENTRONIZA'DO,

E N V

ENTRONIZA'DO, enthroned, raised to a high degree; met. proud, haughty.

ENTRONIZA'R, to inthroned, to raise, to exalt. From *trono*, a throne.

Entronizá'se, to take state upon one, to grow proud or haughty.

ENTRUBAJA'R, to disappoint cheats.

ENTRUCHA'R, in cant, to understand, to discover.

ENTUE'RCE, *Entuérço*; vid. *Entor-cér*.

ENTUE'RTE, *Entuérto*; vid. *Entor-tár*.

ENTUE'RTOS, pains of lying-in-women.

ENTULLA'R cábos, to splice ropes as they do aboard ships.

ENTULLECE'R, to grow maimed.

ENTUMÍR, to grow numb.

ENTUPECE'R; Præf. *Entupéscó*, Præt. *Entupeci*; to stop up, to fill up. From *tupir*, to stop up.

ENTUPIR, idem.

ENTURA'R, in cant, to give or to observe.

ENTURBIA'DO, disturbed, as water when cattle go into it, or the like.

ENTURBIA'R, to disturb, to trouble, to make thick or muddy any liquor. From *túrbio*, thick or muddy.

ENTURVIA'R, idem.

E N V

ENVANDERA'DO, adorned with colours or flags.

ENVANDERA'R, to adorn with colours or flags. From *vandera*, colours.

EN VA'NO, in vain.

ENVARA'DO, stiff, as tho' a stake were drove through it.

ENVARAMIEN'TO, stiffness.

ENVARA'R, to grow, or make stiff as a stake. From *vára*, a stake.

ENVARNIZA'DO, varnished.

ENVARNIZADOR, a varnisher.

ENVARNIZA'R, to varnish.

ENVASA'DO, put into a vessel.

ENVASADOR, one that fills into vessels; also a funnel to fill vessels with.

ENVASA'R, to put into vessels. From *váso*, a vessel.

ENVAYNA'DO, put into the sheath, scabbard, or case.

ENVAYNA'R, to put into the sheath, scabbard, or case. From *váyna*, a sheath, scabbard, or case.

ENVEDIJA'DO, that has long locks, or shagged hair; also fast together by the cars.

ENVEDIJA'RSE, to fall together by the cars. From *vediça*, a lock of hair.

ENVEGECE'R; Præf. *Envegéscó*, Præt. *Envegeci*; to grow old. From *viêjo*, old.

E N V

ENVEGECÍDO, grown old.

ENVEGESCE'R, vid. *Envegécér*.

ENVELECA'DO, imposed upon, deceived.

ENVELECA'R, to impose upon, to deceive.

ENVELE'CO, a sham, a deceitful lying story, to deceive people.

ENVELESA'DO, stupify'd, stunn'd, surpris'd, astonish'd, put beside one's self. Arab. *embelleh*, to grow foolish.

ENVELESAMIE'NTO, stupification, astonishment.

ENVELESA'R, to stupify, stun, surprise, astonish, to put besides one's self.

ENVENENA'DO, poisoned.

ENVENENA'R, to poison.

ENVERA'DO, Obs. grown ripe.

ENVERA'R, Obs. to grow ripe.

ENVERDECE'R; Præf. *Enverdesco*, Præt. *Enverdeci*; to make or to grow green. From *verde*, green.

ENVERDECÍDO, made or grown green.

ENVERCONÇA'DO, made ashamed, put to the blush, or out of countenance.

ENVERGONÇAMIE'NTO, putting to the blush, or out of countenance.

ENVERGONÇA'NTE, bashful, shame-faced; generally taken for a necessitous person that is ashamed to beg.

ENVERGONÇA'R, to make ashamed, to put to the blush, or out of countenance. From *verguença*, shame.

ENVERNADÉ'RO, or *Envernéro*, vid. *Invernadéro*.

ENVERNA'R, vid. *Invernár*.

ENVERNIE'GO, vid. *Inverniégo*.

ENVL'S, the wrong side.

ENVESA'DO, turn'd the wrong side out.

Cúero envesado, leather that has the fleshy side outwards.

ENVESEA'R, to turn the wrong side outwards.

ENVESTÍDO, assaulted, attack'd, set upon.

ENVESTÍR; Præf. *Envisfo*, Præt. *Envesti*; to assail, to attack, to set upon.

EN VIZ, instead.

ENVICIA'DO, grown vicious, depraved, spoilt, corrupted.

ENVICIA'R, to grow vicious or depraved, to corrupt. From *Vício*, vice.

ENVIERNO, vid. *Inviérno*.

ENVÍDIA, envy.

ENVIDIA'DO, envy'd.

ENVIDIA'R, to envy.

ENVIDIOSO, envious.

ENVIGAMIE'NTO, the timber-work of an house.

ENVILECE'R; Præf. *Envilescó*, Præt. *Envileci*; to grow vile, to grow cheap. From *vil*, vile.

E N X

ENVILECÍDO, grown vile or base. ENVISTE'; *Envisto*; vid. *Envestir*. ENVIUDA'R, to become a widow or a widower.

ENULA CAMPA'NA, the herb vulgarly called elecampane, much used in physick, very bitter, hot, and dry, Latin.

EN úNO, together, all in one.

E N X

ENXABONA'DO, soap'd.

ENXABONADURA, soaping of linnen, ENXABONA'R, to soap linnen, or the like. From *xabón*, soap.

ENXAGUADIE'NTES, or *Enxugadi-éntes*, the last liquor taken after a meal as it were to wash the teeth.

EXAGUA'R, to rinse; more properly *enjuagar*.

ENXAGUADURAS, vid. *Enjuagadi-ras*.

ENXA'LMA, a pannel for a beast, Arabick.

ENXALMA'R, to put a pannel upon a beast.

ENXALVEGA'DO, white-wash'd.

ENXALVEGA'R, to white-wash an house. Quasi *enalbegár*.

Enxalvegá'se la mugér, is for a woman to daub herself with white and red, to paint.

ENXAMBRA'R, to swarm as bees do.

ENXA'MBRE, a swarm of bees.

ENXA'NO, Obs. every year.

ENXLEBA'DO, cloth dress'd with xele, which is a sort of chalk to make it work well.

ENXERGA'DO, clad in serge. From *xérge*, serge.

ENXERÍDO, grafted.

ENXERIDOR, a grafter.

ENXERÍR; Præf. *Enxiérc*, Præt. *Enxeri*; to graft. Quasi *inferir*, from the Latin *inferere*.

Enxerir de escudete, to inoculate.

ENXERTA'R, vid. *Enxerir*.

ENXE'ERTO, grafted.

ENXIRA, *Enxiro*; vid. *Enxerir*.

ENXUAGA'DO, rinsed.

ENXUAGA'R, to rinse.

ENXUAGADIE'NTES, vid. *Enxugadi-éntes*.

ENXUGA'DO, dried.

ENXUGA'R; Præf. *Enxúgo*, Præt. *Enxugué*; to dry. From *xúgo*, moisture dried up.

ENXUGUE', vid. *Enxugár*.

ENXÚLLO de *talar*, a weaver's beam.

ENXÚNDIA, fat, scivet, grease; but most properly the lump of fat in a belly. From the Latin *axundia*.

ENXÚTAS, among architects, are the sides left by describing a circle on square

E P I

E P I

E R A

square, which are small acute triangles.
ENXUTO, dry; met. sparing, harsh, and lean.

E N Y

ENYE'RTO, stiff, erected, set upright. Corruptly for *erecto*.

ENYESSA'DO, plaister'd; also white-washed.

ENYESSADÓR, a plaisterer.

ENYESSADÚRA, a plaistering or white-washing.

ENYESSA'R, to plaister, or to white-wash. From *yesso*, white lime.

E N Z

EN ZE'RRÓ, bare-back'd, as a beast without pannel or saddle. Vid. *cérro*.

ENZÍAS, the gums. Corrupt from the Lat. *gingiva*.

ENZIMA, vid. *Ençima*.

ENZÍNA, vid. *Ençina*, the holm-oak.

Ençina de grána, the scarlet oak, which bears the scarlet dye.

ENZINA'L, a wood of holm-oaks.

E O L

E'OLO, *Eolus*, the son of *Jupiter* and *Aeëta*, or *Sergesta*, and God of the winds.

E P A

EPA'CTA, the epact for finding the age of the moon.

E P E

EPE'NTHESE, or *Epenthesi*, the putting in of a letter or syllable in the midst of a word.

E P H

EPHEME'RIDES, vid. *Efemerides*.

EPHIMERA, vid. *Efimera*.

E P I

EPICÍCLO, an epicycle, or lesser circle, that has its center within a greater, used by astronomers to find the irregular motion of the planets.

EPICE'DIO, verses repeated over the dead body before it was bury'd. Greek *epi* over, and *cidos*, the funeral verse.

EPICHE'IA, a wife and moderate interpretation of the law. Corrupt from the Greek *epijcia*, moderation, meekness.

EPICÚRO, *Epicurus* the philosopher, who plac'd the supream happiness in pleasure; and from him all that delight in eating and drinking are called *Epicures*.

E'PICO poeta, an epick poet, that writes an heroick poem like *Virgil's Æneis*, or *Homer's Iliads*. From the Greek *epos*, verse.

EPIDE'RMIO, an outward film over the true skin of all creatures, so thin that it easily rubs or scratches off. Greek *epidermis*, that is, over the true skin.

EPIFANÍA, the feast of the epiphany, or twelfth day. Greek *epiphaneia*, apparition.

EPIFA'NIO, *Epiphanius*, the proper name of a man. Greek *epiphanius*, illustrious.

EPIGLÓSSIS, or *Epiglottis*, the little cover or wessel of the throat; the flap or little tongue that closes the *larynx*, or top of the *aspera arteria*, or vessels through which we breath, that the meat or drink may not run down upon the lungs, and when any thing happens to go down that way it sets us a coughing. *Epiglottis* is Greek, signifying little tongue. This word is used by Spanish physicians and chyrurgions, but the vulgar word for it is *el gallillo*.

EPIGRA'MA, an epigram. Greek.

EPIGRA'PHE, an inscription or title.

EPI'LA, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, 7 leagues from *Zaragoza*, seated in a plain on the banks of the river *Xalon*, in a fruitful soil, wall'd, has 650 houses, one parish, two monasteries of friars, and one of nuns. Formerly called *Segoncia*.

EPILEPSÍA, the falling sickness. From the Greek *epilambano*, to invade, because it invades or seizes the mind and senses; called also in Spanish *gota corál*.

EPILE'PTICO, troubled with the falling-sickness, or any thing belonging to it.

EPILOGA'R, to conclude, to sum up the matter.

EPI'LOGO, an epilogue, the conclusion, the end. Greek.

EPIME'NIDES, an epick poet, who being sent in his youth by his father *Agiasarchus* to keep sheep, went into a cave, and is said to have spent there 75 years, and came out a poet and a fortune-teller. He was so called from the Greek *epimaino*, to feed, because he had been a shepherd.

EPIPHANÍA, vid. *Epifania*.

EPIQUE'YA, vid. *Epihéia*.

EPISODIO, an episode, being a pleasant digression, or part of a relation. Greek.

EPISTOLA, an epistle, a letter. From the Greek *epistello*, to send.

EPITA'FIO, or *Epitaphio*, an epitaph, an inscription upon a grave. Greek.

EPITHALA'MIO, an epithalamium, or song at a wedding. Greek.

EPITHE'TO, an epithet, that is, an addition to a noun to express some quality. Greek.

EPITHIMA, a cordial application laid outwardly to the heart. From the Greek *epitheo*, to lay on.

EPÍTOME, an epitomy, an abridgment. Greek.

E P O

EPÓCA, a certain time from which to reckon years past, as the birth of our Saviour, &c.

EPONAMÓN, a name the Indians of *America* gave to the devil.

E P T

EPTAGÓNO, an heptagon, a figure of seven sides.

E Q U

EQUIBALE'NCIA, vid. *Equivalencia*. EQUIDA'D, equity, justice, uprightness. Lat.

EQUIDISTA'NTE, equidistant. Lat.

EQUILATERA'L, equilateral, that has equal sides.

EQUILÍBRIO, a just poise, or equal weight.

EQUINOCIA'L, the equinoctial. Lat.

EQUINÓCIO, the equinox. Lat.

EQUIPA'GE, equipage.

EQUIPARACIÓN, comparison, setting together, matching.

EQUIPARA'DO, compared, matched, set together.

EQUIPARA'R, to compare, to match, to set together. Lat.

EQUIS, so the letter *x* is called in Spanish.

EQUIVALE'NCIA, equivalence, equal value. Lat.

EQUIVALE'NTE, equivalent, of equal value. Lat.

EQUIVOCACIÓN, equivocation, speaking with a wrong meaning, or things that have a double meaning; also mistaking one thing for another.

EQUI'VOCO, equivocal, that bears a double meaning. Lat.

EQUIVOCA'R; Præf. *Equivoco*, Præt. *Equivoque*; to speak words that have a double meaning; also to mistake and speak one word instead of another.

E R A

E'RA, a computation of time, generally called *Æra Cesaris*, because the great *Æra* or computation began in his time. But in Spanish they say, *Erá de Alexandro magno*, or *Erá de Nabuchodonosor*, being the computation from their reigns. Supposed to be so call'd from *Æra*, because it was marked down upon the coin.

Erá is also a floor to thrash corn, or more properly the spot of ground on which the oxen tread it out. From the Lat. *area*; thence the whole field where such spots are, take the name.

Erá is also a bed in a garden.

ERA'L, a stere of a year old.

ERE

ERA'R, to lay out ground by the line, or beds in gardens.

ERA'RIO, the exchequer. Lat. *erarium*.

ERA'SMO, *Erasmus*, the proper name of a man, which *Covarrubias* says is corruptly called *Ermo*, and thence *Elmo*, so *Santelmo*, the faint seamen call upon in dangers, and say it is he appears in lights they see on the round tops.

ERB

ERBAÇAL, *Ervacal*, or *Ervajal*, a field of grafs, a piece of pasture.

ERBA'GE, or *Ervage*, herbage, grafs.

ERBAJA'L, vid. *Erbaçal*.

ERBAJA'R, to forrage.

ERBA'JE, vid. *Erbage*; it is also a thin sort of stuff brought from the *Indies*, and made of grafs, very like silk, called grafs-taffeta.

ERBA'TO, vid. *Ervato*.

ERBAZA'L, vid. *Erbaçal*.

ERBECE'R; Præf. *Erbesco*, Præt. *Erbeci*; to grow up to leaves or herbs.

ERBE'RA, an apple woman, an herb-woman that sells herbs.

ERBE'RO, a man that sells herbs.

ERBOLA'RIO, an herbal; also a botanist.

ERBOLECE'R; Præf. *Erbolésco*, Præt. *Erboléci*; to grow up as herbs. From *kérba*, grafs.

ERBOSO, full of grafs.

ERE

ERECCIÓN, the erecting or raising of some structure, or the like. Latin, *erectio*.

EREDA'D, inheritance; also a farm or estate of inheritance.

Yiuro de eredád, a revenue of inheritance.

EREDA'DO, inherited.

EREDA'R, to inherit.

EREDAMIE'NTO, inheritance.

EREDERO, an heir. From the Lat. *heres*.

ERE'GE, an heretick, one that obstinately errs in matters of faith. Greek.

EREGIA, heresy, error in matters of faith.

EREGIDO, erected, set up, instituted.

EREGIR, to erect, to set up, to institute. Lat. *erigere*.

ERE'JE, vid. *Erège*.

EREMITA, vid. *Ermítano*; an anchorite, an hermit.

EREMITICO, éremitical, belonging to an anchorite or hermit. From the Latin *eremus*, a desert.

ERE'NA, a town in the province of the *Zacatecas*, on the north part of *New Spain* in *North America*.

ERENCIA, an inheritance.

ERM

ERESIA'RCHA, an heresiarch, one that sets up a new heresy.

ERETICA'R; Præf. *Eretico*, Præt. *Eretiqué*; to become or play the heretick.

ERE'TICO, an heretick.

ERETIQUE', vid. *Ereticar*.

ERG

ERGUÍDO, raised up.

ERGUIMIE'NTO, raising up, or erection.

ERGUÍR, to raise up, to rise, to erect. Lat. *erigere*.

ERGULLÍDO, Obs. vain, haughty.

ERGULLÍRSE, Obs. to grow vain, or haughty.

ERI

ERIA'ÇO, land that lies fallow.

ERIGIDO, erected.

ERIGIR, to erect.

ERIL, barren or waste.

ERÍNGIO, the herb rocket; also eringo roots.

ERISÍPULA, a fiery distemper or inflammation, breaking out sometimes in one and sometimes in another part of the body, being a sort of *St. Anthony's* fire. Greek *erysipelas*.

ERIZA'DO, hair standing up an end.

ERIZA'R, to set or stand up an end, as hair in a fright.

ERÍZO, a hedge-hog. Lat. *hericius*.

Erízo de mar, a deformed shell-fish called a ruff.

Erízo de castaña, the outward husk of a chestnut, which is all prickly like an hedge-hog.

ERM

ERMADÓR, a waster, a spoiler.

ERMADÚRA, a wasting or spoiling.

ERMAFRÓDITO, vid. *Ermaphródito*.

ERMA'NA, vid. *Hermána*; a sister. Lat. *germana*.

ERMANA'BLE, brotherly, or that may be match'd as brothers and sisters.

ERMANABLEME'NTE, brotherly.

ERMANA'R, to match and pair things.

Ermanarse, to join in brotherhood.

ERMANDA'D, brotherhood, sisterhood; also brotherly love and affection.

Ermandad, in *Spain*, is also a court, and all the officers belonging to it, who have in charge to apprehend and punish highway-men, and all crimes committed in the fields; of such authority, that it is called *La Santa Ermandad*, the holy brotherhood.

ERMA'NO, or *Hermáno*, a brother. Lat. *germanus*.

Medio Ermano, a half brother, that is, by father or mother only.

Ermános are also brothers in any

ERR

brotherhood, or lay-brothers among religious men.

Prov. *Entre ermános no metas tus manos*: Do not put your hands between brothers. That is, do not concern your self, or have to do, tho' they fall out; for blood will unite them, and you'll have the worst.

ERMAPHRÓDITO, an hermaphrodite; vid. *Hermaphródito*.

ERMA'R; Præf. *Térmo*, Præt. *Ermé*; to spoil, to lay waste. From *eremus*, a desert.

ERME'LO, a small town of about 150 houses, three leagues from *Villa Real* in *Portugal*, seated on a fruitful hill, and has but one parish.

ERMÍTA, an hermitage.

ERMITA'ÑO, an hermit, an anchorite. From *eremus*, a desert.

ERMÓSO, vid. *Hermoso*.

ERN

ERNE'STO, *Ernestus*, a proper name of a man.

E'RNIA, the *hernia*, a sort of falling of the bowels.

ERO

ERÓICO, vid. *Heróico*.

ERR

ERRA'DA, an error, a mistake; also as *Herrada*.

Muger errada, a lewd woman.

ERRADÍZO, wandring, straying.

ERRA'DO, mistaken, wandred, stray'd.

Ir errado, to be out of the way.

ERRADOR, a wanderer, one that goes astray. Also vid. *Herrador*.

ERRADÚRA, wandering, going astray, erring. Also vid. *Herradura*.

ERRAMIE'NTO, idem.

ERRA'NTE, erring, wandering, going astray.

ERRA'R; Præf. *Térro*, Præt. *Erré*; to err, to mistake, to wander, to go astray. Lat. *errare*.

Errar el camino, to lose one's way.

Errar la cura al enfermo, to apply wrong medicines, to mistake the method of the cure.

Errarse, to mistake.

Prov. *Después que se erré, nunca liete pínse*: Since I erred, or committed a fault against you, I never had a kind thought of you. A woman that has once been false to her husband, never loves him after. Or, friends that have fallen out are seldom truly reconciled.

ERRA'TAS, the errata, or faults in a book, misprinted or miswritten.

ERRA'TICO, wandring, straying, erroneous.

ERRA'X, vid. *Arráax*.

ERRÓN, vid. *Herrón*.

ERRONA

ERRÓNA, a cant word amongst gamblers, signifying an oversight at play.

ERRÓNEO, erroneous, false, mistaken. Lat.

ERRÓR, an error, a mistake. Lat. E R U

ERVACA'L, or *Ervajál*, a field of grass, a piece of pasture.

ERVA'GE, vid. *Erbáje*.

ERVA'JE, idem.

ERVA'TO, or *Ervatú*, the herb hog-fennel, sulphurwort, or harestrang.

See Ray, verb. *Pencedanum*.

ERVAZA'L, vid. *Erbazál*.

ERUDICIÓN, erudition, learning.

ERUDITO, learned. Lat.

ERVECE'R, vid. *Erbecér*.

ERVE'RA, vid. *Erbéra*.

ERVE'RO, vid. *Erbéro*.

ERUGA, a moth that eats cloaths.

ERVILLA, vid. *Hervilla*.

ERVIR, vid. *Hervir*.

ERVOLA'RIO, vid. *Erbolario*.

ERVOR, vid. *Hervor*.

ERUTACIÓN, a belch, or breaking wind upwards.

ERUTA'R; to belch, to break wind upwards. Lat. *eructare*.

E R Y

ERYMA'NTHO, a hill in *Arcadia*, on which *Hercules* killed a wild boar, which destroyed all the country about.

ERY'NNIS, the name of one of the furies of hell, as the poets feign.

E S A

ESALACIÓN, an exhalation, or vapours drawn from the earth by the sun.

ESALA'R, to exhale, to cast up vapours. Lat. *exhalare*.

ESALTA'DO, exalted, raised up.

ESALTA'R, to exalt, to raise up. Lat. *exaltare*.

E S B

ESBARA'R, to glide or slip along.

ESBA'TE, in cant, he lies still.

ESBIRRO; it is not properly Spanish, but Italian, yet used by some who affect hard words. The true word is *sbirro*; the Spaniards add the *e*, as in all words of this nature; it signifies a catchpole, a sergeant, or such mean officer to apprehend offenders.

ESBLANDUÑA'R, Obs. to shake or totter. From *blando*, soft or weak.

E S C

E'SCA, vid. *Tésca*.

ESCABECHA'DO, put into pickle or fowse.

ESCABECHA'R, to put things into fowse, as fish, cucumbers, or the like.

ESCABE'CHE, fowse for fish, made with wine, limons, laurel-leaves, vi-

negar, &c. Also pickle for cucumbers, or the like.

ESCABE'L, or *Elcavel*, a little stool to set on, a footstool. From the Latin *scabellum*. Also a joint-stool.

ESCABE'LLO, idem.

ESCABIÓSA, the herb Scabious.

ESCA'ERO, the scab in sheep; also a breaking out like scabs in the barks of trees; also a crab-fish.

ESCABRÓSO, rough, rugged, craggy; met. harsh, froward, perverse, ill-natured.

ESCABULLÍDO, escaped, slipped away.

ESCABULLIMIE'NTO, an escape, or slipping, or sliding away.

ESCABULLIRSE, to escape, to slip away. From *bullir*, to move.

ESCACA'DA, any chequer-work.

ESCACEDA'D, scarcity, niggardliness.

ESCACE'NA, a town in *Andaluzia*, 8 leagues from *Sevil*, in a rich soil, has 450 inhabitants, one parish, and one monastery of nuns.

ESCA'FA, a small boat, a cock-boat, or the boat of a ship. Lat. *scafá*.

ESCA'LA, a ladder; also a scale to measure by; also a port, mart, or place of trade to which ships resort. Lat. *scala*.

Hazér escála, to put into port.

ESCALA'DA, an escalade, or taking a place with scaling ladders.

ESCALADÓR, he that scales or climbs up a ladder, a thief that breaks in at the windows or tops of houses, climbing by a ladder.

ESCA'LAMOS, or *Escámos*, wooden pins in a boat or galley to which the oars are fastened with a cord tied about the oar, called in English the thowles. Lat. *schalmus*.

ESCALA'PA, a little Spanish town on the mountains of the province of *Panuco* in *North America*.

ESCALA'R, to scale with ladders. From the Latin *scala*, a ladder.

ESCALDA'DA *múger*, a woman that is very common.

ESCALDA'DO, scalded with hot liquor.

ESCALDA'R, to scald with hot liquor. From the Latin *calidus*, hot.

Escaldárse, to scald one's self; met. to turn red with heat or anger.

ESCALDRA'MES, the kevels, that is, pieces of timber nail'd to the inside of the ship, to which the tacks are belayed. This word means only these, for the others are called *maimonetas*.

ESCALENTA'DO, warm'd, heated.

ESCALENTADÓR, a warming-pan, or a chafing-dish.

ESCALENTAMIENTO, warm-

ing, heating.

ESCALENTA'R; Præf. *Escaliénto*, Præf. *Escalénté*; to warm, to heat. From the Lat. *calefacere*.

Escaléntarse la boca, to let one's tongue run freely, railing at others.

ESCALE'RA, a ladder, a pair of stairs. From the Latin *scala*.

ESCALFADÓR, a chafingdish.

ESCALFAFULLE'ROS, a lewd woman that haunts bawdy-houses.

ESCALIENTE, *Escaliénto*; vid. *Escalentár*.

ESCA'LMO, vid. *Escálamó*.

ESCALÓN, a step. From *scála*, a ladder.

ESCALÓNA, a scallion.

ESCALÓNA, a town in the kingdom of *New Castile* in *Spain*, 8 leagues from the city *Toledo*, seated on an eminency, on the river *Alberche*, wall'd, and has a double ditch, its soil very plentiful, it has 350 houses, besides the suburbs, 4 parishes, one of them collegiate, one monastery of Franciscan friars, one of nuns, a house of devout women, 7 chapels, 2 hospitals. It is supposed to have been built by the Phœnicians, and called *Ascalon*, in memory of the city of that name in the holy land. It is a dukedom, and the title in the noble family of *Pacheco*, said to be descended from a bastard son of king *Ramiro* the second, but with how good authority I know not.

Prov. *El socorro de Escalón, quando le llega el agua, es quemada la villa toda*: The help brought to *Escalón*, when the water came, the town was burnt down to the ground. Because the town being built high, and the river *Alberche* running below, when the fire broke out it consumed the town before the water could be brought up. This they say when any thing comes too late to do good. As we say, a day after the fair; or, after meat mustard.

ESCA'MA, the scale of a fish. Lat. *squáma*.

ESCAMA'DO, scaled as fish.

ESCAMADÚRA, scaling of fish.

ESCAMA'R, to scale fish.

ESCAMBRÓNAS, vid. *Escambrónes*.

ESCAMBRONE'RA, a bramble.

ESCAMBRÓNES, brambles.

ESCAMBRÓSO, vid. *Escabroso*.

ESCAMILLO, vid. *Scamillo*.

ESCAMÓCHOS, fragments, broken meat, leavings.

ESCAMONDA'R, to peel, cleanse, pare. From *mondár*, to cleanse.

ESCAMONE'A, the herb scammony.

ESCAMÓSO, scaly like fish.

ESCAMPA'R, to give over raining; also to escape. Italian *scampare*, to escape.

ESCAMPAMIE'NTO, escaping, ceasing to rain. Antiently it signify'd scattering.

ESCA'MPO; as, *Dar escampo*, to give way for one to escape.

ESCA'NCIA, skinking, filling out of liquor to drink.

ESCANCIA'NO, a skinker, he that fills out liquor to drink, a butler. Old Spanish.

ESCANCIA'R, to skink about, to fill out liquor to drink. Antient Spanish.

ESCA'NDA, a sort of large wheat, which makes very white bread.

ESCANDA'L, the sounding-lead at sea.

ESCANDELA'R, a cabin in the midst of a galley.

ESCANDELIZA'DO, scandalized, one that has taken scandal.

ESCANDELIZA'R, to scandalize, to give scandal, to give offence.

ESCANDA'LLO, the sounding-plummet at sea.

ESCA'NDALO, scandal. Lat. *scandalum*.

ESCANDALOSO, scandalous, that gives scandal.

ESCA'NDERBECH, *Scanderbeg*, the famous *George Castriot* prince of *Epirus*, called *Scanderbeg* by the Turks, that is, lord *Alexander*, and the name corrupted by the Spaniards.

ESCA'NDIA, the finest wheat.

ESCANDIR, to scand verses; that is, to measure them by the feet.

ESCAN'E'TE, the game of lansquenet at cards.

ESCA'ÑA, vid. *Escandia*.

ESCA'ÑO, a bench. From the Latin *scamnum*.

Prov. *Algúno está en el escáño, que a sí no aprovecha, y a otro haze daño*: There is some one on the bench, who does himself no good, and does harm to another. That is, there is some body like the dog in the manger, who neither eats oats himself, nor will let the horse eat them.

ESCANSIÓN, scanding of verses, or measuring them by feet.

ESCAPA'DA, an escape.

ESCAPA'DO, escaped, got away.

ESCAPA'R, to escape, to get away. From *cápa*, a cloak, as it were to run away, and leave one's cloak behind.

ESCA'PE, an escape.

ESCA'PO, the scapus, shaft, or body of a column. Lat. *scapus*.

ESCAPULA'RIO, a scapular, being a piece of stuff worn by some religious orders, hanging down before and be-

hind from the neck to the feet, some wider and others narrower. There are also some scapulars worn by lay-people, which are no bigger than an hand, or less, in devotion to those orders, but these are out of sight. At *Oxford* they have this sort of scapulars, and call them a habit.

ESCAPUZA'LCO, a district in the kingdom of *New Spain* in *North America*.

ESCA'QUES, chequers, as those of a chess or draught-board.

ESCAQUEA'R, to play at chess.

ESCA'RA, a stony substance growing in the sea with a root, shooting out leaves. See more of it in *Ray*, verb. *Eschara*. Also a great scab on a fore.

ESCARABA'JO, vid. *Escaravájo*.

ESCARAMUÇA, a skirmish. Gothick *schermus*.

ESCARAMUÇA'R, to skirmish.

ESCARAMUJO, the plant wild eglantine, or dog-bramble. Also the shell-fish call'd limpets, which stick to rocks, and have a shell open below and tapering away to a point. It is also used for a scrap, a shread, or any small broken meat, or other thing.

ESCARAPE'LA, a fray among women or base people, where there are no weapons but their hands, cuffing and scratching. From *cára*, the face, and *pelár*, to strip; that is, to scratch it.

ESCARAVAGEA'R, to scribble, or make pot-hooks and hangers in writing.

ESCARAVA'JO, the black fly called a beetle. Lat. *scarabeus*.

Escaravájos en artillería, is what our gunners call honey-comb; that is, holes in the metal, which is a fault in casting, and dangerous in firing of great guns.

Hazer escaravájos, to make pot-hooks and hangers in writing, as the boys call it; that is, to write very ill, like the legs of a beetle-fly.

Prov. *El escaravájo a sus hijos haze grános de oro*: The beetle-fly makes his young ones grains of gold. That is, parents think their children, tho' never so deformed, the most beautiful creatures in the world.

ESCARBA'DO, vid. *Escarvado*.

ESCARBA'R, vid. *Escarvár*.

ESCARÇA'R la miel, to take the honey from the bees.

ESCARCE'LA, a satchel, pouch, or bag; also the armour from the waste to the thighs.

ESCARCELA'R, to put into a pouch or bag.

ESCARCELÓN, a great satchel, pouch, or bag. Antient Spanish.

ESCARCEO, a fall or stream of the water running from the land into the sea.

ESCA'RCHA, hoar-frost. Gothick *scorch*.

ESCARCHA'DO, nippt with the hoar-frost, or covered with it; any thing that is crisp and crackles.

ESCARCHA'R, to nip or cover with hoar-frost.

ESCA'RÇO, an horse that is narrow-heel'd.

ESCARCÚRA, the fault in an horse of being narrow-heel'd.

EESCA'RDA, a weed-hook.

ESCARDE'RA, a woman that weeds; also a rake, or a weed-hook.

ESCARDADÓR, a raker or weeder.

ESCARDADÚRA, a raking or weeding.

ESCARDA'R, to rake, or to weed.

ESCA'RDAS, the weeds that are taken out from among corn. Gothick.

ESCARDILLA, a little weed-hook.

ESCARDILLO, a rake or a weed-hook.

ESCARLA'TA, scarlet dye.

ESCARMENTA'DO, one that has taken warning by what he has seen or suffer'd.

Prov. *De los escarmentados se hacen los arñeros*: Crafty men are made of those that have taken warning. That is, those who have taken warning by their own or others punishment, grow crafty and cautious.

ESCARMENTA'R; Præf. *Escarmiénto*, Præt. *Escarmenté*: To take warning by what one sees or experiences.

ESCARMIE'NTO, warning taken by punishment or experience. Gothick.

ESCARMIE'NTE, *Escarmiénto*; vid. *Escarmentár*.

ESCARNECEDÓR, a scoffer.

ESCARNECE'R, to scoff, to scorn, to abuse.

ESCARNECÍDO, scoff'd, scorn'd, abused.

ESCARNECIMIE'NTO, scoffing, scorning, abusing.

ESCARNIDÓR de agua, an hour-glass that runs water.

ESCA'RNIO, contempt, a scoff, a scorn, an abuse, a mock. From the Gothick *scorn*.

ESCARÓLA, the herb endive.

ESCAROLA'DO, linnen quill'd, or put into quills.

ESCAROLA'R, to quill, or put into quills.

ESCA'RPA, the scarp or slope of any work in fortification.

ESCARPA'DO, sloped, made with a slope in fortification.

ESCA'RPIA,

ESCA'RPIA, a tenter-hook. In cant, an ear.
 ESCARPÍN, a sock.
 ESCARVADIE'NTES, a tooth-scraper. From *escarvar*, to scrape, and *diénte*, teeth.
 ESCARVADOR, a scraper, a raker; also a shoemaker's cutting-knife.
 ESCARVADURA, a scraping, raking, or scratching.
 ESCARVAGEA'R, vid. *Escaravageár*.
 ESCA'RVA-ORE'JAS, an ear-picker.
 ESCARVA'R, to scrape, rake, or scratch. From the Latin *excavare*, to hollow.
 Prov. *Muchas vézes el que escúrva halla lo que no querria*: Very often he that rakes, finds what he does not desire. That is, inquisitive people hear more than they care for.
 ESCARVIDOR, a watering-pot for a garden. *Minsb*.
 ESCASAME'NTE, sparingly, niggardly, scantily.
 ESCASE'ZA, scarcity, niggardliness, scantiness.
 ESCA'SO, scarce, niggardly, scanty. Gothick *scarce*.
 ESCATIMA'R, to haggle hard in buying, to pinch and lessen what one designs to give, to diminish.
 ESCATINA'R, to jear, to scoff; also to give with an ill will.
 ESCA'VA *de árboles*, the laying open of the roots of trees. From *cavar*, to dig.
 ESCAVA'DO, a tree that has the root laid open.
 ESCAVA'R, to lay open the roots of trees.
 ESCAVE'CHE, vid. *Escabèche*.
 ESCAVE'L, vid. *Escabel*.
 ESCAUDIL, a sort of armour made of cotton, used formerly in the *West Indies* against the Indian arrows. The name Indian.
 ESCEDIR, to exceed, to surpass, to excel. Lat. *excedere*.
 ESCHALMO, vid. *Escalámo*.
 ESCHERZA'DO, *Eschierzár*, *Eschérzo*; vid. *Eschorzado*, *Eschorzár*, *Eschérzo*.
 ESCHUIMA, vid. *Espuma*.
 ESCLAMACION, an exclamation or crying out.
 ESCLAMA'R, to exclaim, or cry out. Lat. *exclamare*.
 ESCLARECER; Præf. *Eslaréscó*, Præf. *Eslarecí*; to grow light, to grow famous or renowned. Latin *exclaréscó*.
 ESCLARECIDO, famous, renowned, clear, bright, noble.
 ESCLARICIMIE'NTO, fame, renown, clearness, brightness.

ESCLARIMIE'NTO, yellow amber. *Minsb*. and *Sobrino*.
 ESCLAVA, a woman slave.
 ESCLAVÍN, a magistrate of a town, like a sheriff. From the French *eschevin*.
 ESCLAVINA, a short mantle like a rochet, which pilgrims wear about their shoulders.
 ESCLAVITUD, slavery, servitude, bondage.
 ESCLA'VO, a slave. Corrupt from the Gothick *slave*.
Esclavo cortado, vid. *Cortarse el esclavo*.
 ESCLAVONIA, the country called *Slavonia*, formerly *Illyricum*.
 ESCLUIR, vid. *Esluýr*.
 ESCLUSA, a sluice, or flood-gate. Gothick *sluice*.
 ESCLUSIÓN, exclusion, shutting out.
 ESCLUY'DO, excluded, shut out.
 ESCLUYMIENTO, an excluding, shutting out.
 ESCLUY'R, to exclude, to shut out. From the Latin *excludere*.
 ESCOBA, a broom. Lat. *scopa*.
 Prov. *Quando náce la escoba, náce el áfno que la roya*: When the broom sprouts out the afs is foal'd, that is, to gnaw it. That is, whenever nature produces a thing, tho' never so mean, it produces another that is to make use of it. Whenever a very deformed female comes into the world, nature produces a male for it. There's not so bad a *Jack*, but there's as bad a *Yill*.
 ESCOBA'DA, one stroke of a broom.
 ESCOBA'DO, swept or brush'd.
 ESCOBA'JO *de uvas*, the stalks of a bunch of grapes after the grapes are taken off.
 ESCOBA'R, to sweep or to brush.
 ESCOBA'R, a small town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*; and also the surname of a family there.
 ESCOBEA'R, vid. *Escobar*.
 ESCOBE'NES, vid. *Escobenes*.
 ESCOBE'RO, a broom-man.
 ESCOBILLA, a brush, a little broom; also the dross or filings of metal.
 Prov. *Con escobilla el páño, y la seda con lá mano*: Clean cloth with a brush, and silk with your hand.
 ESCOBILLA'DO, brush'd.
 ESCOBILLA'R, to brush.
 ESCOBINA, the filings of any metal; sometimes used for saw-dust, which is generally called *aserraduras*.
 ESCOBÓN, a broom like our birch broom, kept for the foulest uses, as washing of nasty pots, and the like.
 ESCOCE'R, to smart.
 ESCOCE'S, a Scotchman.

ESCOCIA, the kingdom of *Scotland*; also a term in architecture, called the *scotia*, being a cavity under the cornice, and next the *torus*. From the Greek *scotia*, obscurity, because it looks dark.
 ESCODA, a mason's chizel to cut stones.
 ESCODA'R, to hew stones.
 ESCODILLA, a porrenger.
 ESCODRIÑA'DO, search'd, inquired into.
 ESCODRIÑADURA, a searching or inquiring into.
 ESCODRIÑAMIE'NTO, idem.
 ESCODRIÑA'R, to search into, or to enquire into.
 ESCOFIA, vid. *Cófia*, a coif.
 ESCOFIA'DO, coifed.
 ESCOFIETA, a little coif.
 ESCOFIMA, a rasp for wood. From the Lat. *scobes*, the raspings.
 ESCOFINA'R, to rasp.
 ESCOFIÓN, a great coif.
 ESCOGE'R; Præf. *Escójo*, Præf. *Escogí*, to choose. From *coger*, to take, and *ex*, out.
 ESCOGIDO, chosen.
 ESCOGIMIE'NTO, a choosing.
 ESCOJA, *Escójo*; vid. *Escoger*.
 ESCOLA'NO, in the kingdom of *Valencia* they give this name to the *facristan*, that is, to him that has charge of the vestments and holy vessels of the church.
 ESCOLA'R, a scholar, a student, one that goes to school. From the Latin *schola*, a school.
 ESCOLA'RSE, to slide, or slip away. From *colár*, to run through.
 ESCOLA'STICO, belonging to a scholar or school; a student, a school-master, a scholastick divine.
 ESCOLIMOSO, an ill-natured, rough, intractable person. From the Greek *scolymos*, a thistle.
 ESCOLIOS, annotations, comments upon some book. From the Greek *scholion*, an addition.
 ESCOLLO, a rock, a cliff.
 ESCOLOPE'NDRA, an insect, or sort of worm with abundance of feet; also a fish that is somewhat like the said insect; also the herb spleenwort or milkwort, common in the west of *England*. Boil'd in vinegar, and drank, it is good against the strangury; and for other uses. Ray, verb. *asplenium*.
 ESCOLTA, a convoy. In cant, a thief that stands ready to help off another that steals, if discover'd.
 ESCOLTA'DO, convoy'd.
 ESCOLTA'R, to convoy. From the French *escorte*.

ESCOMBRA'DO, cleansed, laid open, cleared.

ESCOMBRA'R, to cleanse, to lay open, to clear.

ESCOMEA'RSE, to let the urine pass without being able to stop it.

ESCONDEDIJO, a hiding-place, a lurking-corner.

ESCONDE'R, to hide. Lat. *abscondere*.

Jugar escondite, o al esconder, to play at hide and seek.

ESCONDIDAME'NTE, hiddenly, privily, secretly.

A ESCONDIDAS, hiddenly, secretly, privily.

ESCONDIDO, hid.

ESCONDIDO, a hiding-place, a lurking-corner.

ESCONDIMIE'NTO, a hiding.

ESCONDRIJO, a hiding-place, a lurking-corner.

ESCOPEDINA, spittle.

ESCOPA, or *Escopálo*, a mason's chizel to hew stones.

ESCOPE'TA, a fowling-piece, or fire-lock. From *scopus*, the mark to shoot at.

ESCOPE'TA'ZO, a shot of a fire-lock or fowling-piece.

ESCOPE'TEA'R, to shoot with a fowling-piece or fire-lock.

ESCOPE'TE'RO, a fowler, a fire-lock-man.

ESCOPETINA, spittle.

ESCOPIDURA, a spitting, or spittle.

ESCOPIR, to spit. Corrupt from the Lat. *expuere*.

ESCOPITA'JO, spittle.

ESCOPLEA'R, to work with a chizel.

ESCÓPLO, a chizel; at sea, a scraper, such as they use to scrape the decks. Corrupt from the Latin *scalprum*.

ESCORCA'R, a term in painting, signifying to shorten. Vid. *escorzar*.

ESCORCHAPÍN, a sort of small vessel or barque, used in some parts of Spain, and not known in England.

ESCÓRCHE *en pintura*, the first lines painters draw.

ESCÓRCO, the foreshortening in a picture.

ESCÓRCONE'RA, vid. *Escorzonera*.

ESCÓRCUE'LO, a small speck that grows in the eye.

ESCÓRIA, dross of any metal, any trash. Lat. *scoria*.

Escoria de oro, litharge of gold.

ESCÓRIA, a district in the government of Panama, in the isthmus of America.

ESCORIA'L, a place where the dross of metal is cast out. Vid. *Escorial*.

ESCORNÍJA, the iron ring or plate at the end of the axel-tree, to keep on the wheel.

ESCORPION, a scorpion, a venomous insect that causes great pain where it stings. There is also a sort of fish called by this name. Also the celestial sign or constellation *Scorpio*. *Covarrubias* adds, there is a plant of this name, but does not give any account of it; nor can I find it, unless it be that which Ray (p. 930.) calls *scorpioides*, or *campoides*, in English the plant caterpillars.

ESCORZA'DO, a term of art among painters, signifying the figure of a man with one part of the body contracted, and the other extended in odd postures, as we see in mimicks or anticks. The name supposed to be from *escuérço*, a toad, which in going, when it stretches one leg, draws up the other.

ESCORZA'R, to draw such odd figures, with some limbs contracted and others extended, as above.

ESCORZONE'RA, or *Escuerzonera*, the herb vipers-grass, or *scorzonera*; so called in Spanish, because it cures the bite of the venomous creature call'd in the Catalonian language *escorreu*. There are many sorts of it, according to Ray, p. 249. *Monardes* agrees with him in the derivation, and adds many virtues of this root, and doubtless Ray took it from him. But *Covarrubias* says, that *escorzonera*, or *escuerzonera*, is so called from the common Spanish word *escuérço*, a toad, and not from any peculiar creature or word in *Valencia*.

ESCÓTA, a rope in a ship called the tack, which is seiz'd into the clew of the sail, and so reev'd fast thro' the chestree, and then comes in at a hole of the ship's side. The use of it to carry forward the clew of the sail, and to make it stand close by a wind.

ESCOTA'DO, hollow'd away about the neck, also a shot or reckoning paid.

ESCOTADURA, a hollowing away about the neck; also paying a shot or reckoning.

ESCOTA'R, to hollow a garment about the neck; also to pay a shot or reckoning.

ESCÓTE, the shaping or hollowing a garment about the neck; also a shot or reckoning. Gothick *schot*, or *shot*.

ESCOTILLA, the hatches of a ship, being those loose parts, and as it were doors on the deck, which are in the mid-ship before the main-mast, to let down things into the hold.

ESCOTILLÓN, idem.

ESCOTISTA, a Scotist, or follower of the doctrine of *Scotus*.

ESCÓTO, a Scot; also the name of the famous learned man *Scotus*.

ESCOVA, vid. *Escoba*.

ESCOVA'R, vid. *Escobar*.

ESCOVE'NES, the hawses, being the great round holes before, under the head of the ship, through which the cables pass when the ship is at an anchor.

ESCOVE'TA, or *Escovilla*; vid. *Escobilla*.

ESCOZE'R, vid. *Escocer*, to smart.

ESCÓZIA, *Scotland*.

ESCOZINO, that has smarted; also fretted.

ESCOZIMIE'NTO, smarting; also a pain in making water.

ESCOZOR, the same.

ESCREME'NTO, or *Excremento*, excrement. Lat.

ESCREVIR, vid. *Escribir*.

ESCRIBA, a scribe, a writer, a clerk. Also the surname of a noble family in *Aragon* and *Valencia*.

ESCRIBA'NO, vid. *Escribano*.

ESCRIBIR, vid. *Escribir*.

ESCRINO, a desk. Lat. *scrinium*.

ESCRITO, vid. *Escrito*.

ESCRITOR, vid. *Escritor*.

ESCRITORIO, vid. *Escritorio*.

ESCRITILLAS, so formal and model people call lamb-stones, their proper names being *túrmes* or *criadillas*.

ESCRITO, written; also a writing. *Referirse a lo escrito*, to refer to that which is under black and white, and not trust to memory.

Tomar por escrito, to set down in writing.

Melón escrito, a melon that has the rind full of yellow streaks.

Traerlo escrito en la frente, to have a thing writ on one's forehead; that is, to discover one's sentiments by one's looks.

ESCRITOR, a writer, an author.

ESCRITORILLO, a little desk, *scratoire*, or closet to write in.

ESCRITORIO, a *scratoire*, a desk, a closet to write in, a scrivener's shop.

Escritorio de galera, a cabin in a galley.

ESCRITURA, a writing.

Escritura pública, a record or an instrument made before a notary.

Escritura sagrada, the holy bible, holy writ.

ESCRITURA'RIO, one that professes reading and expounding holy writ.

ESCRIVANIA, a desk to write on, a standish.

ESCRIVANO,

ESCRIVA'NO, a scrivener, a notary, a secretary, a clerk. Also an officer in Spain, who when any criminal is apprehended, presently draws up his offence with all the circumstances in form. In general, this name belongs, as Covarrubias says, to all men that can write and read, as we call a man, a clerk.

Prov. *Escrivão, pita, y barbéro pã-en en un prãdo, y van por un fendéro*: The scrivener, whore and barber feed in the same pasture, and go the same way. That is, there is never a barrel better herring among them.

ESCRIV'VE, vid. *Escriví*.
ESCRIVIE'NTE, a clerk, one that writes under another.

ESCRIV'R, to write. Lat. *scribere*.
Prov. *Escrive antes que des, y recibe antes que escribas*: Write before you give, and take before you write, that is, a receipt.

Prov. *Escribir en la arena, o en el agua*: To write on the sand or water. Is to do things to no purpose, as that writing is immediately effac'd.

ESCRUPULEA'R, to be nice, to raise many scruples, to make doubts.

ESCRÚPULO, a scruple, a doubt, a nicety. From the Latin *scrupulus*, a pebble-stone, which tho' small, in a shoe makes a man very uneasy. It is also a scruple, or the third part of a dram in weight. And an hundred foot square in land measure.

ESCRUPULOSO, one that is troubled with scruples. A nice or a precise person.

ESCRUTINIO, a scrutiny, the examining at an election who has most voices. Lat. *scrutinium*.

ESCUA'DRA, vid. *Esquádra*.
ESCUCHA, a sentinel or skout that lies to listen the enemies motions.

ESCUCHA, was in Old Spanish properly a sentinel by night, for by day they call'd him *atalaya*. *Guerra de Granada de Don Diego de Mendoza*.

ESCUCHA'DO, listened.

ESCUCHADE'RA, a nun that stands by when another has leave to talk with any body, to hear all that is said.

ESCUCHA'R, to listen, to hearken. Lat. *auscultare*.

ESCUDA'DO, shielded, cover'd with shield.

ESCUDA'R, to shield, to cover with shield. From *escudo*, a shield.

ESCUDEA'R, to serve as an *escudé*, or squire.

ESCUDERI'L, belonging to an esquire or servant.

ESCUDE'RO, an esquire, a servant,

that waits on a lady. They were formerly poor gentlemen that waited on the nobility, like our antient 'squires, and were so call'd from *escudo*, a shield, because they carry'd their master's buckler or shield.

Prov. *Ser como el escudéro de Guadalajara, que de lo que dize de noche no ay nada a la mañana*: To be like the squire of Guadalajara, who knew nothing in the morning of what he said at night. This was some man of that town famous for never keeping his word, and we have too many of them among us.

ESCUDE'TE, a little shield. The scutcheon of a door; a small scutcheon of arms. The water-lilly.

Enxerir de escudete, to inoculate.

ESCUDE'LLA, a porringer.

ESCUDELLA'R, to take out pottage in porringers, to distribute by porringers; from the Latin *scutula*, a little dish.

Prov. *En el escudillar verás quién te quiere bien, y quién te quiere mal*: You'll perceive by the dealing about the porringer or dish, who loves you well and who does not. Peoples affection is discover'd by their liberality.

ESCU'DO, a shield, a buckler. A crown piece of money. Also a scutcheon of arms. From the Latin *scutum*, a shield.

Escudo de oro, a crown in gold, worth 544 maravedies, or 5 s. 8 d. according to *Veitia* in his *Norte de la Contratación*.

Escudo llano, is a scutcheon in heraldry, which has only one coat in it without any other addition, a plain coat.

Escudo atravessado, in heraldry is what we call *parti per fesse*, that is, divided into two parts athwart from side to side.

Escudo en pal, vid. *Pal*.

Escudo al fésigo, in heraldry is what we call *parti per bend*, that is, divided into two from the upper corner on the right or left to the opposite below, but generally from the left at the top to the right at bottom.

Escudo de mantel, in heraldry is an escutcheon *parti per pale* and *cheveron*, that is, the upper part downright half way, where it meets the *cheveron*, which in the form of the gavel end of a house parts the lower half from the upper.

Escudo asfranjé, in heraldry, is an escutcheon *parti per sa'tire*, that is, in the form of a St. Andrew's cross.

Escudo quarterado, in heraldry, is an escutcheon quarterly, that is, divided into four quarters.

ESCU'DO, a small island on the coast of the province of *Veragua* in North America, and 30 leagues from *Nombre de Dios*.

ESCUDE'RIÑA'DO, search'd, discuss'd, look'd into.

ESCUDE'RIÑADÓR, a searcher, one that pries into or discusses.

ESCUDE'RIÑA'R, to search, to pry into, to look narrowly, to discuss. From the Latin *scrutari*.

ESCU'E'LA, a school. Lat. *schola*.

ESCUERÇO, a toad.

ESCU'E'TO, bare, naked, open, without any encumbrance; also slender.

ESCU'LA'PIO, *Esculapius*, the son of *Apollo*, by the nymph *Coronis*, and god of physick.

ESCULPÍDO, carv'd.

ESCULPIDURA, carving.

ESCULPI'R, to carve. Lat. *sculpere*.

ESCULTÓR, a carver.

ESCULTURA, carv'd-work.

ESCU'MA, scum, froth, foam. Latin *spuma*.

Escuma de plata, litharge of silver.

ESCU'MA'DO, skimmed.

ESCU'MA'R, to skim.

ESCU'PIDE'RO, a spitting-dish.

ESCU'PIDO, spitten.

ESCU'PIDÓR, one that spits.

ESCU'PIDURA, a spitting; also the breaking out of a disease in any part of the body in scabs and botches.

ESCU'PI'R, to spit. Lat. *expuo*.

ESCURAME'NTE, darkly, obscurely.

A escuras, in the dark.

ESCURECE'R; Præf. *Escurefco*, Præt. *Escureci*; to darken, to grow dark, to blemish, to shadow deep in painting. Lat. *obscurere*.

ESCURECIDO, darkned, grown dark.

ESCURECIMIE'NTO, a darkning or growing dark.

ESCURIA'L, a village in the kingdom of *New Castile* in Spain, seven leagues to the northward of *Madrid*, so call'd from *Escoria*, the dross of the iron mines that were there, and therefore properly the name should be *Escorial*. Here king *Philip* the second of Spain erected that wonderful structure known by the same name of the *Escorial*, consisting of a monastery of friars of the order of St. *Jerome*, a college, a royal palace, a noble church, and a magnificent round chapel for burial of the kings, the whole making one body of a fabrick in the form of a grid-iron, in honour of St. *Lawrence*. It is the most magnificent structure in Europe; and cost 28 millions of duckets in the aforesaid king's reign, who did not live to finish the pantheon or chapel.

E S E

pel for burial, which was done by *Philip* the fourth, and is one of the rarities of the world. The furniture of the house, and ornament of the church are in all things suitable to the magnificence of the structure.

ESCURIBA'NDA, vid. *Escurribánda*.

ESCURIDA'D, darkness, obscurity.

ESCURO, dark, obscure. Lat. *obscurus*.

Escuro como la noche, as dark as night.

Escuro como boca de lobo, as dark as a wolf's mouth, because it is black, and therefore we say, as dark as pitch.

ESCURIBA'NDA, a sudden assault, an interruption, a breaking loose.

ESCURRIDURAS, the drainings or drippings of vessels.

ESCURRIR, to drain a vessel of the liquor left in it. From the Latin *excurrere*, to run out.

ESCUSA, an excuse.

ESCUSABARA'JAS, a white wicker basket with a cover, and two nooses to it, the one on the cover and the other before, to put a padlock on. So call'd from *escusar barajas*, to save disputes, because when lock'd up they cannot say any thing has been taken out of it.

ESCUSA'BLE, excusable, that may be excus'd.

ESCUSACIÓN, an excuse.

ESCUSA'DO, excus'd. Also needless. Also a subsidy granted the king of Spain by the pope, out of the church revenues, being the tenth of the tithes. Among soldiers *escusado*, is one excus'd other duty on account of standing sentinel on an advanc'd post.

ESCUSADOR, an excuser.

ESCUSA'R, to excuse; also to save, to avoid. Lat. *excusare*.

Escusar pleitos, to prevent quarrels or law-suits.

ESCUTILLÓN, vid. *Escotilla*.

E S D

ESDRÚXULO, a sort of short Spanish verse, which always ends with dactyles or words that have the accent on the antepenultima, the two last syllables short, for the better understanding whereof take this instance:

Al príado de san Jerónimo.

Con mis zélos, y mi cántaro.

Sálgo a vengarme de un pícaro.

Que no ve el estío xacaro.

E S E

ESECUCIÓN, execution, putting things in execution. Lat. *executio*.

ESECUTA'DO, executed, done, perform'd.

E S G

ESECUTA'R, to execute, to perform. Lat. *exequor*, vid. *Executor*.

ESECUTOR, he that executes or performs.

ESECUTORIA, vid. *Executoria*.

ESE'NCIA, vid. *Essencia*.

ESENCIA'L, vid. *Essencial*.

ESENCIÓN, exemption, freedom.

ESENTA'R, to exempt, to make free. From the Lat. *exemptus*.

ESE'NTO, exempt, free; also open and free from incumbrance. Also bold, impudent, shameless. Also not subject to the common courts of judicature. Lat. *exemptus*. It is also a place that has no hill to command it.

ESE'QUIAS, funeral rites or obsequies. Lat. *exequia*.

ESE'R, Obs. for *Ser*, to be.

E S F

ESFE'RA, a sphere, being a solid body contain'd under one superficies, having a point in the middle, from which all lines drawn to the superficies are equal. The sphere is generally taken for the whole fabrick of the earth and heavens. The Spaniards add the *E* at the beginning of the word, as is usual among them in words of this nature, and change the *ph* into *f*.

ESFE'RICO, spherical.

ESFILA'DA, a running out of rank or file; also filing off.

ESFINGE, sphinx, a monster poets feign was near *Thebes*, which had the head, neck and breasts like a maid, the body like a dog, the voice of a man, the claws of a lion, and the tail of a dragon.

ESFOGA'R, to give one's passion leisure to cool.

ESFORÇADAME'NTE, courageously, bravely, strongly.

ESFORÇA'DO, brave, valiant, strong.

ESFORÇA'DO, is also a volume of the civil law so call'd, which treats chiefly of last wills and testaments.

Cáldo esforçado, strong broth.

ESFORÇA'R; Præf. *Esfuerzo*, Præf. *Esfórce*; to strengthen, to encourage, to take courage. From *fuerte*, strong.

ESFUE'RCE, *Esfuerzo*, vid. *Esforçar*.

ESFUE'RÇO, courage, valour.

E S G

ESGLE'SIA, Obs. for *Iglesia*, a church.

ESGOTA'DO, drain'd to the last drop.

ESGOTAMIE'NTO, a draining to the last drop.

ESGOTA'R, to drain to the last drop. From *gota*, a drop.

ESGRIMIR, vid. *Esgrimir*.

ESGRIMA, fencing.

Maestro de esgrima, a fencing master.

E S M

ESGRIMIDÓR, a fencer.

ESGRIMIDURA, a fencing.

ESGRIMIR, to fence. From the Old Gothick *grimmich*, to fence.

ESGUA'RT, an account or reckoning. This word found only in very old writings.

ESGUAZA'DO, drain'd, as from a bog or marsh.

ESGUAZA'R, to drain a bog, marsh, or watry place. From *agua*, water.

ESGUA'ZO, the draining of a bog, marsh, or watry place.

ESGUE'VA, a river in Old Castile, that passes by *Valladolid*.

ESGUÍZARO, a swisser.

E S I

ESÍODO, vid. *Hesíodo*.

ESÍPULA, the distemper called the mumps, being swellings about the neck.

ESÍPULA'DO, troubled with the mumps, or swellings as above.

E S L

'ESLA, a river in the province of *Asturias* in Spain.

ESLABÓN, a steel to strike fire. Also a link of a chain.

ESLABONA'DO, link'd together.

ESLABONA'R, to link together.

ESLADOR, an elector, Obs. but still in use in some parts, and particularly in the province of *Alava*.

ESLATÍDO, vid. *Estallido*.

ESLAVÓN, *Eslavonado*, *Eslavonar*, vid. *Eslabón*, *Eslabonado*, *Eslabonar*.

ESLE'DO, Obs. elected.

ESLEIR, Obs. to elect. Latin *eligere*.

ESLE'YDO, *Esléyr*, vid. *Esléido*, *Esléir*.

ESLÓRIA, the length of a ship from the stem to the stern-post, upon the deck.

E S M

ESMALTA'DO, enamell'd.

Campo esmaltado de flores, a field beautify'd with abundance of flowers.

ESMALTADOR, an enameller.

ESMALTADURA, an enamelling.

ESMALTA'R, to enamel. Gothick.

ESMA'LTE, enamel.

ESMARCHA'ÇO, a sodomite.

ESMERA'DO, neat, fine, choice, bright, excellent.

ESMERA'LDA, the green precious stone call'd an emerald. They are dug out of mines, and grow in stones like crystal, running like a vein in the stone, and seem to grow to perfection by degrees; for *F. Acosta* says, he has seen some half white and half green, others almost white, and others quite green, *lib. 4. cap. 4. p. 233*. The name is from the Latin *smaragdus*.

ESMERA'RA

ESMERA'RSE, to excel, to surpass, to be neat, to carry one self above others. ESMEREJÓN, a bird called an of-prey, that hovers over waters till it spies a fish, then plunges in and catches it. Call'd *esmerejón*, a *mergendo*, because it dives.

ESMERIL, emery, a stone lapidaries use to polish jewels with, and gunsmiths for their locks and barrels. So call'd from the Latin *smiris*. It is also a grind-stone. And a small gun like a *pedrero*, call'd a base.

ESMERILA'ZO, or *Esmertilazo*, a shot of the small gun call'd a base.

E S O

ESORTACIÓN, vid. *Exortación*.

ESORTA'R, vid. *Exortar*.

E S P

ESPACIA'RSE, to walk, to take the air. Lat. *spatiari*.

ESPA'CIO, space, distance, leisure. Lat. *spatium*.

ESPACIOSAMENTE, slowly.

ESPACIOSO, slow; also large.

ESPA'DA, a sword. Latin *spatha*. Also the sword-fish.

Espada negra, a foil, such as is us'd in fencing.

Espada blanca, a common sword.

Espada virgen, a maiden sword, that was never drawn.

Prov. *A quien no le basta espada, y corazón, no le bastarán coréas, y lanceón*: He that has not enough with a sword and heart, will not be satisfy'd with armour and a spear. That is, he who dares not make use of a good heart and sword, will never fight tho' he be in armour and have a spear. We say, He who has a sword and goes home to fetch a better will never come again.

ESPADACHÍN, a bully that loves always to be in broils, a ruffian. Sometimes a sword dancer.

ESPADA'DO, girt with a sword.

ESPADA'ÑA, the common flags that grow in watry places, so call'd because the leaf is like a sword.

ESPADAÑA'R, a place where flags grow.

ESPADA'R lino, to beat flax.

ESPADA'RTE, a sword-fish.

ESPA'DAS, the fute at cards called spades, more properly call'd by the Spaniards *espadas*, because on their cards they are made in the shape of swords.

ESPADE'RO, a sword-cutler.

ESPADILLA, a little sword, such as children wear. Also the ace of spades at cards. It is also the brake with

which they bruize hemp to get off the reed, before it is beaten.

ESPADILLA'R, to bruize or beat hemp.

ESPADÓN, an eunuch. Lat. *spado*.

ESPAHÍS, spahies, the Turkish horse.

ESPALADINA'R, Obf. to declare, to make publick.

ESPA'LDA, a shoulder, the back.

Espalda de carnero, a shoulder of mutton.

Espalda de baluarte, the espaul of a bastion.

Espaldas de molinero, a miller's back or shoulders, a strong back.

Hazér espaldas, to back a man, to secure his retreat, to stand by him.

Bolvér las espaldas, to turn one's back upon another; to forsake him; also to run away.

Echar a las espaldas, to forget, to make flight of.

Alas espaldas de la casa, behind the house.

ESPALDA'R, the armour for the back, the back-piece.

Espaldar de silla, o banco, the back of a chair or bench.

ESPALDA'RES, long narrow slips of tapestry, so call'd because they did not reach to the top or bottom, but so far as a man might lean against them.

ESPALDARA'ZO, a stroke a-cross the back or shoulders.

Dar espaldarazo a la horca, to be hang'd.

ESPALDERCE'TES, the pouldrons of armour.

ESPALDE'RAS, hedges of dwarf fruit-trees.

ESPALDE'RES, the hindmost rowers in a galley.

ESPALDONES, espaulments, works to cover soldiers.

ESPALDÚDO, broad shoulder'd.

ESPA'LLA, Obf. for *espalda*, the back.

ESPALMA'DO, careen'd.

ESPALMA'R, to careen a ship or other vessel.

ESPAMA'RSE, to be troubled with convulsions in the nerves.

ESPANAJONES, a sort of stuff called cheney.

ESPANDIDO, expanded, extended, stretch'd out.

ESPANDIR, to expand, to extend, to stretch out. Lat. *expandere*.

ESPA'ÑA, the kingdom of Spain, one of the noblest in Europe, call'd by the Romans *Hispania*, and by the Greeks *Hesperia*. On the north east it borders on France, from which it is divided by the Pyrenean mountains, which is

the only place where it touches on any other land, the north and west sides being wash'd by the ocean, the south and east by the *Mediterranean*. In former times it was the treasury of the world, as now the *West Indies*. It was then divided into *Tarraconensis*, *Batica*, and *Lusitania*, the first containing all the north east part, the second the southern, and the third the westernmost. At present it is divided into fifteen kingdoms and provinces; the kingdoms are *New and Old Castile*, *Aragon*, *Leon*, *Galicia*, *Navarre*, *Valencia*, *Murcia*, *Portugal* and *Algrave*; the provinces, *Biscay*, *Guipuscoa*, *Catalonia*, *Asturias*, *Andaluzia*. In the kingdom of Spain, excluding Portugal as a distinct realm, there are 16700 towns, 11 archbishopricks, 47 bishopricks, and 14 universities, and its revenues at home, without including its foreign acquisitions in Italy, the low countries, America or elsewhere, amount to 28 millions of ducats yearly.

ESPAÑOL, a Spaniard.

ESPAÑOLA, the great island *Hispaniola* in America.

ESPAÑOLA'DO, turn'd Spaniard, or like Spanish.

ESPANTA'BLE, frightful.

ESPANTADÍZO, subject to be frighted. A starting horse.

ESPANTA'DO, frightened, scar'd.

ESPANTA'JO, a scare-crow, a bugbear.

Prov. *Espantajo que no pée tanto guarda como vee*: A scarecrow that does not fart, guards as much as it fees. That is, if the scarecrow does not make a noise when mov'd with the wind, it will not fright away the birds.

ESPANTALÓBO, the herb called scarewolf.

ESPANTA'DO, frightened, scar'd, in admiration, astonish'd.

ESPANTA'R, to fright, to scare, to cause admiration, to astonish. French *espouventer*.

Prov. *Espantose la muérta de la degollada*: The dead woman was frighted at her that was beheaded. Said when one makes a wonder at what one is guilty of one self.

Prov. *Ni fea que espante, ni hermosa que mate*: Not so ugly as to be frightful, nor so beautiful as to kill. This is advice for choosing a wife, that she may not be deform'd to make her husband out of conceit with her, nor yet so beautiful that all men may be in love with her.

ESPA'NTO, a fright, admiration.

ESPANTOSAME'NTE, frightfully, wonderfully.

ESPANTOSO, frightful, wonderful.

ESPANZIMIE'NTO, the sinking of ink upon paper, or the like.

ESPANZIR, to sink as ink upon bad paper, or the like. From the Latin *expandere*, to spread.

ESPARAVA'R, a spavin in a horse.

ESPARAVE'L, a sort of net, particularly one us'd to catch sparrow-hawks, call'd in French *esparvier*, and thence the Spanish.

ESPARCÍDO, spread, scatter'd.

ESPARCIR, to spread, to scatter. From the Lat. *spargere*.

ESPARGOÍL, a sort of fish like a bream.

ESPARRAGA'DO, a soup or pottage made with sparragrafs.

ESPARRA'GO, sparragrafs. Lat. *Asparragus*.

Prov. *Sólo como el espárrago*: As solitary as sparragrafs, because every one of them springs up by it self.

ESPARRAGUE'RA, a bed or spot of ground where sparragrafs grows.

ESPARRAMA'DO, *Esparramiar*, vid. *Desparramado*, *Desparramiar*.

ESPARRANCA'DO, stradling, striding with the legs undecently.

ESPARRANCA'RSE, to straddle, to stride out of measure. From *esparcir*, to spread, and *ancas* the hips.

ESPARTE'ÑA, a buskin made of *esparto*, see *esparto*.

ESPARTE'RIA, the street or place where those that make mats, ropes, or baskets, &c. of *esparto*, live, vid. *esparto*.

ESPARTE'RO, one that makes mats, ropes or baskets of *esparto*.

ESPARTÍNAS, a town in the province of *Andalucía* in Spain, three leagues from *Sevil*, seated in a fruitful plain full of vineyards and olive gardens, has 400 houses, one parish, three chapels, one hospital, and belongs to the family of *Cavallero de Cabrera*.

ESPA'ERTO, Ray, p. 1257, calls it *spartum*, and *gramen spartum* in Latin, and matweed in English. P. 1726, he calls it *genista hispanica*, and *spartum* in Latin, and says it is a soft rushy shrub, growing a yard high or more, common in Spain, Italy, and the southern parts of France, and us'd in physick. See more of it in those places. This I know, that in Spain they make coarse mats of it, and ropes which serve for many uses, being strong, but harsh, as also baskets of several sorts, buskins for country people, and many other things.

ESPARVE'L, a sparrow-hawk.

ESPARZIDAME'NTE, scatteringly.

ESPARZÍDO, scatter'd, dispers'd, separated. Also airy of behaviour.

ESPARZIDOR, a scatterer, a disperser.

ESPARZIMIE'NTO, scattering, dispersing, separating. Also airiness.

ESPARZIR, to scatter, to disperse, to separate. Lat. *spargere*.

ESPARZIRSE, to part company. Also to ease one's self of some trouble, to grow bold or airy.

ESPASMA'DO, *Espasmár*, *espasmo*, vid. *Pasmado*, *Pasmár*, *Pasmo*.

ESPA'TULA, the shoulder blade; also a *spatula*, such as surgeons use to spread plaisters. Lat. *spatula*.

ESPAVENTA'DO, *Espaventar*, *espavento*, vid. *Espantado*, *Espantar*, *espantoso*.

ESPAVILA'DO, *Espavilar*, vid. *Despavilado*, *Despavilar*.

ESPAVORICE'R; Præf. *Espavoréscer*, Præf. *Espavoreci*; to fear, to be frightened, to be scar'd. From *pavor*, fear.

ESPAVORECIDO, scar'd, frightened.

ESPECERÍA, spicery, or a shop where spice is sold.

ESPE'CIA, spice.

ESPECIA'L, especial.

ESPECIALIDA'D, singularity, a particular qualification.

ESPECIALME'NTE, especially.

ESPE'CIE, a species or kind. Latin *species*.

ESPECIERÍA, a place where spices are sold.

ESPECIE'RO, a grocer, one that sells spices.

ESPECIFICACIÓN, specification, particularizing.

ESPECIFICADAME'NTE, particularly.

ESPECIFICA'DO, specify'd, particulariz'd.

ESPECIFICA'R, to specify, to particularize. Lat. *specificare*.

ESPECIOSO, specious.

ESPECTACÚLO, a spectacle. Latin *spectaculum*.

ESPECULACIÓN, speculation, contemplation. Lat. *speculatio*.

ESPECULA'DO, speculated, contemplated, pry'd into.

ESPECULADOR, a speculative, contemplative, or a prying person.

ESPECULA'R, to speculate, to contemplate, to pry into, to watch. Latin *speculari*.

ESPECULATIVO, speculative, contemplative.

ESPEDICIÓN, an expedition, dispatch. Lat. *expeditio*.

ESPEDIE'NTE, expedient, convenient.

ESPEDIMIE'NTO, expedition, dispatch.

ESPEDIR; Præf. *Espido*, Præf. *Espedi*, to expedite, to dispatch. Latin *expedire*.

ESPE'JA, a famous monastery in Spain, of the order of St. Jerome, near which there are quarries of jasper stone.

ESPEJA'DO, a thing as bright or clear as a looking-glass. Clear'd of people.

ESPEJA'R, to clear a place of people, to make a thing clean as a looking-glass.

ESPE'JO, a looking-glass, Latin *speculum*.

Espejo de claramonte, in cant is the looking into one's adversary's hand at play.

ESPE'JO, a town in the province of *Extremadura* in Spain, five leagues from *Cordova*, in a most fruitful soil, and half a league from the salt pits of *Dueras*. It has 800 houses, and but one parish. First call'd *Atubis*, afterwards by *Julius Caesar*, *Claritas Julia*.

Prov. *Ne ay mejor espejo que el amigo viejo*: There is no better looking-glass than an old friend. That is, such a one will not flatter a man, but tell him the truth.

ESPEJUE'LO, a little looking-glass. Also a sort of mixture in fine mortar that glitters on the walls, when the sun shines on it.

ESPEJUE'LOS, spectacles.

ESPELE'R, to expel, to drive out. Lat. *expellere*.

ESPE'LTA, the grain call'd bare or becre. Lat. *spelta*.

ESPELÍNCA, a cave, a den. Latin *spelínca*.

ESPELUZA'DO, that has the hair standing an end, as in a fright.

ESPELUZAMIE'NTO, the rising of the hair an end, as in a fright.

ESPELUZA'RSE, to be frightened that the hair stands an end.

ESPELÚZOS, the hair standing an end; also shaking fits.

ESPENDE'R, to spend, to lay out. Lat. *expendere*.

ESPENDÍDO, spent, laid out.

ESPE'QUE, a handspeck, being a wooden lever, us'd instead of an iron crow, to traverse the ordnance, or to the winlafs, to heave up the anchor at sea.

Espeque de la bomba, the pump-brake, being the handle of the pump within ordinary pumps at sea.

ESPE'RA, expectation, stay, a demur, waiting.

ESPE'RA, a town in the province of *Andalucía*.

Andaluzia in Spain, two leagues from *Bernos de la frontera*, seated in a rich soil, especially for corn. It has but one parish, two chapels, and 500 houses, the inhabitants wealthy. It belongs to the duke of *Alcala*.

ESPERANÇA, hope. From the Latin *sperare*, to hope.

Prov. *Mas vüle buéna esperança que um possessão*: A good hope is better than a bad possession.

ESPERAR, to hope; also to stay, to expect. Lat. *sperare*.

Prov. *Quien espera, desespera*: He that expects despairs. That is, expectation makes a man uneasy.

ESPEREZA'DO, that has stretch'd as after sleeping, or in a lazy humour, or rouz'd, and that has shaken off sloth.

ESPEREZA'RSE, to stretch one's self after sleep, or in a lazy humour; also to shake off laziness. From *peréza*, sloth.

ESPEREZO, the act of stretching after sleep, or in laziness.

ESPERIA, vid. *Hesperia*.

ESPERIL'NCIA, experience. Latin *experientia*.

Prov. *La esperiência es mãe de la sciência*: Experience is the mother of knowledge.

ESPERIMENTA'DO, experienced.

ESPERIMENTA'R, to experience.

ESPERIME'NTO, an experiment.

ESPERMA, sperm, the seed of any living creature. Greek *sperma*.

ESPERON, the beak of a ship or galley.

ESPERONTE, a spur in fortification, being a little outwork.

ESPL'ERTO, vid. *Experto*.

ESPESA'DO, thickened.

ESPESADURA, a thickning.

ESPESAME'NTE, thickly. Also frequently.

ESPESA'R, to thicken.

ESPE'SSO, thick; also dirty, nasty. French *espais*, thick.

ESPESURA, thickness; also a thicket or thick wood; also nastiness.

ESPETA'DO, put upon a spit, run through; also stiff as if a spit were run thro' one.

ESPETA'NTE, one that expects or waits.

ESPLTA'R, to spit, to run through.

ESPETERA, the rack over a chimney for spits, or the like.

ESPE'TO, a spit. From *espada*, a sword, because it runs thro'; also a long fish called a spit-fish.

ESPHERA, vid. *Esfera*.

ESPIA, a spie.

Esfia doble, a knave; that is, a spie on both sides; one that takes money of both parties, and betrays both.

ESPIA'R, to spie, to observe, to watch.

ESPICA *nardi*, the plant spikenard.

ESPIDE, *Espido*, vid. *Espedir*.

ESPIE'L, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in Spain, seated in the mountain, seven leagues from *Cordova*.

Its territory abounds in all sorts of game, swine and honey. It has 500 houses, one parish, two chapels, and belongs to the family of the *Gongoras*.

ESPIGA, an ear of corn. Lat. *spica*. Among joyners it is a tenant, or that part of the wood which is let into the mortice.

Espiga para enxerir, a sion or graff.

ESPIGADE'RA, a woman gleaner at harvest, or a leazer.

ESPIGADILLO, a dapper upright fellow; or any thing full of small ears.

ESPIGA'DO, grown to an ear, bearded like corn. Met. a strait upright man.

ESPIGASIL, vid. *Espica nardi*.

ESPIGA'R; Præf. *Espigo*, Præt. *Espigué*; to grow to an ear, as corn; also to glean or leaze corn after harvest.

ESPIGO, the herb lavender-spike.

ESPIGÓN, an ear of corn that is prickly, with the beards or awns.

Espigon de ajo, a head of garlick.

ESPILLA'NTES, in cant, cards.

ESPILLA'R, in cant to play, to take away.

ESPILÓCHO, a poor shabby creature, that has no house nor home. The word Italian, brought into Spain by those that go to Italy.

ESPIN, vid. *Puérco espín*.

ESPIÑA, a thorn, a fish-bone; the prickle of any briar, bramble, or tree of that nature. Lat. *spina*, in cant suspicion.

Espina de majúelas, a berberry-bush.

Espina blanca, a white thorn.

ESPINA'CA, the herb spinage.

ESPINA'DO, hurt with thorns or prickles. Vex'd with sharp language.

ESPINA'L, a place full of thorns.

ESPINA'R, to prick like a thorn; met. to give sharp language, to nettle.

ESPINA'R, Subst. a place full of briars. Also the name of a town near the pass on the mountains of *Guadarrama*. It is likewise the surname of a family in Spain.

ESPINA'RSE, to be nettled at sharp words, or the like.

ESPINA'ZO, the ridge bone of the back of any creature. So called from

espina, because the ribs stick out of it like thorns.

ESPINE'L, the surname of a family in Spain.

ESPINE'LO, the precious stone call'd a spinet.

ESPI'NELA, vid. *Espínola*.

ESPINE'TA, the musical instrument call'd a spinet, like a harpsicord, but less.

ESPINGARDA, a gun. Now only us'd in Portuguese, but I find it in *Hebrebra*.

ESPINGARDE'RO, a musketier or fowler. Portuguese and Old Spanish.

ESPINILLA, the shin-bone; also a small fish-bone or a small thorn.

ESPINIÓN, a sort of convulsion.

ESPINO, a thorn-tree.

Espino majúelo, the haw thorn tree.

ESPI'NOLA, a sort of ruby of a small value.

ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTERÓS, a town in the kingdom of *Old Castile* in Spain, seated among the mountains, seven leagues from *Burgos*, but in a pleasant vale, on the banks of the river *Truevas*, over which it has five bridges. Its soil most fruitful, the houses 500, under two parishes.

ESPINOSO, thorny, or full of fish-bones.

ESPI'NZAS, vid. *Pinzas*.

ESPI'N puérco, vid. *Puérco espín*.

ESPIÓN, a spie.

ESPIRA'CULO, a breathing place, a place to fetch wind at, a vent-hole.

ESPIRADE'RO, idem.

ESPIRA'L, spiral.

ESPIRA'R, to breath one's last, to expire. Lat. *expirare*.

ESPIRINQUE, the fish called a smelt.

ESPIRITA'DO, possessed with an evil spirit.

ESPI'RITU, the breath, the spirit, the ghost. Lat. *spiritus*.

Espíritu santo, the holy ghost.

Espíritu santo, one of the fourteen captainships or governments into which *Brazil* is divided.

ESPIRITUA'L, spiritual.

ESPIRITUALME'NTE, spiritually.

ESPI'TA, a tap for a cask; also a measure of a span.

ESPI'TAL, vid. *Hospital*.

ESPLANA'DA, is properly the glacis of the countre-scarp in fortification, but now antiquated in that sense, and is only taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel, and the first houses of a town.

Hazér esplanáda, to explain, to make easy; also to level.

ESP

ESPLIANA'R, to explain, to make easy; also to level.

ESPLAYA'R, to put from the shoar, to put to sea. From *playa*, the shoar.

ESPLENDIDAME'NTE, splendidly, sumptuously, magnificently.

ESPLENDIDE'ZA, magnificence, sumptuousness.

ESPLE'NDIDO, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous. Lat. *splendidus*.

ESPLENDÓR, splendor, magnificence, greatness, brightness.

ESPLICA'DO, *Explicar*, vid. *Explicádo*, *Explicar*.

ESPLIE'GO, the sweet herb called lavender.

ESPLORA'DO, discover'd, spy'd, pri-ed into.

ESPLORADÓR, a spie.

ESPLORA'R, to discover, to spy into. Lat. *explorare*.

ESPÓ'DIO, a sort of red stone or earth, of which they make tiles. Vid. *Spódio*.

ESPOLEA'DA, a stroke with a spur.

ESPOLEA'DO, spurred.

ESPOLEADÚRA, a spurgaul.

ESPOLEA'R, to spur. From *espuela*, a spur.

ESPOLÓN, a cock's spur. The piles of a bridge which break off the force of the water. A spur in fortification, being a small outwork. The beak of a ship or galley.

ESPOLONA'DA, Obs. the running of horsemen upon the spur.

ESPONDE'O, a sponde, a foot in poetry consisting of two long syllables. Lat. *spondæus*.

ESPONDÍL, a whirl of a spindle. The white hard part that sticks to the shell of an oyster. A great round oyster. The joints in the chine, or back of any creature.

ESPONDÍLIO, a cow parsnip. Latin *spandilium*.

ESPONE'R, to expound, to explain; also to expose, to lay out. Latin *exponere*.

ESPÓNJA, a sponge. Sponges are almost of the nature of fungi, or mushrooms, a sort of sea vegetables. They live with their roots sticking to the rocks or sand. When torn from the root they grow out again like other plants. There are several sorts of sponges. See more in Ray. The Spanish from the Latin *spongia*.

Espónja piedra, pumice-stone.

ESPONJA'DO, spungy, that will suck liquor like a sponge, or that has suck-ed in liquor.

ESPONJA'RSE, to grow spungy, to suck in liquor.

ESPONJÓSO, spungy, that will suck in liquor.

ESPONTANEAME'NTE, spontaneously, voluntarily, of one's own accord.

ESPONTA'NEO, voluntary, of one's own accord.

ESPORTEA'R, to carry out in baskets, or measure by baskets. From *espuerta*, a basket.

ESPORTÍCO, a little basket. Latin *sportula*.

ESPORTÍLLA, idem.

ESPORTILLE'RO, a porter that plies with a basket. Also a basket-maker.

ESPORTÍLLO, a basket to carry home necessities from market.

ESPORTÓN, a great basket.

ESPÓSA, a spouse, a bride. Latin *sponsa*.

Prov. *Mi esposa, tres dientes tiene la donosa, dos de massa, y uno de torta*: My spouse, pretty creature, has three teeth, two of them of paste, and the third of cake bread. A flouting way of exposing anothers imperfections.

ESPÓSAS, fetters, manacles, shackles, or hand-cuffs for prisoners; so call'd because they join or marry the hands.

ESPOSICIÓN, an exposition, expounding or declaring of any difficulty. Latin *expositio*.

EXPÓSITO, a foundling child.

ESPÓSO, a spouse, a bridegroom. Latin *sponsus*.

ESPRES'SO, express, positive, directly set down or declar'd, as

Téxto espresso, a positive text to the purpose. Lat. *expressus*.

ESPRESSA'DO, expressed.

ESPRESSAME'NTE, expressly, positively, directly.

ESPRESSA'R, to express.

ESPRESSIÓN, the expressing or positive declaring.

ESPRESSIVA, the pronounciation and delivery of words.

ESPRIMÍDO, express'd, squeez'd, pressed.

ESPRIMIDÚRA, an expressing, a squeezing, a pressing.

ESPRIMÍ'R, to express, to squeeze, to press. Latin *exprimere*.

ESPUDA'R. Obs. to spit. Latin *expuere*.

ESPUE'LA, a spur. Gothick.

Espuéla de cavalléro, the herb comfrey, good against fluxes.

Espuélas para el yelo, skeits to slide on the ice, as the Dutch do.

Móço de espuélas, a lackey, a footman.

Tenér las espuélas calçadas, to be ready for a journey.

Dar de espuélas, to spur a horse.

ESP

ESQ

Arrimar las espuélas, to spur. Met. ly. to press on an affair that goes but slowly.

ESPUE'RAS, Obs. for *espuélas*.

ESPUE'RTA, a great basket. Latin *sporta*.

ESPUE'STO, expos'd, laid out; also expounded, explain'd. Lat. *expositus*.

ESPUGNA'BLE, that may be taken or overcome.

ESPUGNACIÓN, taking a town or fort by force.

ESPUGNA'DO, conquer'd, overcome, taken by force.

ESPUGNA'R, to conquer or overcome by force, to take a town or forts. Lat. *expugnare*.

ESPULGA'DO, pick'd clean from fleas.

ESPULGA'R; Præf. *Esquígo*, Præf. *Esquígué*; to pick fleas. From *pulga*, a flea.

ESPULGUE', vid. *Esquígar*.

ESPULSA'DO, expelled.

ESPULSA'R, to expel. From the Latin *expulsus*, expelled.

ESPULSIÓN, expulsion.

ESPÚMA, scum, froth, foam. Latin *spuma*.

Prov. *Crecer como espuma*: To rise like froth. That is, to rise and be advanced very suddenly.

ESPUMADE'RA, a ladle or skimmer to skim the pot with.

ESPUMA'DO, scum'd, that has the scum, foam or froth taken off.

ESPUMA'JO, vid. *Esquíma*.

ESPUMAJÓSO, full of scum, foam or froth.

ESPUMAÓLLAS, a pot-skimmer.

ESPUMA'R, to skim or take off the scum, foam or froth; also to foam or froth.

ESPUMARA'JO, froth or foam.

Echar espumarajos por la boca, to foam at the mouth, either with passion or pain.

ESPUMÍLLA, a small scum or froth; also a fine sort of linnen, like the finest muslin, which women make head-cloaths of in Spain.

ESPUMÓSO, frothy, foamy, scummy.

ESPÚNDIA, the disease call'd the shions on an horse's legs.

ESPÚRIO, a bastard. Lat. *spurius*.

ESQ

ESQUA'DRA, a carpenter's square; a squadron of ships.

ESQUADRA'R, to square.

ESQUA'DRO, the fish call'd a skate.

ESQUADRÓN, a squadron of horse most properly, but often us'd for a good body of foot by Spaniards.

ESQUA'MAS, vid. *Escúmas*.

ESQUEBRA

ESQUEBRAJADURA, a crack, a flaw, a small breach.
 ESQUELETO, a skeleton, being all the bones of any creature preserv'd together in their proper places, without flesh or skin. Greek *skeletos*, dry.
 ESQUE'RO, a pouch, a hawking bag, a purse. From *cuero*, leather, because they were commonly made of it.
 ESQUE'RO, vid. *Esquerro*.
 ESQUESITO, vid. *Exquisito*.
 ESQUIFA'DO, made like a boat.
 ESQUIFE, a cock-boat, a skiff, a small boat belonging to a ship. Latin *sciffa*.
 ESQUIFES, panes or pannels in a wall, in which they set pictures or statues.
 ESQUI'LA, a sheep's bell.
 ESQUILA'N, a river in the province of new Galicia in North America.
 ESQUILA'DO, shorn.
 ESQUILADOR, a sheep-shearer.
 ESQUILA'R, to shear sheep. From the Greek *schyllo*, to take off the wool.
 ESQUILA'ZO, a sort of vessel in the Levant seas.
 ESQUILE'NCIA, the disease in the throat called a quinsie.
 ESQUILE'TA, a little bell.
 ESQUI'LLA, a small bell.
 ESQUILMA'DO, that has the fruit or the profit gather'd from it.
 ESQUILMA'R, to gather the fruit or the profit of lands.
 ESQUI'LMO, the fruit or profit of lands.
 ESQUILO, a squirrel; also the sheering of sheep.
 ESQUILON, a small bell, or sheep's bell.
 ESQUI'NA, the corner of any thing, the outward angle.
 ESQUINA'ÇO, a stone in the corner of a wall, or a thrust against a corner.
 ESQUINA'DO, that has several corners.
 ESQUINA'R, to make corners; also to winnow corn from the chaff.
 ESQUINA'NCIA, or *Esquinencia*, a disease called the squinancy.
 ESQUIPAZÓN, equipping or rigging of ships.
 ESQUISITO, vid. *Exquisito*.
 ESQUITA'R, to quit, to make even.
 ESQUITO, even, quit, one that has lost his money and won it again.
 ESQUIVAME'NTE, coily, disdainfully, scornfully.
 ESQUIVA'R, to shun, to avoid, to be coy.
 ESQUIVE'ZA, coyness, disdainfulness.
 ESQUIVIDA'DO, idem.

ESQUIVO, coy, disdainful, scornful.

E S S

ESSA, she, or that in the feminine gender.
 ESSE, he, or that in the masculine gender.
 ESSE'MPTO, vid. *Essento*.
 ESSE'NCIA, the essence or being of a thing. Lat.
 ESSENCIA'L, essential.
 ESSENTA'R, to exempt.
 ESSE'NTO, vid. *Esento*.
 ESSEQUE'BE, a river in the province of Guiana in South America.
 ESSO, that.
 ESSÓTRO, the other.

E S T

E'STA, this woman, or this thing, feminine gender.
 ESTA', it is, it stands, he or she is, or stands.
 ESTA'BLE, stable, firm.
 ESTABLEA'R, to take up cattle from grafs and stable them.
 ESTABLECE'R; Præf. *Establésco*, Præt. *Establecí*; to establish. Latin *stabilire*.
 ESTABLECÍDO, establish'd.
 ESTABLECIMIE'NTO, an establishing.
 ESTABLEME'NTE, stably, firmly.
 ESTABLE'RA, a lewd woman that haunts stables.
 ESTABLERÍZO, one that keeps or looks to stables or ox-stalls.
 ESTA'BLO, a stable, an ox-stall. Latin *stabulum*.
 ESTA'CA, a stake, a pallisade, a pin in a wall, a rack.
Estaca para enxerir, a flock to grafs on.
No ha quedádo estaca en pared: There is not a pin left in a wall. That is, all is taken away, there is nothing but bare walls.
Prov. Tres estacas, y una estera, el auxir de la frontera: Three pins to hang up things and a mat are the furniture of the frontiers. Because generally on the frontiers where there is war, the people are poor, or will not have much household-stuff for fear of being plunder'd.
Estar a estaca, to be confin'd to a narrow compass, as a beast that is ty'd to a stake.
 ESTA'CAS, or *Estaquillas de lierro*, iron pins.
 ESTACA'DA, a place pallisadoed; or hemm'd in with stakes. The lists to fight in.
 ESTACA'DO, set upon a stake, a piece of ground flak'd about; also put into the lists to fight.

ESTACA'RIE, in the West Indies signifies to mark out with stakes so much ground as is by law allow'd to him that discovers a mine, which he remains master of, only paying the fifth of its product to the king.

ESTACA'ZO, a blow with a stake.

ESTACIÓN, a station.

ESTACIÓN, the season of the year. *Gazeta de Madrid*.

Andar las estaciones, is to go to so many stations; that is, churches or places appointed in remembrance of the several passages of our Saviour's passion, there to pray in honour of those mysteries.

ESTACIONE'RO, the Old Spanish name for a bookseller; we call him a stationer that sells paper.

ESTACÓN, a great stake.

ESTA'DA, a stay in a place. From the Lat. *stare*, to stand.

ESTADA'L, a measure of a fathom, or six foot.

ESTA'DIO, a furlong; also a race to run. Lat. *stadium*.

ESTADISTA, a statesman.

ESTADÍZO, that stands still and does not run, as water in a pond.

ESTA'DO, estate, condition, degree, stature; also a fathom. Lat. *status*.

Estado seglar, the laity.

Estado ecclesiástico, the clergy.

Matérias de estado, affairs of state.

Mesa del estado, a table kept at court for the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, and other great men.

Consejo de estado, the council of state, the supream council of all others.

Tomar estado, to settle to some way of living, as to marry, to enter into a religious order, or the like.

Poner en estado, to put a man into a way of living.

Descacer de su estado, to decline, to fall into worse circumstances.

Caer de su estado, to drop down, as in a swoon, or the like.

Prov. Fiado, y bien pagado no disminye estado: Taking upon trust and paying well does not diminish an estate or grandeur. That is, if a man is trusted for what he buys, so he pay well, neither his estate nor honour suffer by it.

ESTA'ES, the stays in a ship, which are ropes coming from the tops of the masts forward, to keep the masts from falling astward towards the poop.

ESTA'FA, a cheating chousing trick; also sturdy begging. In cant, what a thief gives to a pimp or bawd.

ESTAEA'DO, chous'd, cheated.

ESTAFADOR, a cheating fellow; also a sturdy beggar.

ESTAFAR, to chouse, to cheat, to beg in a commanding way.

ESTAFERMO, a maulkin, a figure set up to ride at, and strike it with lances, or for other purposes. From *estar*, to stand, and *firme*, fast.

ESTAFETA, the post for carrying of letters, properly a horse-post. From the Italian *staffa*, a stirrup; so term'd to distinguish it from the foot-post called *corréo*. *Covar*. Yet now both words are indifferently us'd.

ESTA'I, or *Estáy*, vid. *Estáes*.

ESTA'JO, vid. *Destájo*.

ESTALLA'R, to give a great crack or report, to burst.

ESTALLIDO, a great crack, report or noise, as of a gun, or the like.

ESTALVIA'R, Obs. to pardon, to forgive.

ESTAMEOR, the stern-post of a ship.

ESTAMBRA'DO, done with yarn or woofed.

ESTAMBRA'R, to twist yarn or woofed.

ESTA'MBRE, woofed or yarn. Lat. *stamen*.

ESTAME'NA, serge.

ESTAME'NTOS, so they call the estates that meet in *cortes* or parliament, in the kingdom of *Aragon*, and by another name *Bráços*, under which word see more of them.

ESTA'MPA, a print, a cut.

ESTAMPA'DO, printed, stamped.

ESTAMPADOR, a printer.

ESTAMPA'R, to print, to stamp. Italian *stampare*.

ESTAMPE'RO, a seller of paper prints.

ESTAMPIDO, a crack, a noise, a report.

ESTA'NÇA, a standing or staying, a waiting-place.

ESTANCA'DO, stopp'd, stay'd, that can go no further; stanch'd as blood.

ESTANCA'R; Præf. *Estanco*, Præt. *Estanqué*; to stop, to stay, to stand still, as water, to stanch blood. Italian *stancare*.

ESTANCA'RSE el *água*, is for water to stand, as in a pool.

ESTA'NCIA, a dwelling place, a place to stay in; also a stanza in poetry.

ESTA'NCO, a monopoly, the place appointed to sell any thing in that way. Also a stopping, staying or detaining of water.

ESTANDA'RTE, a standard. Gothick.

Estandartes desplegados, banners display'd.

ESTANGURRIA, the strangury, when one cannot make water, or does it by

drops. Greek *stranguria*, a dropping urine.

ESTANA'DO, tinned.

ESTANA'R, to tinn; also to stop bleeding.

ESTANE'RO, a pewterer, one that works in tin.

ESTANO, tin. Lat. *stannum*.

ESTANQUE', vid. *Estancar*.

ESTANQUE, a pool, a pond, that is made by hands, as a fish-pond. Also as *estanco*.

ESTANQUILLO, a little pool or pond.

ESTANTA'LES, props, supporters, shoars.

ESTA'NTE, standing, residing; also a shelf for books, or a desk to lay a book on; also a large beam.

ESTANTEROL, the mid part of the galley, where the captain stands in time of fight.

ESTANTIGUA, a fantom, an apparition, an hobgoblin.

ESTANTIO, that stands still in a place.

ESTAQUILLA, a little stake, or a wooden pin.

ESTA'R; Præf. *Estoy*, *estas*, *esta*; Præt. *Estuve*, *estuviste*, *estuvo*; Fut. *Estare*, *-ras*, *-ra*; Sub. Præf. *Esté*, Imperf. *Estuviere*, *estaría*, *estuviéssse*; Fut. *Estuviere*; to be, to stand. Lat. *stare*.

Estár sobre sí, to be wary, to be upon one's guard.

Estár en barras, vid. *Bárra*.

Estár bueno, to be in good health, wherein it differs from *ser bueno*, to be good. This in a man. In other things the difference appears not at first so visible, and yet is considerable, for they say *Está bueno*, and *Es bueno*. But *esta bueno* signifies it is well done, as meat is well dressed, declaring the accidental or additional good. But *es bueno* signifies it is good in it self, implying the essential good of the thing.

Estár atento, to give attention.

Estár sobre huevos, to sit upon eggs as a hen does. Met. to be uneasy.

Estár en pie, to stand on one's feet.

Estár suspenso, to be dubious.

Estár en ciérne, vid. *Ciérne*.

ESTARIA, vid. *Estár*.

ESTA'SI, vid. *Extási*.

ESTA'TICA, statics, a science that treats of weights, with the properties of heaviness and lightness, &c.

ESTA'TUA, a statue, an image. Latin *statua*.

ESTATUA'DO, like a statue.

ESTATUA'RIO, a statuary.

ESTATURA, the stature of a man.

ESTATUTO, a statute, a decree. Latin *statutum*, decreed.

ESTUY'DO, enacted, ordain'd, decreed.

ESTA'TUYR, to enact, to ordain, to decree.

E'STE, this man, or this thing, in the masculine gender.

E'STE, the-cast.

E'STE, the imperative mood of *estar*, let it be, let it stand.

ESTE'BA, *Estebado*, vid. *Esteva*, *Estevado*.

ESTE'CA, a city in the great province of *Tucuman* in *South America*.

ESTE'LA, a considerable town in the kingdom of *Navarre* in *Spain*.

ESTELIÓN, a creature like a lizard, with shining spots on its back like stars, whence it took name.

ESTELIONA'TO, a cheat in selling one thing to two several persons, or mortgaging an estate twice. Lat. *stelionatus*.

ESTENCIÓN, extension, stretching out.

ESTENDE'R; Præf. *Estiéndo*, Præt. *Estendí*; to extend, to stretch out, Latin *extendere*.

Estendér la vista, to look out as far as one can.

Estendér la comission, to enlarge a commission.

Estendér las alas, to spread the wings.

Estendér las velas, to spread sail. Met. to follow one's good fortune, and to enlarge in an oration.

Estendér el arco, to bend a bow.

ESTENDE'RSE, to dilate, to explain one's self; also to grow proud or stately.

Estenderse los campos, is for the fields to appear plain for a great distance.

ESTENDI'DO, extended, stretched out.

ESTENDIMIE'NTO, an extending, stretching out.

ESTENSIVO, that is or may be extended, or stretch'd out.

ESTE'NSO, large, extended, stretch'd out.

ESTENTINO, vid. *Intestino*.

ESTE'PA, a flower called the holy rose.

ESTE'PA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, five leagues from the city *Ecija*, seated on a hill, wall'd, in a most fruitful soil, has 1500 houses, two parishes, two monasteries of friars, and one of nuns. Antiently call'd *Astapa*, and corruptly *Estepa*. It is a marquissate, in the noble family of *Carrion*, originally *Genoefes*.

ESTEPHANIA, the name of a woman, answerable to *Stephen* for a man.

ESTEPONA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 7 leagues from *Gibraltar*.

Gibraltar, seated on a hill near the sea, has a castle, a good fishery, 200 houses, and one parish.
 ESTE'RA, a mat. Lat. *strea*.
 ESTERA'DO, matted.
 ESTERADO'R, one that mats rooms.
 ESTERA'R, to mat.
 ESTERCOLA'DO, dung'd.
 ESTERCOLADO'R, one that dungs the ground.
 ESTERCOLADÚRA, a dunging.
 ESTERCOLAMIE'NTO, idem.
 ESTERCOLAR; Præf. *Estiercolo*, Præf. *Estiercolé*, to dung the ground. From *estiercol*, dung.
 ESTERCOLE'RO, a dung-hill, or one that carries dung.
 ESTERCOLÍNO, a dung-hill.
 ESTERE'RO, a mat-maker.
 ESTERIL, barren. Lat. *sterilis*.
 ESTERILIDA'D, barrenness.
 ESTERLIN *colorado*, scarlet.
 ESTERIO'R, exterior, outward. Lat. *exterior*.
 ESTERIORME'NTE, exteriorly, outwardly.
 ESTERNUDA'R, vid. *Estornudar*.
 ESTE'RO, a salt-marsh, a place where the tide ebbs and flows, a creek, or an inlet of the sea.
 ESTE'RO, a river and city in the great province of *Tucuman* in *South America*.
 ESTERQUE'RO, a dung-hill.
 ESTE'VA, the plow-handle, the plow-beam that the culter is in.
 ESTEVA'DO, bandy-legg'd, or one that turns his toes in.
 ESTE'VAN, the proper name *Stephen*. Lat. *Stephanus*.
 ESTIDA'R, to press, squeeze, or ram down; also as *estivar*. Greek *stibo*, to tread.
 ESTIBO'RDO, vid. *Estribordo*.
 ESTIENDE, *Estiéndolo*; vid. *Estender*.
 ESTIERCOL, dung. Lat. *stercus*.
 Prov. *Ni de estiércol buen olor, ni de hombre vil honor*: You must not expect a good smell from dung, nor honour from a base man.
 ESTIERCO'LE, *Estiercolo*; vid. *Estiercolar*.
 ESTIGIO, belonging to *Styx*, the river of hell.
 ESTILA'DO, distill'd.
 ESTILA'R, to distill. From the Latin *stillare*, to drop. Also to use, to practise, to be wont.
 ESTILBO'N, in cant, drunk.
 ESTILICIDIO, vid. *Stilicidio*.
 ESTILO, a stile in writing; also the gnomon of a dial. Lat. *stilus*.
 Tener por *estilo*, to use to do do any thing, to have a custom.

Perder el estilo, to grow out of use.
 ESTILO'BATO, vid. *Stylóbato*.
 ESTIMA, esteem, value.
 ESTIMA'BLE, valuable.
 ESTIMA'CION, esteem, value.
 ESTIMA'DO, esteemed, valued.
 ESTIMADO'R, one that esteems or values.
 ESTIMA'R, to esteem, to value. Lat. *estimare*.
 ESTIMULA'DO, egg'd on.
 ESTIMULADO'R, one that eggs another on.
 ESTIMULA'R, to prick or egg on.
 ESTÍMULO, a prick, a goad, an incentive. Lat. *stimulus*.
 ESTÍNCO, a small fish called a smelt.
 ESTINGUIR, to extinguish. Vid. *extinguir*.
 ESTINTO, vid. *Extinto*.
 ESTÍO, the summer. Lat. *estas*.
 ESTIPE'NDIO, a stipend, wages, pay, or allowance. Lat. *stipendium*.
 ESTÍPES, the under or lower part of the windows, on which the window-frames rest.
 ESTIPTICO, stiptick, astringent. Lat. *stipticus*.
 ESTIPULACIO'N, stipulation, agreement, covenanting.
 ESTIPULA'DO, stipulated, agreed on, covenanted.
 ESTIPULA'R, to stipulate, to agree on, to covenant. Lat. *stipulo*.
 ESTIRA'DO, stretch'd; also a grave or stately man.
 ESTIRA'R, to stretch, to draw out. From *tirar*, to draw.
Estirarse, to grow proud or stately, to walk stilly; also to hang one's self.
Estira floxa, a sport among boys, where every one holds a leather thong or strap, and he that is to command acts the weaver, then tells them some stories, and when he thinks any one has forgot himself, he cries *Estira*, that is, Stretch, and then he is to let loose, doing contrary to what is bid, and if he mistakes, has a penalty imposed on him, and is smuted on the forehead. The young maids use it also.
 ESTIRO'N, a sudden pull, a tug, a jerk.
 ESTIRPA'R, vid. *Extirpar*.
 ESTIRPE, a stock, a race. Latin *stirps*.
 ESTÍTICO, astringent, binding. Corruptly from the Lat. *stipticus*. Met. a close-fisted covetous person.
 ESTIVA, straw to stuff any thing with.
 ESTIVA'L, belonging to the summer.

ESTIVA'LES, buskins.
 ESTIVA'DO, cram'd full.
 ESTIVA'R, to stuff, to cram a thing full. Gothick.
Estivar la nao, to stow goods in a ship.
 E'STO, this.
 ESTOCA'DA, a thrust with a weapon, a stab.
Estocada de vino, the breath of a drunken man.
 ESTOCAFRÍS, a Spanish corruption for the word stockfish.
 ESTO'FA, any stuff for apparel.
 ESTOFA'DO, stewed meat; also a quilted garment.
 ESTOFA'R, to stew meat, to quilt garments; and in painting to draw with a thin colour over gold, so that the gold appears through it.
 ESTO'ICOS, the philosophers called Stoicks.
 ESTO'LA, a stole, a robe, a garment down to the heels, but peculiarly the stole a priest puts on to officiate, being a narrow slip hanging from his neck almost down to his feet before. Latin *stola*.
 ESTO'LIDO, foolish. Latin *stolidus*.
 ESTOMAGA'DO, angry, stomaching.
 ESTOMAGA'R, to stomach, to resent.
 ESTO'MAGO, the stomach. Latin *stomachus*.
Hombre de estómago, a man of courage, of resolution.
No guardar nada en el estómago, to keep nothing in one's stomach; met. to keep no secret.
 ESTO'NCES, Obs. for *entonces*, then, at that time.
 ESTO'PA, hemp, tow; at sea ockham, which is old ropes pull'd to pieces. Lat. *stupa*.
 Prov. *Ni de estopa buena camisa, ni de pita buena amiga*: Neither can you have a good shirt of hemp, nor a good friend of a whore.
 ESTOPA'JO, vid. *Estropájo*.
 ESTOPE'ÑO, hempen.
 ESTOPE'ÑAS de seda, the combings of silk.
 ESTOPERA'L, a tool they use aboard ships to drive the ockham into the seams of the ship.
 ESTOPERO'LES, wadds of old ockham.
 ESTOPILLAS, a sort of hempen cloth.
 ESTO'QUE, a rapier, a tuck. Gothick.
Estoque yerba, the herb spleenwort.
 ESTORA'QUE, the sweet gum call'd storax.
 ESTOREA'DO, *Estorbado*; vid. *Estorvar*.
 ESTORCE'R,

ESTORÇE'R, vid. *Torcér*.
 ESTORCIÓN, the gripes in the belly, caused by wind.
 ESTORCIMIÉ'NTO, vid. *Torcimiento*.
 ESTORDECE'R; Præf. *Estordesco*, Præt. *Estordecí*; to astonish, to amaze.
 ESTORDECÍDO, astonish'd, amazed.
 ESTORDECIMIÉ'NTO, astonishment, amazement.
 ESTORNÍJA *de carro*, the trigger of a cart, being a ring on the end of the axle-tree, between the wheel and the pin that holds it on.
 ESTORNÍNO, the bird called a stare, or starling.
 ESTORNUDA'R, to sneeze. Latin *sternutare*.
 ESTORNÚDO, a sneeze.
 ESTORVA'R, to hinder, to obstruct. Lat. *turbare*.
 ESTÓRVO, hindrance, obstruction, impediment.
 ESTÓTRO, vid. *Effótro*, the other.
 ESTOVA'DA, stew'd meat.
 ESTOVA'DO, stew'd.]
 ESTOVA'R, to stew. French *estouve*.
 ESTÓY, I am, or stand. Vid. *Estár*.
 ESTRABÓN, *Strabo* the famous writer, with the addition of the *e* before and *n* at last, as usual.
 ESTRA'ÇA, any thing that is vile, ragged, and of no value. Thence *Papel de estráça*, brown paper, because of little value.
 ESTRAÇA'R, to tear, to rend to rags.
 ESTRA'ÇO, tearing, rending to rags.
 ESTRA'DA, the street, the way. Gothic.
Estráda cubiérta, the covert-way in fortification, being a space of ground level with the field upon the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom wide, and cover'd with a parapet or breast-work running all round the moat, and sloping gently towards the campaign.
 ESTRADÍLLO, vid. *Estrado*, whose diminutive it is.
 ESTRADIÓTA, the way of riding with the stirrups long, contrary to *Ginéta*, which is very short. So called from the *stradiots* of *Epirus*, who rode so.
 ESTRADIÓTE, one that rides with the stirrups long.
 ESTRA'DO, is a place raised a step higher than the rest of the rooms, and cover'd with carpets or mats, as is used where thrones are set; but in *Spain* they have an *estrádo* in every house, where the women sit upon cushions. It is also taken for a court of justice. From the Latin *stratum*.
 ESTRAGA'DO, spoil'd, corrupted, vitiated.

ESTRAGADÓR, a destroyer, a spoiler, a corrupter.
 ESTRAGÁMIÉ'NTO, a spoiling, corruption, or vitiating.
 ESTRAGA'R; Præf. *Estrago*, Præt. *Estragué*; to spoil, to corrupt, to vitiate.
 ESTRA'GO, an havock, a slaughter, a destruction. From the Latin *strages*.
 ESTRAGUE', vid. *Estragar*.
 ESTRA'NGE, the strand or shore. A made word by those who have been abroad, and found in *Mendôças commentários de las guerras de los Páyses báxos*, p. 175, and other Spanish soldiers that served abroad.
 ESTRANGE'RO, a stranger, a foreigner. Lat. *extraneus*.
 ESTRANGÓL, the strangury.
 ESTRANAME'NTE, strangely.
 ESTRANA'DO, thought strange, not known.
 ESTRANA'R, to estrange, to alienate, to seem strange. From *extraneus*, strange.
Estrañar a otro, not to know a man.
Estrañarse, to make one's self a stranger, to avoid company.
 ESTRANE'ZA, strangeness, singularity.
 ESTRANGÚRRIA, vid. *Estrangúrria*.
 ESTRANJE'RO, vid. *Estrangéro*.
 ESTRA'ÑO, strange, foreign, alien. Lat. *extraneus*.
 ESTRATAGE'MA, a stratagem, a trick in war. Greek.
 ESTRA'VA, a woodcock.
Estráva, in cant, foolish, or a fool.
 ESTRAVAGA'NTE, extravagant, out of the common rule.
 ESTRECHAME'NTE, streightly, narrowly.
 ESTRECHA'DO, streightened, contracted.
 ESTRECHA'R, to streighten, to contract, to make narrow.
 ESTRECHE'ZA, streightness, narrowness, contraction.
 ESTRE'CHO, streight, narrow. Lat. *strictus*.
Estrecho de mar, a streight in the sea.
 ESTRECHÚRA, streightness, narrowness.
 ESTREGADE'RA, a hard brush.
 ESTREGADE'RO, a place that beasts rub themselves against.
 ESTREGA'R; Præf. *Estriego*, Præt. *Estregué*; to rub. Quasi *estricar*, from the Lat. *fricare*, to rub.
 ESTRE'LLA, a star. Lat. *stella*.
Contar las estrellas, to count the stars, to labour in vain, to wash the black-moor white.
Venir a casa con las estrellas, to come

home by star-light, to keep ill hours.
Hazer ver las estrellas a medio dia, to make one see the stars at noon-day. A threatening expression.
 ESTRELLA'DA, the herb starwort, or sharwort.
 ESTRELLA'DO, full of stars; also dash'd to pieces.
Huévos estrellados, eggs fried whole; that is, only the shell broke.
 ESTRELLA'R, to set full of stars; also to dash to pieces, so that they fly about like stars; to fry eggs whole.
Estrellarse una persona con otro, to oppose another with imminent danger to one's self.
 ESTRELLE'RA, a beast that holds up its head as if it were star-gazing.
 ESTRELLE'RO, an astronomer, a star-gazer.
 ESTRELLÍTA, a little star.
 ESTREMADAME'NTE, extremly.
 ESTREMA'DO, extream, exceeding. Lat. *extremus*.
 ESTREMADÚRA, a rich most fruitful province in *Spain*, especially abounding in pasture, lying betwixt *Leon*, *Castile*, *Andaluzia*, and *Portugal*. Its principal city *Merida*. There is also a province in the middle of *Portugal* called by this name, in which *Lisbon* is seated. They were so called antiently on account of their being the extream borders towards the Moors.
 ESTREMA'RSE, to exceed, to surpass others, to do one's utmost, to be excellent.
 ESTREMECE'RSE, to quake, to tremble. Lat. *tremere*.
 ESTREMECÍDO, that has quaked or trembled.
 ESTREME'ÑO, a native of the province of *Estremadura*.
 ESTREME'RA, a town on the borders of the archbishoprick of *Toledo*, next the bishoprick of *Cuenca*, noted for good wine.
 ESTREMIDA'D, extremity, the utmost bounds of any thing.
 ESTRE'MO, extream, the utmost, the bounds.
Estrémo de cuéntas, a small bead or filigren-work between beads.
Estrémo de debéza, the latter pasture.
Estrémos de pláta, filigren-work at the ends of beads.
Hazer estrémos, to give extraordinary signs of grief or passion.
Tenir frios los estrémos, to feel cold in the extream parts of the body, as fingers and toes.
Estréma necesidad, extremity of want.

EST

Estár en estrémis, to be at the last gasp.
ESTREMÓZ, a town in *Portugal* near the borders of *Castile*, two leagues from *villavieja*, on a rising ground, a castle on the top of the hill, wall'd, in a fruitful soil. It contains 2200 houses, 3 parishes, 3 monasteries of friars, one of nuns, an house of *Misericordia*, and a good hospital. It is famous for fine red earthen ware made there.
ESTRE'NA, handsel; in some places a new-years-gift. Lat. *strena*.
ESTRENA'DO, handsell'd.
ESTRENA'R, to handsel.
ESTREÑIDO, retrained, bound in the body; also niggardly.
ESTREÑIR; Præf. *Estrñio*, Præt. *Estrñi*; to restrain, to bind. Lat. *restringere*.
ESTRE'NQUE, a great cable made of rushes.
ESTRE'PITO, a noise. Lat. *strepitus*. Poetical.
ESTRE'YTO, Obs. obliged. Lat. *strictus*.
ESTRIA, the fluting of a pillar or column.
ESTRIA'DO, fluted. Vid. *Istriado*.
ESTRIADE'RO, a place to set one's feet against, to hold fast.
ESTRIBADURA, striving with might and main.
ESTRIBA'R, to strive with might and main, to hold or draw, setting one's feet against any thing. From *estribo*, a stirrup that holds the feet.
ESTRIEO, a stirrup to a saddle. Gothick. It is also a buttress to a wall, and the boot of a coach.
In al estribo, to walk by an horse's side.
Hazér a uno perdér los estribos, to make a man lose his stirrups; met. to put him out of patience, that he loses his reason he rested on.
Estár en el pié en el estribo, to have one foot in the stirrup; to be just ready to set out upon a journey.
ESTRIBORDO, the right side of a ship, called the starboard-side.
ESTRICOTE, a tennis-court, or the game of tennis. Gothick.
Traér a uno al estricote, to toss a man about like a tennis-ball; to give him no rest.
ESTRID'GO, vid. *Estregár*.
ESTRIGE, a skrieck-owl. Corruptly from the Lat. *strix*, *strigis*. Also vid. *striges*.
ESTRIÑE, *Estrñio*; vid. *Estreñir*.
ESTRI'NSECO, extrinfecal, outward, external. Lat. *extrinsecus*.
ESTRIVA'R, vid. *Estribar*.

EST

ESTRIVERA'JE, a buttress of a wall.
ESTRIVO, vid. *Estríbo*.
ESTROPA'JO, a dish-clout, or any dirty clout for foul uses. Quasi *estropajo*, an hempen clout.
Traér a uno hécho un estropájo, to use a man like a dish-clout, to put him to servile employments.
ESTROPEÇA'DO, *Estropeçar*; vid. *Tropeçado*, *Tropeçar*.
ESTROPEA'DO, maim'd of the limbs. French *estropié*.
ESTROPEA'R, to maim one's limbs.
ESTROPIE'ÇO, a stumbling-block.
ESTRÓVO, a sort of collar.
ESTRUCTURA, a structure, a building, a fabrick. Lat. *structura*.
ESTRUE'NDO, a noise.
ESTRUJA'DO, squeez'd, press'd; lean, lank.
ESTRUJA'R, to squeeze, to press.
Estrujár el dinero, to part with money like drops of blood.
ESTRUPA'R, *Estrupo*; vid. *Estuprar*, *Estupro*.
ESTUCA'DO, cover'd with plaister of *Paris*.
ESTUCA'R; Præf. *Estúco*, Præt. *Estuqué*; to cover with plaister of *Paris*.
ESTÚCHE, a case, a pair of tweezers, a case of instruments.
ESTÚCO, plaister of *Paris*. Gothick.
ESTUDIA'NTE, a student, a scholar.
ESTUDIA'R, to study. Lat. *studere*.
ESTÚDIO, study; also a school or a closet where one studies.
ESTUDIOSAMENTE, studiously.
ESTUDIOSO, studious.
ESTUE'RCE, *Estuérço*; vid. *Estorcér*.
ESTÚFA, a stove, a hot-house. Gothick, *fluben*.
ESTUFA'DO, *Estufár*; vid. *Estofado*, *Estofár*.
ESTUFILLA, a little stove used by the ladies, and thence become the name of a muff, because it does the part of a little stove, keeping the hands warm.
ESTULTICIA, folly. Lat. *stultitia*. Poetical.
ESTÚLTO, foolish. Lat. *stultus*.
ESTUÑIGA, the surname of the noble family of the dukes of *Bejar*, now by corruption always called *Zuniga*.
ESTUPE'NDO, stupendous, amazing, astonishing, wonderful.
ESTUPOR, astonishment, amazement. Lat. *stupor*.
ESTUPRADOR, a ravisher, a debaucher of virgins.
ESTUPRA'R, to ravish, to debauch a maid.
ESTÚPRO, whoredom, debauching of a maid or widow. Lat. *stuprum*.

EUC

ESTÚQUE, vid. *Estúco*.
ESTURIÓN, the fish called a surgeon.
ESTÚVE, *Estuviéra*, *Estuviéssé*, *Estúvo*; vid. *Estár*.

ESV

ESVALA'R, vid. *Resbalár*.

ETE

ETEROGE'NEO, heterogeneous, of a different kind. Greek.
ETERE'O, heavenly, airy, of the sky. Lat. *athereus*.
ETERNA'L, eternal, everlasting.
ETERNAME'NTE, eternally.
ETERNIDA'D, eternity.
ETERNIZA'DO, eternized, made everlasting.
ETERNIZA'R, to eternize, to make everlasting.
ETER'NO, eternal, everlasting. Latin *eternus*.

ETH

ETHERE'O, vid. *Etéreo*.

ETI

E'TICA, ethicks, moral philosophy. From the Greek *etke*, custom.
E'TICO, sick of a consumption.
ETIMOLOGÍA, an etymology, the derivation of words. Greek.
ETÍOPE, an Ethiopian.
ETIÓPIA, the vast country of *Ethiopia* in *Africk*.
ETIOPÍSSA, an Ethiopian woman.

ETR

ETRÚRIA, *Tuscany* in *Italy*. Latin, *Hetruria*.
ETRÚSCO, a native of *Tuscany* in *Italy*.

EVA

E'VA, our first mother *Eve*.
EVACUACIÓN, evacuation, emptying. Lat. *evacuatio*.
EVACUA'DO, evacuated, emptied.
EVACUA'R, to evacuate, to empty.
EVA'D, Obs. behold, observe.
EVADIR, to evade. Lat.
EVANGELICO, evangelical, belonging to the gospel.
EVANGELIO, the gospel. Greek.
EVANGELIZA'R, to preach the gospel, to play the evangelist.
EVANGELISTA, an evangelist.
'EVANO, vid. *'Ebano*.
EVAPORACIÓN, evaporation, going out in steam. Lat. *evaporatio*.
EVAPORA'DO, evaporated, gone out in steam.
EVAPORA'R, to evaporate, to go out in steam.
EVARISTO, *Evaristus*, the proper name of a man. Greek, *evarestos*, grateful.

EUC

EUCARISTÍA, the holy eucharist;
 Co or

E U P

or sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Greek, signifying thanksgiving.

E U D

EUDÓXIA, the proper name of a woman. Greek, signifying a woman of a good name.

EUDÓXIO, the same name for a man.

E V E

EVENTILAR, vid. *Ventilár*.

EVERSIÓN, overturning, destruction. Lat. *eversio*.

E U F

EUFÓRBIO, a gum call'd *Euphorbia* by king *Juba*, who first found it, in memory of his physician *Euphorbus*.

EUFRA'SIA, the herb eye-bright. Greek *euphrasia*, gladness, because it glads the eyes. Also the proper name of a woman.

E U G

EUGENIO, *Eugenius*, the proper name of a man. Greek, signifying noble.

E V I

EVIDENCIA, evidence, plain demonstration.

EVIDENTE, evident, clear, unquestionable. Lat. *evidens*.

EVIDENTEMENTE, evidently, clearly.

EVILLA, vid. *Hevilla*.

EVINCIR, to evince, to make out clear. Lat. *evincere*.

EVITABLE, that may be shunn'd or avoided.

EVITA'DO, shunn'd, avoided.

EVITAR, to shun, to avoid. Lat. *evitare*.

E U N

EUNÚCO, an eunuch. Lat. *eunuchus*.

E V O

EVOCACIÓN, a calling out or away, summoning from one court to another. Lat. *evocare*.

EVOCADO, called out or away, summoned from one court to another.

EVOCAR, to call out or away, to summon from one court to another.

EVOHE', an exclamation used by the Bacchanals.

EVOLUCIÓN, an evolution, a term among martial men.

E'VORA, vid. *E'vora*.

E U P

EUPARÍ, a valley in the province of *Santa Marta* in *South America*.

EUPATÓRIO, the herb agrimony.

EUPHRA'TES, the great river *Euphrates* in *Asia*, counted one of the four that ran through *Paradise*.

EUPHROSÍNA, the name of a woman. Greek *euphrosine*, joyful.

E X A

E U R

EÚRO, the south-east wind, or rather east-south-east. Lat. *eurus*.

EURÓPA, *Europe*, the least of the four parts of the world, but now the noblest for learning, religion, arts, and commerce. It is bounded on the east by *Asia*, from which it is divided by the rivers *Oby*, *Rha*, and *Tanais*, the *Black Sea*, and the *Dardanelis*; on the north by the *Frozen Sea*, on the west by the *Atlantick* or *Great Ocean*, and on the south by the *Mediterranean*, which parts it from *Africk*. The principal states into which it is divided, are, the *British Islands*, *Spain*, *France*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, *Greece*, *Italy*, *Muscovy*, *Poland*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Tartary*, *Portugal*, *Savoy*, and the *Low Countries*. It lies between 34 and 72 degrees of north latitude.

Europa is also a river in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.

EURYTHMÍA, the just proportion and delightful prospect of a building. Greek *eurythmia*, a pleasant face.

E U S

EUSE'BIO, *Eusebius*, the proper name of a man. Greek, signifying religious.

EUSTA'CHIO, the proper name of a man. Greek *eustachios*, who weighs things well.

E U T

EUTE'RPE, one of the nine muses.

EUTHY'MIO, *Euthymius*, the proper name of a man. Greek, signifying pleasant.

EUTRAPELÍA, or *Eutropelia*, pleasant jesting with innocence; but sometimes taken in an ill sense for lewd ribaldry. Greek *eutrapelos*, easy, or gentle.

E X A

EXACTEMENTE, exactly.

EXA'CTO, exact. Latin *exactus*.

EXAGERACIÓN, an exaggeration, representing a thing above measure.

EXAGERA'DO, exaggerated, extoll'd, represented above measure.

EXAGERA'R, to exaggerate, to extol, to represent above measure. Lat. *exaggero*.

EXA'GONO, an hexagon, a figure of six sides.

EXALA'R, vid. *Exalár*.

EXALTACIÓN, exaltation, raising or lifting up.

EXALTA'DO, exalted, raised, or lifted up.

EXALTA'R, to exalt, to raise, or lift up. Lat. *exaltare*.

EXA'MBRE, vid. *Enxámbré*.

EXA'MEN, an examination. Lat.

EXAMINACIÓ'N, idem.

E X E

EXAMINA'DO, examined.

EXAMINADO'R, an examiner.

EXAMINA'R, to examine. Lat.

EXA'RCHO, an exarch, a dignity in the Grecian empire, equivalent to a great governor or viceroy; as the exarch of *Ravenna*. Greek, signifying a prince, duke or president.

EXASPERACIÓ'N, exasperation, provocation.

EXASPERA'DO, exasperated, provoked.

EXASPERA'R, to exasperate, to provoke. Latin.

E X C

EXCEDE'R, to exceed, to surpass. Lat. *excedere*.

EXCEDIDO, exceeded, surpass'd.

EXCELE'NCIA, excellency, preeminence. The title given to dukes, ambassadors, and other great men. Latin.

EXCELE'NTE, excellent, preeminent.

EXCELENTEMENTE, excellently.

EXCELSITÚD, loftiness, highness. Latin.

EXCE'LSO, lofty, high.

EXCEPTA'R, vid. *Ecetár*.

EXCESSIVAMENTE, excessively.

EXCESSIVO, excessive. Lat.

EXCE'SSO, an excess, an outrage.

EXCITACIÓ'N, an exciting, stirring up.

EXCITA'R, to excite, to stir up. Lat.

EXCLAMACIÓ'N, an exclamation or crying out.

EXCLAMA'DO, exclaimed, cry'd out.

EXCLAMA'R, to exclaim, to cry out. Latin.

EXCLÚSO, excluded, shut out.

EXCLUY'R, to exclude, to shut out. Lat. *excludere*.

EXCOMMUNIO'N, an excommunication. Lat. *excommunicatio*.

EXCREME'NTO, excrement, generally taken for only the dung, but signifies all that comes as superfluous from the body; as urine, sweat, choler, melancholy, phlegm, &c.

EXCÚSA, an excuse.

EXCUSA'BLE, excusable.

EXCUSACIÓ'N, an excuse.

EXCUSA'DO, excused.

EXCUSA'R, to excuse. Lat.

E X E

E'XE, an axel-tree of a cart, wagon, or the like. Lat. *axis*.

Exe is also a word used to drive away a dog, as we say come out, and it is to the same purport, being derived from the Lat. *exi*, which is, go out: And so to call a dog the Spaniards say

E X E

say *cito*, from the Latin *cito*, presently, that is, come presently.
EXE'A, a spy, a scout. From the Latin *exeo*, to go out.
EXE'A, a town in the kingdom of Aragon in Spain, 12 leagues from Zaragoza, wall'd, fruitful, has 600 houses, one parish, one monastery of friars, and one of nuns, and sends representatives to the *cortes*. Formerly call'd *Egara*.
EXEA'R, to play the spy or scout; also to drive away.
EXECRA'BLE, execrable, detestable, abominable.
EXECRACIÓN, execration, detestation, a curse.
EXECRA'DO, execrated, detested, abominated, curst.
EXECRA'R, to execrate, to detest, to abominate, to curse. Lat.
EXECUCI'ÓN, execution, performance.
EXECUTA'DO, executed, perform'd.
EXECUTADO'R, he that executes.
EXECUTA'R, to execute, to perform. Lat. *exequi*. Vid. *Esecutar*.
Executar en los bienes, to serve an execution upon goods.
EXECUTIVO, executive, that may be put in execution.
EXECUTO'R, an executor, a performer.
EXECUTO'RIA, an instrument shewing that a cause has been three times try'd and carry'd, which takes off all further trouble and controversy.
Excutoria de hidalguía, an instrument to prove gentility, which has been made out in open court, and is beyond dispute; or the original grant from the king, which makes a gentleman.
EXECUTORIA'L, belonging to such an instrument.
EXEGIDE'RO, that may be exacted or required.
EXEGIDO, exacted or required.
EXEGIR, to exact or require. Lat. *exigere*.
EXEMPCI'ÓN, exemption, freedom from any thing. Lat. *exemptio*.
EXEMPLA'R, exemplar, that is, fit for an example. Lat.
EXEMPLARME'NTE, exemplarily.
EXEMPLIFICACIÓN, exemplification.
EXEMPLIFICA'R; Præf. *Exemplifico*, Præf. *Exemplifique*; to exemplify, to set as an example; also to enlarge upon.
EXEMPLIFIQUE', vid. *Exemplificar*.
EXEM'PLO, an example, a pattern, a copy, an open punishment to deter others. Lat. *exemplum*.

E X O

EXE'MPTO, vid. *Essento*.
EXE'NTO, vid. *Essento*.
EXE'QUIAS, or *Esequias*, funeral obsequies, funeral pomp, the last duty to the dead, and the prayers for his soul, at or before his burial. Lat. *exequia*.
EXERCE'R, to exercise. Lat. *exercere*.
EXERCÍCIO, exercise, employment. Lat. *exercitium*.
EXERCITA'DO, exercised, imploy'd; also expert.
EXERCITADO'R, an exerciser.
EXERCITA'R, to exercise. Lat. *exercitare*.
EXE'RCITO, an army. Lat. *exercitus*.

E X H

EXHALACIÓN, an exhalation, evaporating, going out in a steam.
EXHALA'DO, exhaled, evaporated, gone out in steam.
EXHALA'R, to exhale, to evaporate, to go out in steam. Lat.
EXHAÚSTO, exhausted, drained, spent. Lat.
EXHEREDACIÓN, a disinheriting.
EXHEREDA'DO, disinherited.
EXHEREDAMIE'NTO, a disinheriting.
EXHEREDA'R, to disinherit. Lat.
EXHORTACIÓN, an exhortation.
EXHORTA'DO, exhorted.
EXHORTA'R, to exhort. Lat.

E X I

EXÍDO, a spot of ground without the town, which is common, and serves only for the inhabitants to walk in, or divert themselves, or for any publick service of the place. So call'd from *exitus*, the going out of the town, or a place to go out to. Any plain or common of feeding ground.
EXIGE'NCIA, an exigency. Lat.
EXIGIDE'RO, that may be exacted.
EXIGIR, to exact, to require. Lat. *exigere*.
EXÍLIO, banishment, exile. Lat. *exilium*.
EXIMÍDO, exempted.
EXÍMIO, choice, notable, remarkable above the rest. Lat. *eximius*.
EXIMIR, to exempt. Lat. *eximere*.
EXINANÍDO, emptied, evacuated, exhausted.
EXINANIR, to empty, to evacuate, to exhaust. Lat.
EXIR, Obs. to go forth.
EXISTENCIA, existence, being. Lat.
EXISTIR, to exist, to have a being.

E X O

E'XODO, *Exodus*, the name of the second book in the *Pentateuch*, or five books of *Moses* in the holy bible. So called from the Greek *exodus*, an expe-

E X P

dition, or a progress, because it speaks of the children of *Israel*'s departure out of *Egypt*. The Hebrews call it *veelle Semoth*, that is, these are the names; because these are the first words in the book.
EXONERACIÓN, lightening, unburdening, easing.
EXONERA'DO, lightened, unburthened, eased.
EXONERA'R, to lighten, to unburthen, to ease.
EXORA'R, to pray with effect. Lat.
EXORBITA'NTE, exorbitant, out of reason, strange, extraordinary, proud. From the Latin *ex*, out, and *orbita*, a wheel, or the rout of a wheel. So it signifies out of the common way or track.
EXORBITA'NCIA, exorbitance, pride, extravagancy.
EXORCISTA, an exorcist, one of the orders of the church; one that by prayers and exorcisms expels evil spirits. Lat.
EXORCIZA'R, to exorcise, to cast out evil spirits.
EXÓRDIO, a beginning, an introduction. Lat. *exordium*.
EXORNACIÓN, ornament, adorning.
EXORNA'DO, adorned.
EXORNA'R, to adorn, to set out. Latin.
EXORTACIÓN, an exhortation. Latin.
EXORTA'DO, exhorted.
EXORTA'R, to exhort. Lat.
EXORRÚPTO, abrupt, preposterous. *Minsh*.

E X P

EXPECE'R, to fish out. *Minsh*.
EXPECTACIÓN, expectation. Lat.
EXPEDICIÓN, *Expediente*, *Expedir*; vid. *Espedición*, *Espediente*, *Espedir*.
EXPÉLIDO, expell'd.
EXPÉLIR, to expel. Lat. *expellere*.
EXPENDE'R, to lay out, to spend. Lat. *expendere*.
EXPERIE'NCIA, experience. Latin. Vid. *esperiencia*.
EXPERIMENTA'DO, try'd, experienced.
EXPERIMENTA'R, to try, to make an experiment.
EXPE'ERTO, vid. *Esperto*.
EXPIA'R, to expiate. Lat.
EXPIRA'R, vid. *Espirar*.
EXPLICACIÓN, an explication, an explaining or expounding. Lat.
EXPLICA'DO, explicated, explained, expounded.
EXPLICADO'R, he that explicates, explains, or expounds.

O O 2 EXPLICA'R,

E X T

EXPLICA'R, to explicate, to explain, to expound. Lat.

EXPLORA'DO, *Explorár*; vid. *Esplorado, Esplorár*.

EXPONEDÓR, an expounder, an interpreter.

EXPONE'R; Præf. *Expóngo, expónes, expóné*; Præt. *Expúise, expusiste, expúiso*; Fut. *Expóndré, or exporné*; Sub. Præf. *Expóngá*; Imperf. *Expusiéra, expornia, or expusiése*; Fut. *Expusiére*; to expound, to interpret, to unfold, to lay out, to expose. Latin *exponere*.

EXPÓRNE, *Expornia*; vid. *Exponér*.

EXPOSICIÓN, an exposition, or explication.

EXPÓSITO, a foundling, a child that is exposed or laid out by its parents for others to take up and breed it. Lat. *expositus*, laid out.

EXPRIMÍR, vid. *Esprimír*.

EXPRESSA'DO, *Expressár*; vid. *Espressado, Espressár*.

EXPRESSION, expression.

EXPRESSIVO, expressive.

EXPRESO, express, positive.

EXPUE'STO, or *Espuésto*, expounded, interpreted, unfolded, laid out, exposed.

EXPUGNA'DO, or *Espugnado*, taken by force, subdued, reduced.

EXPUGNA'R, or *Espugnár*, to take by force, to subdue, to conquer, to reduce. Lat.

EXPULSA'DO, *Expulsár, Expulsión*; vid. *Espulsado, Espulsár, Espulsión*.

EXPÚSE, *Expusiéra, Expusiése*; vid. *Exponér*.

E X Q

EXQUISITAMENTE, exquisitely, neatly, excellently.

EXQUISITO, exquisite, excellent, neat, curious, fine. Lat.

E X T

EXTA'SI, an extasy, a rapture, a trance. Greek *extasis*, an emotion of the mind.

EXTA'TICO, in an extasy, or apt to be in an extasy.

EXTENDE'R, vid. *Estendér*.

EXTENSIVO, *Exténso*; vid. *Estenfivo, Esténso*.

EXTENUACIÓN, an extenuating or lessening.

EXTENUA'DO, extenuated, or lessened.

EXTENUA'R, to extenuate, to lessen. Latin.

EXTERIÓR, exterior, outward. Latin. vid. *Esteriór, Esterioridad, Esteriormente*.

EXTERIORIDA'D, outwardness.

EXTERIORMENTE, exteriorly, outwardly.

E Z Q

EXTERMINA'DO, exterminated, rooted out, destroyed, overthrown, banished.

EXTERMINA'R, to exterminate, to root out, to destroy, to overthrow, to banish. Lat.

EXTE'RNO, external, outward. Lat.

EXTINGUIR, to extinguish, to put out, to quench. Lat. *extinguere*.

EXTÍNTO, extinct, quenched, put out.

EXTIRPACIÓN, a rooting out, extirpating, destroying.

EXTIRPA'DO, extirpated, rooted out, destroyed.

EXTIRPA'R, to extirpate, to root out, to destroy. Lat.

EXTORCIÓN, extortion, wresting from one. Lat.

EXTRA'CTO, extracted, drawn out. Lat.

EXTRAJUDICIAL, extrajudicial, out of the course of law.

EXTRAJUDICIALMENTE, extrajudicially.

EXTRA'NEO, foreign. Lat.

EXTRAORDINA'RIO, extraordinary. Lat. *extra ordinem*, out of order.

EXTRAORDINARIAMENTE, extraordinarily.

EXTRAVAGACIÓN, extravagancy, disorderly proceeding.

EXTRAVAGA'NTE, extravagant, disorderly.

EXTRAVAGA'R, to act disorderly. Latin.

EXTRA'VIA'DO, put out of the way.

EXTRA'VIA'R, to put out of the way.

EXTREMADAMENTE, extremely.

EXTREMA'DO, extreme, extraordinary.

EXTREMIDA'D, extremity, the end.

EXTRE'MO, idem. Vid. *Estrémo*.

EXTRI'NSECO, extrinsecal, outward. Lat.

E X U

EXULCERACIÓN, an ulceration, a sore. Lat.

EXULCERA'DO, ulcerated.

EXULCERA'R, to ulcerate.

EXÚLLO de *telár*, the rowler on which the weaver rows up his threads.

EXULTACIÓN, exultation, joy. Lat.

EXULTA'R, to rejoice, to exult, to leap for joy. Lat.

E Y S

Eys, id est, *aveis*, ye have.

E Z I

E'ZIJÁ, vid. *'Ecija*.

E Z Q

EZQUERDEA'R, to be left-handed, to go amiss.

EZQUE'RA, the name of a small

F A C

town, and the surname of a family in Biscay.

EZQUE'RO, left-handed, as the Biscayners speak it. The Castilians call it *izquierdo*; and therefore the Basquish being the antient language of Spain, the Castilian word is derived from it.

F A B

F, This letter is one of the nine mutes, being only a found form'd by pressing the upper teeth upon the under lip. It answers to the Greek *ph*. Many Spanish words, which formerly began with *f*, have it now changed into *b*; as, *fallamos, hallamos; fembra, hembra*, &c. as will appear in the sequel.

FA'BA, Obs. vid. *Hába*.

FABIA'NO, *Fabian*, the proper name of a man. Lat.

FA'BIO, *Fabius*, the name of an antient Roman family; and there have been two holy martyrs of the name.

FABARA'Z, the herb stavesacre, or louse-bane.

FA'BLA, Obs. vid. *Hábla*.

FABLA'R, Obs. vid. *Hablar*.

FABÓR, vid. *Favór*.

FA'BRICA, a fabrick, a structure, a building. Lat.

Fábrica ordinária, vid. *Ordinária*.

Fábrica reticulada, that building in which the stones are not laid side by side, but corner-ways.

Fábrica incierta, that building in which the stones are not squared, or cut to a bigness, but are laid as they come, bigger or less, so they lie and join close with the mortar.

FABRICACIÓN, building.

FABRICA'DO, built, also wrought or forged.

FABRICADO'R, a builder, a fashioner.

FABRICA'R; Præf. *Fabríco*, Præt. *Fabriqué*; to build, to frame, to forge.

FABRÍCIO, *Fabritius*, the name of several Romans of note, and of some Christians.

FABRIFICA'DO, *Fabrifisar*; vid. *Fabricado, Fabricar*.

FABRIQUE', vid. *Fabricar*.

FA'BULA, a fable, a tale, a fiction. Latin.

FABULÍSTA, one that writes fables.

FABULOSAMENTE, fabulously.

FABULO'SO, fabulous.

F A C

FA'CA, Obs. vid. *Háca*.

FACANE'A, Obs. vid. *Hacanea*.

FACCIO'N, an action, an engagement, also a faction. Lat. *actio*.

FAC'CU

F A E

FACE'CIA, pleasant witty conversation without offence or immodesty, facetiousness. Lat.

FACHA'DA, the front of a building. From *facies*, the face.

FA'CIE, the front of a building, used by architects. Sometimes the face among poets. Lat.

FA'CIL, easy, tractable; also light of carriage. Lat.

Hombre *facil*, an unconstant man, easy to be led away.

Muger *facil*, a light woman.

FACILIDA'D, easiness; also lightness of behaviour.

FACILITA'DO, made easy.

FACILITA'R, to make easy.

FACILME'NTE, easily.

FACINORO'SO, criminal, enormous, wicked, vicious; a villainous person. Latin.

FACIO'N, vid. *Facción*.

FACIONA'R, to fashion, to shape.

FACIO'NES, the features of the face.

FACISTO'L, or *Facistor*, a stand for a book; such as they use in churches, a desk.

FACISTO'RIO, vid. *Faldistorio*.

FA'ÇO, in cant an handkerchief.

FAÇOLE'TO, an handkerchief; a word not properly Spanish, nor used by any but such as have been in *Italy*, or affect strange words. Ital. *faciolette*.

FACTIBLE, practicable.

FA'CTO, a deed, fact. Lat.

FACTO'R, a factor.

FACTO'RIA, a factory, or factorship.

FACULTA'D, faculty, ability, power, leave; also a science. Lat. *facultas*.

FACUNDIA, eloquence, a fine way of delivery. Lat.

FACUNDO, well spoken, eloquent.

F A D

FA'DAS, or *Hadas*. So the writers of romances call enchanted nymphs, or women, who they feign cannot die. They are also taken for the *Parce*, or Fates, which poets feign have the disposal of human life.

FA'DAS boas, a sort of excellent winter-pears, growing in *Galicia*.

FA'DO, vid. *Hádo*.

FADRIM, a word used in the kingdom of *Valencia* to call a boy, signifying little brother. From *frater*.

F A L

FAE'NA, business, but properly a sailor's work at sea; also vain boasting.

FAETO'N, *Phaeton*, the son of *Sol* and *Climene*, who having obtained leave of his father to drive his chariot one day, as the poets feign, drove so madly, that he burnt heaven and

earth, and was therefore knock'd down with a thunderbolt by *Jove*. *Ovid*. met. lib. 1.

F A F

FAFARRO'N, vid. *Fanfarron*.

F A G

FAGINA, fascine; such as armies use to fill up ditches, or raise trenches, or the like. Also common faggots or brush-wood. Also all sorts of withered dry leaves or flags, which may serve to light the fire, or to pack up brittle ware.

F A J

FA'JA, a swaithe or roller; such as is used for swaiting children, or the like. In architecture it is an iron or brass stay to bind any work together.

FA'JAS de calças, vid. *Faxas de calças*.

FA'ISA, vid. *Fája*.

FAISA'N, a pheasant, so called from the river *Fasis*, whence they first came.

Faisán Real, a sort of pheasant in *New Spain*, very large and call'd Royal, because it has a tuft on the head like a crown. *Gemelli*, vol. 6. lib. 2. cap. 9.

FAISA'R, vid. *Faxár*.

F A L

FALA'CIA, deceit, fraud, falsehood.

FALA'GIO, a venomous sort of spider, that has three knots or joints in his legs. Greek *phalange*, the distances between the joints in the fingers.

FALA'GO, *Falaguéño*, Obs. vid. *Halágo*, *Halaguéño*.

FALA'NGE, or *Falánje*, the Macedonian phalanx, being a square body of foot.

FALA'Z, deceitful, false. Lat. *fallax*.

FA'LCA, a small bit of stick like a wedge, drove into the small end of a pin, after the pin is in its place, to make it hold the faster. Also a nail or stud.

FALCA'DO, studded, or stuck with nails or studs.

Cárrro falcado, the antient chariots with scythes sticking out on both sides, which they used to drive among the enemies, to break their ranks, and cut down men.

FALÇA'NTE, a falsifier.

FALÇA'R, to stick with wedges, to wedge.

FALÇA'R, to falsify; also to cut with a scythe or sickle.

FALCEDA'D, falsehood, fraud, deceit.

FA'LCES, a town and marquisate in the kingdom of *Navarre*.

FALCIDIA was a Roman law enacted by the consul *Falcidius*, concern-

ing the liberty of the citizens of *Rome*; in disposing of what they had by will. In the Spanish universities they have perverted this word, and it signifies what the old women, that look to the scholars, cheat them of in their allowance of meat; for there several scholars join together and keep house, having an old woman to look to it, and dress their meat.

FALSIFICA'DO, falsified, corrupted, counterfeited.

FALSIFICA'R; Præf. *Falsifico*, Præf. *Falsifiqué*; to falsify, to corrupt, to counterfeit.

FALCIDA'D, vid. *Falcedad*.

FALCIFIQUE', vid. *Falcificar*.

FALCINO, the bird call'd a martin.

FALCO'N, vid. *Halcón*; also a *falcon*, a gun so call'd, carrying a bullet of about two pounds and an half weight.

FALCONE'RO, a falconer.

FALCONE'TE, a piece of artillery called a falconet; carrying a bullet weighing one pound five ounces.

FA'LDA, a woman's petticoats, or that part of any garment that hangs down like them, as of a gown, cassock, &c. a skirt; also the lower part or skirt of a mountain; also the lap.

Poner faldas en cinta, vid. *Aldas*.

En faldas de camisa, a woman in her smock, when she has no petticoat on.

Prov. *Ha de salir de faldas, o de mangas*: It must come out of the sleeves, or off the skirts. When one thing must come out of another. They say so, because they wear very large sleeves and petticoats, and therefore a small quantity of stuff might be taken out: So that it may as well signify what the taylor steals, who in cutting, rather than lose his practice, says, it must come out of the sleeves, or off the skirts.

FALDAME'NTAS, all a woman's coats that hang down, or that part of any gown-man's habit that hangs like petticoats.

FALDEA'R, to train the coats on the ground.

FALDELLIN, any under coat a woman wears, because shorter than the upper; but sometimes taken for any thing hanging down like a woman's petticoats.

FALDE'RO, a lap-dog. From *fálda*, the lap.

FALDE'TA, a little skirt, or short-waistcoat.

FALDE'TES, short skirts.

FALDILLAS,

F A L

FALDILLAS, the short skirts of a garment, as of a waistcoat, doublet, &c. also little coats, as a child's petticoats.

FALDIQUE'RA, vid. *Faltriquera*.

FALDISTO'RIO, or *Facistório*, a rich cloth used in some places to lay over the stand or desk on which they lay the book when the priest says the gospel. So called because it hangs down, from *falda*, a skirt, or from *facistol*, the stand.

FALDO'NES, any great flaps or skirts hanging from a garment.

FALDÚDO, that has great skirts or hanging-coats. In cant, a target.

FALDULA'RIO, any garment that hangs unreasonably on the ground.

FALÍDO, a broken merchant or tradesman.

FALÍR, to fail or break as tradesmen do. A *fallende*, from deceiving, because he that breaks deceives his creditors.

FA'LLA, at cards is blank, a hand that has no picture-cards.

FALLA'R, vid. *Hallár* and *Faltár*. At cards it is to trump another suit. *Sobriño*.

FALLECE'R, to die.

FALLECÍDO, dead, departed.

FALLECIMIE'NTO, dying, departing.

FALQUÍAS, an head-stall or halter for a beast. *Covarrubias* supposes it to be a double head-stall with two reins.

FALSA-BRAGA, the *fausse-braye* in fortification; being a space about the breadth of two or three fathom round the foot of the rampart on the outside, defended by a parapet, which parts it from the *berme*, or foreland, and edge of the ditch.

FALSA'DO, falsify'd, counterfeited.

FALSAME'NTE, falsely.

FALSA'R, to falsify, to counterfeit.

FALSA'RIO, a forger, a counterfeiter.

FALSEA'R, to counterfeit.

FALSEDA'D, falshood, fraud, deceit.

FALSE'TE, a *falsette*, a counterfeit voice in singing, which is not natural.

FALSÍA, falshood, deceit.

FALSIFICA'DO, falsified, counterfeited.

FALSIFICADÓR, a forger, a falsifier.

FALSIFICA'R, to falsify, to forge.

FALSIFICO, a forger, a falsifier.

FA'ISO, untrue, counterfeit. Lat.

Amigo falso, a false friend.

Moneda falsa, false money.

Edificio falso, a structure that has not a sound foundation.

Escritura falsa, a counterfeit writing.

Armar sobre falso, to build upon an

ill bottom.

Embidar de falso, a term among gamblers, when one puts, tho' he holds nothing, only to brave his adversary. It is also to throw a levant.

FALSOPE'RO, a pocket in the bosom, a pouch before.

FA'LTE, a fault; also want, error. Among gamblers a fault at tennis, as when he that serves out the ball strikes it out of play, or the like. So they call it a fault in *Spain*, to strike under line, to hit the roof of the tennis-court, to strike out of the court, to take the ball at the second rebound, to strike it twice, &c. *Falta* is also a woman's failing of her regular courses, as when she is with child, or the like.

Prov. *Por falta de gato*, &c. Vid. *Gato*.

Prov. *A falta de kómbres buenos le hacen a mi padre alcalde*: For want of honest men, my father is made alcalde. This they say when a man is made use of because no-body else can serve, or is in the way. Answerable to the Latin. *Cum nemini obtrudi potest itur ad me*.

Prov. *A falta de pan buenas son tortas*: Or, *A falta de moça buena es Aldonça*: When bread is wanting cakes are good. Or, for want of a young woman, *Aldonça* may serve, supposing her to be old and ugly; to signify, that when we cannot have what we would, we must take up with such as we can get.

FALTA'R, to fail, to be wanting, to err, to break one's word.

Faltár la escopeta, is for a gun to miss firing.

No falta quién diga. There are some that say.

No faltéis, do not fail.

Prov. *Nunca falta un voto para un descosido*: There never wants a ragged one for one that is ripped. That is, there is never so bad a Jack but there is as bad a Gill.

FA'LTO, deficient, wanting. Go-thick.

Hombre falto, a mad-man, a fool, one that wants his wits.

FALTRIQUE'RA, a pocket. Go-thick.

FALÚA, a barge, such as are used on rivers for pleasure, or to carry people of note.

F A M

FA'MA, fame, report, renown. Lat.

Prov. *Cobra buena fama, y échate a dormir*: Get a good name and lie down to sleep. Like ours, When your name is up you may lie a-bed till noon.

F A N

Prov. *A quién mala fama tién no a-compañes, ni quieras bién*: Do not keep company with, nor be fond of one that has an ill name.

Prov. *Buena fama búrto encubre*: A good fame or name conceals a theft. That is, a man's good reputation that he has gain'd, sometimes is a cloak for his knavery.

Prov. *Quién la fama ha perdida, muerto anda en vida*: He who has lost his reputation, is as good as dead while living.

Prov. *Uno tiene la fama, y otro cárda la lana*: One man has the reputation, and another cards the wool. That is, one man takes all the pains, and another runs away with the profit or the honour.

FAME'LICO, hungry, starv'd with hunger. Lat.

FA'MES, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, 12 leagues from the city *Valencia*, in the way to *Barcelona*, seated in a fruitful soil, has 180 houses, and one parish.

FAMÍLIA, a family. Lat.

FAMILIA'R, familiar, friendly. Also a familiar devil, with whom any man or woman is in league, for the performing of their wicked purposes.

Familiar del santo oficio. Persons of the greatest quality take it as an honour to be admitted to this title; and it is much su'd for, none being admitted, but such as make out they are not descended from Moors or Jews. They are for the most part only titular officers of the inquisition, having no allowance, nor any thing to do, unless to appear in the publick solemn acts of the inquisition, or other extraordinary occasions. But there are other *familiars* in pay, who assist at apprehending of criminals, and other occasions.

FAMILIA'RES, in colleges are poor students, who for their learning and maintenance serve the college in general, but not any person in particular.

FAMILIARIADA'D, familiarity.

FAMILIARIZA'DO, made or grown familiar.

FAMILIARIZA'RSE, to become familiar.

FAMILIARME'NTE, familiarly.

FAMOSAME'NTE, famously, notably.

FAMÓSO, famous, renowned, notable.

F A N

FANA'L, the lanthorn of a ship, or any other lanthorn. Greek *phanos*.

FANA'TICO, fanatick, transported with zeal.

F A R

FANDULA'RIOS, vid. *Faldulários*.
FANE'CA, a buthel.
FANEGA'DA, as much land as a bushel of corn will sow.
FA'NEA, a play, or rather an interlude; also folly and boasting.
FANFARREA'R, vid. *Fanfarroneár*.
FANEA'RRIA, a boasting tale, a lying Hectoring story; pride, vanity, vain-glory.

FANFARRÓN, a boasting fellow, a bully, a talkative conceited fellow.

FANFARRONEA'R, to boast, to brag, to talk like a bully, to be vain.

FANFARRONERÍA, bragging, boasting.

FANTASEA'R, to imagine, to fancy, to conceit.

FANTASIA, the fancy, imagination, conceit. Greek *phantasia*. It is also vain-glory, pride, vanity. In musick it is when a master plays on an instrument, not any set lesson, but of his own invention, or extempore composition.

FANTA'SMA, a fantom, an hobgoblin, a ghost, an imagination of a weak brain. They sometimes gives this name to any long stalking fellow, or to any thing that looks hideous. Greek *phantasma*.

FANTA'STICO; fantastical, conceited, vain, proud.

FANTACÍOSO, full of vain fancies or conceits.

F A Q

FAQUÍN, a porter that carries burdens.

F A R

FARABUSTEA'R, in cant to look out sharp.

FARABUSTEADOR, in cant a sharp thief.

FARA'NDULA, a play, a farce; thence a cheat, a falsehood.

FARA'NDULERO, a comedian, an actor, a player. From *fari*, to talk.

FARA'UTE, an herald, a messenger that passes between two; also he that speaks the prologue of a play.

FA'RÇA, a farce.

FARÇA'NTE, a player, an actor.

FARCI'STA, one that acts or composes farces.

FA'RDIA, the tribute or tax paid by the Moors or Jews, formerly living among the Christians, to the king. From the Arabick *fakaraz*, signifying for the land.

FARDA'GE, or *Fardaje*, lumber, bales, far, baggage, parcels of goods.

FARDEL, or *Fardo*, a fardel, a pack, a great bundle. From the Latin *fardie*, to stuff or cram.

F A R

FA'RDIA *lédra*, in cant money, coin.

FARELLÓN, vid. *Ferallón*.

FARSA'NTE, a prating, jessing, cheating fellow. From the Latin *fari*, to talk.

FA'REARO, in cant a priest.

FA'REULLA'R, to prate, to babble, to talk hastily, to chatter. From the Latin *fari*, to talk.

FARI'A, the surname of a good family in *Portugal*; their first rise in the reign of king *Ferdinand*, and in the person of *Nuño Gonzalez*, alcaide or governor of the castle of *Faria*, who had this surname given to his family, because he lost his life on account of his loyalty.

FARI'NA, vid. *Harina*.

FARISE'O, a pharisee. Met. an hypocrite.

FARMACI'A, pharmacy, the art of curing with medicines.

FARMACOPE'A, a book of pharmacy.

FARMACÓPOLA, an apothecary, a term only used in schools and among physicians. Greek *pharmacopolos*, a seller of drugs.

FA'RO, the island *Pharos*, at the mouth of the river *Nile* in *Egypt*, on which *Ptolomy Philadelphus* built the famous tower or light-house, to set up fires for ships to steer into the harbour by night. It was one of the seven wonders of the world, and from it all light-houses took the name of *Pharos*, and thence the Spaniards call *Farol*.

FA'RO, a city on the coast of the ocean, in the little kingdom of *Algarve*, on the south of *Portugal*. It is seated in a good soil, has a castle, 1000 houses, two parishes, one monastery of friars, two of nuns, a house of *Misericordia*, and an hospital.

FA'RO, a town in the kingdom of *Portugal*, three leagues from *Bexa*, seated on a hill, has not above 100 houses and one parish. It is an earldom.

FARÓL, the lantern on the poop of a ship; also a light-house on the shore, where fires are kept in the night to know how to steer into the haven; whence the tower *Farol*, half a league from *Cornua* in *Galicia*, took name. Hence any lantern is called *farol*. Greek *pharos*.

FARÓN, corruptly for *Farol*.

FA'RPA, in Old Spanish is a rag or rent, or a loose piece hanging from a garment. In the old laws of *Spain*, called *Leyes de las partidas*, part 2. law 13. They call the points of the standards, cut like streamers, *farpas*.

FARRACHADOR, one among the Moors, who catches young girls, to

F A V

see whether they have their maiden-heads.

FARRA'GE, a thing of small value.

FA'RRIO, Obs. bran. Some will have it to be any corn. It is also barley that has the husk just taken off, which serves to make ptisan for sick people. From the Latin *far*, corn.

FA'RSA, a farce.

FARSA'NTE, a player, an actor.

FARSE'TO; Obs. a doublet.

FARTA'LES, or *Fartiles*. The Portuguese call them *fartos*; they are little things made in the manner of cheesecakes, but the middle part is like a pudding of eggs, almonds, sugar, grated bread, cinnamon, cloves and pepper; all this put into a thin paste, and so baked. So called from the Latin *farcio*, to stuff.

FARTRIQUE'RA, vid. *Faltriquera*.

F A S

FASÓL, the herb called fenugreek.

FASÓLES, or *Frisóles*, kidney-beans, French-beans; called also in Spanish *judías*.

FA'STA, Obs. vid. *Hasta*.

FASTIDIA'DO, loath'd.

FASTIDIA'R, to loath.

FASTIDIO, a loathing. Lat.

FASTIDIÓSO, loathsome.

FASTIO, vid. *Hastio*.

FA'STO, vid. *Fausto*.

FASTUO'SO, stately.

F A T

FATA'L, fatal. Lat.

FATIBLE, practicable.

FATIGA, weariness, fatigue. Lat.

FATIGA'DO, fatigued, wearied.

FATIGA'R; Præf. *Fatigo*, Præf. *Fatigué*, to weary, to tire. Lat.

FATIGÓSO, wearisome, tiresome, fatiguing.

FATIGUE', vid. *Fatigar*.

FA'TIMA, a moorish proper name of a woman, signifying a little maid.

FA'TO, a fact. Lat.

FATOR, a factor. Lat.

FATORIA, a factory; also factorship, and the allowance to a factor.

F A V

FAVARA'Z, *Avarraz*, *Havarráz*, or *Paparráz*, the herb stavesacre or lousebane.

FA'VILA, the name of the second christian king in *Spain*, after the invasion of the Moors, and son to *Pelayo*, or *Pelagius*, the first king. He was kill'd by a bear a hunting.

FA'UNOS, gods of the woods and fields.

FAYÓNIO, the west wind.

FAYÓR;

F A Y

FAVÓR, favour, assistance, help. Lat. Prov. *Con favor no te conoceras, sin ei no te conocerán*: If you are favour'd you will not know your self, and if you are not, no body will know you. That is, If fortune favours you, you will be proud and not know your self, and if you are unfortunate, none will care to know you.

Prov. *Mas vale favor que justicia ni razón*: Favour is better than justice or reason. That is, it goes further; as is daily seen, that favour takes place of justice.

FAVORA'DLE, favourable.

FAVORABLEME'NTE, favourably.

FAVORDÓN, a loud sort of founding base, us'd in great choirs.

FAVORECEDOR, favourer, one that assists or relieves.

FAVORECE'R; Præf. *Favoréscó*, Præf. *Favorecí*; to favour, to aid, to assist, to relieve.

FAVORECI'DO, favour'd.

FAVORE'SCA, *Favoréscó*, vid. *Favorecer*.

FAVORIDO, vid. *Favorecido*.

FAÚSTO, great state, a great retinue, a stately equipage, but commonly taken in an ill sense; when those have it to whom it does not belong. It is also pride, arrogancy, insolency.

FAUSTOSO, haughty, stately, proud, arrogant.

F A X

FA'XA, a swaithing-band, a roller, such as they use about children, any border about a garment. In architecture, a *fascia*, being a plain border, as over a column, or the like. Latin *fascia*.

FAXA's, in cant is lashes.

Faxás de piérras, garters.

Faxas de calçás, idem.

FAXA'DO, swaith'd.

FAXA'R, to swaith.

FAXA'RO, the surname of a very noble family in Spain, the chief whereof is the marquis de los Velez.

FAXIXA, vid. *Fagina*.

FAXÓN, a great *fascia* in architecture, or a large plain border encompassing the top of a column, or the like.

F A Y

·FAYA'L, one of the islands *Azores*, in the Atlantick ocean, subject to the Portuguese, small, but fruitful. Its chief town is of the same name.

FAXUE'LA, a small swaithing-band or roller, or hoop.

FAYSA'N, vid. *Faisán*, a pheasant.

FAYSA'R, Obs. to bundle up, to build up.

F E B

FAYCIÓN, fashion, shape; also a feat of war. Obs.

FAYSA'NES, an island in the river *Vidasao*, which parts France and Spain.

F A Z

FA'Z, the face, the countenance. Lat. *facies*.

FA'ZA, we call it *la face*, at the game of cards called *basset*.

FAZA'R, to face at *basset*.

FAZA'NA, vid. *Hazana*.

FAZE'R, vid. *Hazer*.

FAZIRI'DO, Obs. reprov'd, rebuk'd.

FAZIRI'R, Obs. to reprove, to rebuke. *Quasi in facie ferire*.

FAZIE'NDA, vid. *Hazienda*.

FA'ZO, in cant a handkerchief.

FAZOLE'TO, vid. *Façolêto*.

F E

FE, faith, honesty, truth, sincerity, fidelity, loyalty. Lat. *fides*.

Fe de vida, a testimonial or certificate that a man is alive.

Dar su fe, to promise, to engage one's work.

A la fe, by my faith.

Tenér fe en otro, to have faith in a man.

Guardar fe, to be just, to keep promise.

Dar fe a lo que se dize, to credit what is said.

Estár en buena fe, to have a good reputation.

Dar fe ante escriváno, to attest before a notary.

Hazer una cosa en fe de que agradará, to do a thing believing it will please.

Dár fe, is sometimes to see, to behold a thing, so that a man is capable of answering to it upon his knowledge.

Prov. *Mi fe madre, no créo a nadie*: By my faith mother I believe no body. A general answer to fair promises, seeing how little faith there is in the world.

F E A

FEALDA'D, deformity, ugliness; met. scandalous or dishonest dealing.

FEAME'NTE, uglily, deformedly; met. scandalously, dishonestly.

F E B

FE'BLE, feeble, weak or frail. From the French *foible*. Also a term us'd in the mint, signifying that the coin is short of weight; that is, weaker, or not so valuable as it ought to be.

FEELEDA'D, feebleness, weakness.

FEBLEME'NTE, feebly, weakly.

FE'RO, *Phebus*, the sun, the god of learning and divination, son of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and brother to *Diana*.

FEERE'RO, the month of February. Lat. *Februarius*.

F E L

Prov. *En febrero siete capillas, y un sombrero*: In February seven hoods and one hat. That is, in February keep your self warm, because the weather is not only cold, but unhealthy.

Prov. *En Febrero un rato al sol, y otro al humero*: in February one while in the sun, and another by the fire. That is, take the advantage of the sun when it shines, and when it does not get to the fire, because it is moist and unhealthy.

Prov. *Quando no llueve en Febrero, no ay buen prado, in buen centeno*: When it does not rain in February there's neither good grass nor good rye.

F E C

FE'CHA, the date of any writing, because they write under it, *fecha*; that is, *bécha*, made or dated such a day.

Fechár los dientes, Obs. to gnash the teeth.

FE'CHO, vid. *Hécho*.

FECUNDA'DO, made fruitful.

FECUNDA'R, to make fruitful.

FECUNDIDA'D, fruitfulness.

FECUNDO, fruitful, fertile. Latin *fecundus*.

F E E

FE'E, vid. *Fe*.

FE'EZA, vid. *Fealdad*, ugliness, deformity.

F E G

FE'GADO, Obs. vid. *Higado*.

F E I

FE'IRA, vid. *Feyra*.

FEÍSSIMO, most deformed.

F E L

FELIBÓTE, a fly-boat, a great sort of vessel with a round stern; much us'd by the Dutch and other northern people, because they are of great burden, and they sail them with few men to save charges.

FELÍCE, vid. *Felíz*.

FELICIA'NO, *Felicianus*, the proper name of a man.

FELICIDA'D, happiness, felicity.

FELICISSIMO, *Felissimus*, the proper name of a man; also most happy.

FELICITA'S, the proper name of a woman.

FELIGRE'Z, a parishioner. From the Greek *phylerez*, tribe.

FELIGREZIA, parishionership.

FELIPE, *Philip*, the proper name of a man. There have been four kings of Spain of this name, and the fifth now reigning. Vid. *Filipe*.

FE'LIX, the proper name of a man.

FELÍZ, happy, fortunate. Latin *felix*.

FELONIA

FELONIA, an Old Spanish word, signifying treachery, disloyalty, treason; but not what we vulgarly call felony. From the Lat. *fallere*, to deceive.

FE'LPA, shag, such as breeches are made of, or the like.

FE'LTRE, vid. *Fiéltro*.

FELÚCA, a sort of vessel called a felucca.

F E M

FE'MBRA, Obs. vid. *Hémbra*.

FEME'NCIA, or *hemencia*, Obs. for *velencia*.

FEMENTI'DO, a base, false, deceitful, treacherous man. From *se mentida*, broken faith.

FEMENTI'R, to break one's faith.

FE'MINA, a woman, poetical. Lat.

FEMINEO, womanish, belonging to woman, of the feminine gender.

FEMINIL, womanish or effeminate.

F E N

FENDE'R, Obs. vid. *Hendér*.

FENECE'R; Præf. *Fenésco*, Præt. *Feneci*; to finish, to perfect, to bring to a conclusion. Lat. *finio*.

Fenecer cuéntas, to make up, to balance accounts.

FENECIDO, finished, perfected, concluded.

FENECIMIE'NTO, a finishing, perfecting, concluding.

FENEDA'L, a hay-loft.

FENESCE'R, vid. *Fenecer*.

FENESTRA, poetical for a window.

From the Latin. The right Spanish name being *ventana*.

FENICIA, the country of *Phœnicia* in *Asia*.

FE'NIX, an imaginary bird, which some will have to be in *Arabia*, there being but one at a time in the world, which they say, when old, burns it self, and out of the ashes rises another.

FE'NO, Obs. vid. *Héno*.

F E O

FE'o, deform'd, ugly. Met. dishonest, base. Lat. *fedus*.

Prov. *Quien fêo ama hermoso le parece*; He that loves an ugly thing thinks it beautiful.

F E R

FE'R, Obs. for *Hacér*.

FE'RIA, a fair, a market. And in the language of the church, tho' among heathens, it signified an holy-day, *a feriendis victimis*. Now it signifies all the week-days, except *Saturday* and *Sunday*, the rest being called *feria prima*, *secunda*, &c. This name is given to a fair or market, *a ferendo*, because the people carry their goods thither to sell.

Dar ferias, to give a fairing.

Oficio de feria, the office appointed

to be said by clergymen on common days, that are neither *sundays* nor holy-days.

FE'RIA *franca*, a free fair, where the goods sold pay no duties.

Psalmos feriales, psalms appointed to be said on a *feria* or week-day.

Prov. *Cada uno dice de la feria como le va en ella*: Every man speaks of the fair as he speeds in it. That is, every one speaks as he finds.

FE'RIA, a small town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, made a dukedom by king *Philip II.* of *Spain*, in the year 1577, being before made an earldom by king *Henry IV.* of *Castile*, in the year 1468, who confer'd this title on *D. Gomez Suarez de Figueroa*, and king *Philip II.* the ducal honour on his son of the same name. This family of *Figueroa* is said to have taken its name and be descended from two brothers, who in the time of king *Bernudo*, call'd the *Deacon*, about the year 800, with only clubs made of fig-tree, defended five christian maids from the Moors; and fig-trees being then in Spanish called *figueras*, in memory of this action they were call'd *Figueroas*, by which this family will appear to have been of note for 900 years. Their arms are Or, five fig-leaves proper. The town is four leagues from the borders of *Portugal*, seated on a hill, has a strong castle, a fruitful territory, 400 houses, and one parish.

FERIA'R, to give a fairing.

FERIDA, Obs. vid. *Herida*.

FERI'R, Obs. vid. *Herir*.

FERLINGOTÓS, a sort of puff-paste boiled in oil.

FERMENTA'DO, leaven'd.

FERMENTA'R, to leaven.

FERNA'N, the name *Fernando* abbreviated.

FERNANDINA, a sort of stuff.

FERNA'NDO, or *Hernando*, *Ferdinand*, the proper name of a man. There have been many kings of *Spain* of this name.

Isla de fernando de noronha, a small island on the coast of *Brazil*, in three degrees and a half of south latitude.

FEROCIDA'D, fierceness.

FERÓZ, fierce, wild, furious. Latin *ferox*.

FEROZME'NTE, fiercely.

FERRA'DA, vid. *Herrada*; also an iron club.

FERRA'DO, strengthened, shod, or cas'd with iron.

FERRADOR, one that works in iron.

FERRA'R, to strengthen, shoe, or case with iron. From *fierro* for *hierro*.

FERRALLÓN, a great rock, or a small island in the sea.

FERREATA'DO, cramp'd with iron.

FERREATA'R, to cramp with iron.

FERRE'IRA, vid. *Ferreira*.

FERRERI'A, vid. *Herreria*.

FERRERUE'LO, a sort of cloak used in former times, with a large cape. Call'd also *herreruelo*, the name supposed to be taken from the *beruli*, a German nation that wore such cloaks.

FERRE'TE, a small piece of iron, an iron stud, a seal for cloth; also a sort of black die.

FERRETEA'DO, that has small iron plates on it, studded with iron.

FERRE'YRA, a town in *Portugal*, a league from *Viseo*, seated on a hill near the river *Bouga*, has not above 80 houses, under one parish, yet is a marquise in the family of *Melo*.

FE'RRRO, vid. *Hierro*, but properly an anchor.

FERRÓNAS, in cant spurs.

FERRÓL, a town on the north coast of *Galicia* in *Spain*, two leagues from *Coruña*, walled, has 400 houses, one parish, and one monastery of friars. It is one of the safest, boldest, and best harbours in *Europe*. Also a small seaport town on the coast of the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*.

FERRUMBRA'L, a small river in the territory of *Jaen*, in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*.

FERTI'L, fruitful. Lat.

FERTILIDA'D, fruitfulness.

FERTILIZA'R, to fertilize, to make fruitful.

FERVIE'NTE, fervent, hot, boiling.

FERVÓR, fervour, earnestness, heat of blood. *A fervendo*.

FERVOROSAME'NTE, earnestly, eagerly, zealously.

FERVORÓSO, fervorous, earnest, eager, zealous.

F E S

FESTEA'R, vid. *Festejar*.

FESTEJA'DO, made much of, well entertain'd, feasted.

FESTEJADOR, one that makes much of, or kindly entertains others.

FESTEJA'R, to make much of, to entertain kindly, to treat lovingly.

FESTIVA'L, festival, joyful, belonging to a feast.

FESTIVIDA'D, a festival day, or the solemnizing of it.

FESTIVO, joyful, festival, pleasant. Lat.

FESTÓN, a garland of flowers set about a prince's coat of arms, upon some publick solemnity. In architecture a feston is the carv'd knots of flowers hanging on columns, or the like.

F I D

F E U

FEUDA'L, belonging to a fee or feef.
FEUDATA'RIO, one that holds of his lord in fee.

FEUDO, is either the fee that is held of a sovereign lord, or the acknowledgment paid for it. An antient Gothick word.

F E Y

FEYONES, Obs. French beans.

FE'YRA, a town in Portugal, five leagues from the city Porto, seated in a valley near a small river, has an old castle, 150 houses, one parish, and one monastery of friars.

F E Z

FE'Z, the city and kingdom of Fez in Africk.

F I A

FIA'DO, trusted, credited.

FIADOR, a surety or bail; he that is bound for another. In falconry it is the small long line that is fastned to the hawk's lease, when she is first lured, to bring her back at pleasure, and is called a creance.

FIADOR, is also the loop of a cloak that comes about the neck to button, that it may not fall off.

FIA'MBRE, cold meat, *Quasi friambre*.

FIA'MBRE, in cant, trust, or goods taken upon trust. From *fiar*, to trust.

FIAMBRE'RA, a large hamper, in which great men, when they travel, carry cold meat.

FIA'NÇA, bail, surety.

FIA'R, to trust, to credit, to bail, to be bound for, to confide in, to rely on.

Prov. *Ni fies, ni porfies, ni apuéstes, ni préstes, y vivirás entre las gentes*: Do not trust, nor contend, nor lay wagers, nor lend, and you'll live among men. That is, you will live peaceably, because those things often breed ill blood.

F I C

FICA'R, in cant, to play. *Ficante*, in cant, a gamester.

FICION, or *Ficción*, a fiction, a tale, a fable. Lat.

F I D

FIDA'LGO, the Old Spanish for a gentleman well born; now only us'd in Portugal, where it is taken only for the nobility. Vid. *Hidalgo*.

FI'DEDIGNO, credible, that deserves to be credited.

Fidecomisso, given in trust.

Fidecomissario, one that has a trust committed to him.

FIDELIDA'D, fidelity.

F I G

FIDE'OS, long strings made of fine flower, like fiddle-strings, and roured up like them, used in soupes. We call them by the Italian name, *vermicelli*, because in broth they look like worms. *Fideos* is from the Latin *fides*, a fiddle-string, because they are like them.

FIDÚCIA, confidence, faith. Lat.

F I E

FIE'BRE, a fever, an ague. Latin *febris*.

FIE'L, faithful. Lat. *fidelis*. The little tongue of a balance, which shows which way the weight inclines. An officer in markets to see due weights and measures.

Fiél de tixéras, the rivet that holds the scissars together.

FIE'L, Obs. vid. *Hiél*.

FIELDA'D, fidelity, the office of him that is to see just weights and measures.

FIELME'NTE, faithfully.

FIE'LTRO, a felt; so call'd from *feltri* in the Venetian territories, whence first carry'd into Spain. Also a hat, or cloak made of felt.

Prov. *Caminar con zapatos de fieltro*: To go with felt shoes. That is, to proceed with great secrecy; as those go very softly who have hat under the soles of their shoes.

FIE'RA, a wild beast. Lat. *fera*.

FIERE'ZA, fierceness, wildness, savageness.

FIE'RO, fierce, wild, savage, ugly.

FIE'ROS, threats, bravado's, fierce behaviour.

FIE'RRO, Obs. vid. *Hiérro*.

FIE'STA, a feast, a festival, an entertainment, merry-making.

Fiésta de seis capas, o de siete capas; a great holy-day or festival, when six or seven canons of the church officiate in their rich copes.

Prov. *Gran fiésta para tan chico santo*: A great feast for such a little saint. Much ceremony for an inconsiderable person.

Prov. *Quién te haze fiésta que no te suele hazer, o te quiere engañar, o te ha menester*: He that makes more of you than he is wont to do, either designs to cheat you, or stands in need of you.

F I G

FI'GADO, Obs. vid. *Higado*.

FIGÓN, a cook that dresses meat in Spain for the meaner sort. From *figado* or *higado*, liver, because they used formerly to dress livers and other offal-meat for the poor, but now they dress the best. Also the cook's shop.

F I L

FIGÓN, is also sometimes a word of reproach, signifying a bardash, or one who has got the piles by suffering the act of sodomy. From *figus*, the piles, so called in Latin.

FIGUE'IRA, a town in Portugal, between Coimbra and Tomar, in a good soil, has 200 houses, one parish, one monastery of friars, and one of nuns. It sends deputies to the cortes, and is an earldom in the family of Vasconcelos.

FIGUE'RA, vid. *Higuera*.

FIGUEROA, the surname of a noble family in Spain, of which the duke of Feria is chief; under which title see more of it. There is a family of the same name in Portugal.

FIGÚRA, a figure, a shape, a form, also a coat card, a part in a play. Lat.

Levantár figura, to cast a figure, or erect a scheme, as cheating astrologers and fortune-tellers do.

Buena, o mala figura, a man or woman of a good or bad presence.

FIGURADAME'NTE, figuratively.

FIGURA'DO, figur'd, represented, form'd, shap'd, imagin'd, fancy'd.

FIGURA'R, to figure, to represent, to form, to shape, to imagine, to conceit.

FIGURATIVO, figurative.

FIGURILLA, a little figure, an insignificant fellow.

F I J

FIJAR, vid. *Fixar*.

FÍJO, Obs. vid. *Hijo*.

Fijo dälgo, vid. *Hidälgo*.

F I L

FI'L, sometimes found for *fila*, or rather *hilo*, thread, or an imaginary line, such as geometricians say consists in length without breadth. Sometimes taken for *fijo* or *hijo*, a son.

FI'LA, a file of soldiers, which is the strait line they make as they stand one before another, making the depth of a battallion or squadron.

FILA'CIGAS, ropes made of oakham, aboard ships; that is, of old ropes tow'd out and spun, and twisted again. Our seamen call them rope-yarns.

FILADE'LPHO, *Philadelphus*, one of the Ptolomy's, king of Egypt, who gather'd the famous library there.

FILA'NDRIAS, a sort of small worms, which birds, especially those of prey, breed in their bowels. So call'd from *filum*, thread, because they are small as threads. They are also called *bilandrias*.

FILA'NGAS, rope-yarn, or small ropes aboard ships made of oakham.

FILA'R, in cant, to cut a purse.

FILATERI'A, banter.

FILATE'RO

F I L

FILATE'RO, in cant, a cut-purse.
FILARE'TES, the nettings aboard a ship, being small ropes seiz'd together with rope-yarns, in the form of a net, with meshes, and commonly used in the walle, or on the sides above the timber, to prevent falling over-board, and to lay a sail over for shade.
FILASTRA'S, oakham, that is, old ropes untwisted and pulled out, as it were into loose flax again.
FILATERIA, a long harangue to impose upon a man, banter.
FILA'TES, the place where they lay their oars in a galley.
FILATRI'ÇA, a sort of camblet.
FILELI, a sort of thin stuff made in Barbary.
FILEMÓN, *Philemon*, the disciple of St. Paul, to whom he writes one of his epistles.
FILE'RA, vid. *Hilera*.
FILE'TE, an edge or edging.
FILIACION, the descent from fathers to sons; also a religious house depending on another, from which it first came.
FILIAGÚLLA, the plant maguey in the West Indies. Vid. *Maguey*.
FILIA'L, filial, belonging to a son. As *amor filial*, filial love, or the love of a son towards his parents.
FILIBOTE, vid. *Felibôte*.
FILIGRA'NA, filigran-work, which is curious fine work in silver or gold, or any other metal, as fine as threads, and therefore has its name from *filum*, thread.
FILI'PE, or *Philipe*, or *Phelipe*, vid. *Filipe*.
FILIPE'NDULA, the herb or flower called drop-wort.
FILIPÍNAS, the Philippine islands, beyond *China*, discovered and conquered under king *Philip II.* of *Spain*, from whom they had their name.
FILIPODIO, the herb polipody of the oak.
FILIPÓNES, or *Filipos*, a sort of silver coin made by king *Philip II.* of *Spain*, with his effigies on it.
FILISTE'OS, the Philistians, a people in *Palestine*, with whom the *Hebrews* had bloody wars, as may be seen in the holy bible.
FILLO, Obs vid. *hijo*.
FÍLO, the edge of a weapon. From *kilo*, thread, because it is as fine as a thread.
FILOME'NA, a nightingale, poetical.
FILOMOSTE'RA, the herb fumitory.
FILÓSA, in cant, a sword.
FILÓSO, in cant, a knife.
FILOSOFAR, to play the philosopher.

F I N

FILOSOFÍA, philosophy. Greek *philosophia*.
FILOSÓFICO, philosophical.
FILÓSOFO, a philosopher.
FILOSOMÍA, corruptly for *physiognomia*, physiognomy, the art of judging a man by his countenance.

F I N

FIN, the end, the conclusion. Lat. *finis*.
Al fin fin, at length, the repetition of *fin*, to declare the delay.
En fin, in fine, to conclude.
Hazér una cosa con buen fin, to do a thing with a good design.
Prov. *Al fin se canta la gloria*. *Gloria* is sung at last, because at the end of every psalm, they sing *gloria patri*, &c. As much as to say mark the end.
Prov. *Al fin final servir a Dios, y no hazér mal*: In conclusion, serve God and do no harm. A good conclusion.
FINA'DO, ended, dead, departed this life.
FINA'L, final.
FINALME'NTE, finally, to conclude.
FINALIZA'R, to finish, to conclude, to put an end to.
FINAMIE'NTO, dying, departing this life, ending.
FINA'NÇA, a revenue. French *finance*.
FINA'R, to die, to depart this life.
FINCA, a substantial security or ground to go upon, a good bank of money, a fund.
Finca de renta, a fund on a settled revenue.
FINCA'R, vid. *Hincár*.
FINCHA'R, vid. *Hinchár*.
FINE'ZA, fineness, subtilty; a gallantry done for the sake of a lady, or the like.
FINGIDAME'NTE, feignedly, counterfeitedly, falsely.
FINGIDO, feign'd, counterfeit, false.
FINGIDÓR, a feigner, a counterfeiter.
FINGIMIE'NTO, a feigning or counterfeiting.
FINGI'R; Præf. *Finjo*, Præf. *Fingi*; to feign, to counterfeit. Lat. *fingere*.
FINJI'R, *Finjo*, vid. *Fingir*.
FINIA'NA, a small town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, formerly called *Accitum*.
FINIBUS terre, in cant, the gallows.
FINICIÓN, the finishing or completing of any thing.
FINIQUITO, an acquittance, the balance of an account discharg'd. *Fin y quito*, the end and quit.
FINISTE'RA, cape *Finister*, the most

F I S

westerly cape of *Galicia*, on the north of *Spain*; so call'd because it was formerly believ'd there was no land west of it.
Finis terre, the land's end, as we call the farthest point of *Cornwall*.
FÍNO, fine, cunning, crafty, subtle. Gothick.
Páño fino, fine cloth.
Vellaco fino, a crafty knave.

F I R

FÍRMA, a man's hand to a writing. From *firme*, firm.
FIRMA'DO, sign'd, establish'd, confirm'd.
FIRMAME'NTO, the firmament, the skie. Lat.
FIRMA'R, to sign, to confirm, to put one's hand to a writing.
FÍRME, firm, stable, fixed. Latin *firmus*.
FIRME'ÇA, vid. *Firméza*.
FIRMEME'NTE, firmly, strongly, steadfastly.
FIRME'ZA, stability, steadfastness, firmness.

F I S

FISBE'RTA, in cant, a sword.
FISCA'L, in the strict sense cannot be expressed in *English*, being sometimes the king's solicitor, and sometimes acting like the attorney-general. Also any thing belonging to the exchequer.
Fiscal procurador, the king's solicitor-general, the solicitor of the exchequer.
Fiscal de esparto, a basket made of *esparto*.
FISCALEA'R, to accuse, to charge, as the king's solicitor does.
FISCALE'RO, an accuser.
FISCALÍA, the office or duty of the king's solicitor.
FISCO, the exchequer. Lat. *fiscus*.
FISERE'TA, vid. *Tiseréta*.
FÍSGA, a rod or a dart; also a jest, a reflection; also a trout-hook, the grapple of a ship, and a boat-hook.
FISGADÓR, a jesting scoffing fellow.
FISGA'R, to play upon a man, to jeer, to scoff.
FISGÓN, vid. *Fisgadór*.
FÍSICA, physick.
FISICO, a physician. Greek *physikos*, that understands the nature of things.
Prov. *De fisico experimentador y de asno bramador*: From a physician that tries experiments, and from a braying ass. *Subintelligitur*, Deliver us, O Lord. That is, from a quack who knows nothing, but kills men to try experience; and from a braying ass, which noise is most ungrateful.

FLA

Prov. *El físico que bien cura, finado el paciente, le dexa fin calentura*: The physician that cures well, when the patient is dead, leaves him free from his fever. That is, when the patient is dead, the cure is done.

FISIONOMÍA, physiognomy, the art of discovering a man's temper by his face. Greek *physiognómia*.

FÍSTICO, the pistachio, or fistick nut-tree. Lat. *pistacia*.

FISTOLA, a dangerous running sore, called a fistula, because it grows in length like a pipe. Also a shepherd's pipe, us'd in this sense by poets, and by *Barzia* in his sermons, vol. 2. p. 162.

F I T

FITE'RO, a famous monastery of Cistercian monks in the kingdom of *Navarre* in *Spain*.

FÍTO, vid. *Hito*.

F I U

FUICIA, Obs. confidence, relying upon another. Lat. *fiducia*.

F I X

FIXA'DO, fixed, fastned.

FIXAME'NTE, fast, firmly.

FIXA'R, to fix, to fasten.

FÍXO, fix'd, fast, steddý. Latin *fixus*.

F I Z

FÍZE, *Fiziéra*, *Fiziéffe*, vid. *Fazér*, or rather *Hazér*.

FIZGA, vid. *Fisga*.

FIZGADÓR, *Fizgár*, vid. *Fisgadór*, *Fisgár*.

FIZGÓN, vid. *Fisgón*.

F L A

FLABE'LO, a fan, a flap for flies. Lat. *flabellum*.

FLACAME'NTE, leanly, weakly.

FLA'CO, lean or weak; slender, feeble. Lat. *flaccidus*.

FLAGELA'NTES, certain hereticks about the year 1273, who went about begging and whipping themselves, and said that their whipping was more effectual for remitting their sins than confession. They had their name from the Latin *flagellum*, a scourge.

FLAGRA'NCIA, ardour, vehemency, heat. Lat.

FLAGRA'NTE, ardent, vehement, hot.

Coger a uno en flagrante delito, to take a man in flagrant; that is, actually committing the crime, in the fact.

FLAMA'NTE, flaming.

Nuevo *flamante*, spick and span new.

FLA'MA, vid. *Llama*.

FLAME'NCO, a Flemming; also a bird that has a red breast and pinions;

FL E

called in Latin *phoenicopterus*.

FLA'MILLA, vid. *Flámula*.

FLA'MINES, ancient heathen priests in *Rome*; so called *quasi flamines*, because of the thread they wore about their heads.

FLAMÍNIO, *Flaminius*, the name of a family among the *Romans*, one of which made the famous way called *Via Flaminia*.

FLA'MULA, a streamer, or a pendent in a ship. So called because it moves like a flame. Also the herb flamewort.

FLA'NCO, the flank.

FLA'NDES, *Flanders*, properly only the province of that name, but generally taken for all the Spanish Netherlands.

No áy mas Flándes, there is nothing like it. Taken from the goodness of the country of *Flanders*, which the first *Spaniards* that went thither lik'd so well, that when they return'd into *Spain*, they said there was nothing like *Flanders*; and when they lik'd any thing extraordinary well, they said there was no better in *Flanders*.

FLANQUEA'R, to flank.

FLA'ONES, a sort of cheesecake.

FLAQUEA'R, to become weak or feeble.

FLAQUE'ZA, weakness, feebleness, leanness.

FLA'SCO, or *Frásco*, a square glass bottle; also a powder-flask.

FLASQUÍLLO, a little square glass bottle; also a little powder-flask.

FLA'TOS, a distemper of wind, the vapours.

FLA'VO, yellow. Lat.

FLA'UTA, a pipe, a flute, a flagelet, any sort of pipe; also a vessel called a flute.

FLAUTA'DO, shrill, high in musick; as the treble.

Tañer por lo flautado, to speak shrill, or to play upon shrill pipes.

FLAUTADÓR, one that makes pipes, or plays on them.

FLAUTA'R, to play on a pipe.

FLAUTE'RO, a flute-maker.

F L E

FLEBÓN, the stonecutlers use to sanguin hilts of swords.

FLEBOTOMÍA, phlebotomy, letting blood. Greek *phlebotomia*.

Prov. *Flebotomía, sacar de tu bolsa, y echar en la mía*: Phlebotomy, to take out of your purse and put into mine. That is, the best bleeding is to take from another for one's self.

FLE'CHA, an arrow, a shaft, a *flé-ctendo*, because the bow bends when it is shot.

F L O

FLECHA'DO, shot out of a bow. In architecture it signifies arched.

FLECHADÓR, one that shoots in a bow.

FLECHADÚRA, shooting in a bow.

FLECHAMIE'NTO, idem.

FLECHA'R, to shoot in a bow. In architecture to arch.

FLECHA'ZO, the stroke or wound of an arrow.

FLECHE'RO, an archer; also a Fletcher.

FLEGETÓN, the river *phlegeton* in hell; feign'd by poets to run boiling pitch and brimstone. From the Greek *phlego*, to burn.

FLE'MA, flegm. Met. slowness, patience. Greek *phlegma*.

FLEMA'TICO, flegmatick; also slow, patient.

FLEMÓN, an inflammation of any part, proceeding from the distemperature of the prime qualities, with a flowing to the part of a hot and moist matter. Greek *phlegmon*.

FLEMÓSO, full of flegm.

FLETA'DO, freighted, as a ship or boat.

FLETADÓR, one that freights vessels.

FLETAMIE'NTO, a freighting of vessels.

FLETA'R, to freight vessels.

FLE'TE, freight. Gothick.

FL'EUCO, fringe.

F L O

FLOGADÚRA, a fringing, a fringe.

FLÓJO, sloathful, idle, negligent, loose.

FLOQUEA'DO, fringed.

FLO'R, a flower, the blossom of trees. Lat. *flos*.

Varios géneros de flores, several sorts of flowers.

Amaranto, the amaranth, or purple velvet flower.

Acucéna, a lilly.

Anemone, anemone or wind flower.

Adelfa, the rose-bay.

Aleli, a lilly.

Baptisécula, the blue-bottle.

Brégo, the same as *Amaranto*.

Campanilla, the blue-bell.

Cuajaléche, the lilly of the valley.

Clavel, a pink.

Clavellina, idem.

Capullo, a rose-bud.

Dormidera, a poppy.

Espadana, the flag-flower.

Girasol, the turnsol or sun-flower.

Jacinto, the hyacinth.

Jasmin, the jessmin.

gunquillo,

Junquillo, the junquil.

Livio, the flower-de-luce.

Maravilla, a marygold.

Máya, a daisy.

Madreselva, the honeysuckle.

Narciso, the narcissus, or daffadil.

Penster, the paunsey.

Peonia, the piony.

Renunculo, the renunculus.

Rósa, a rose.

Sanaminda, a gilliflower.

Tulipán, a tulip.

Flor de lis, the flower-de-luce.

Flor de la muger, a woman's courtes.

Flor de cobre, verdegrease.

Flor de parayso, flower of Paradise.

Flor de vino, the mother on decay'd wine.

Flor de la barba, the down on youths faces, before the beard grows.

Flor en la color, a fresh colour.

Flor de açafrán, saffron.

Flor de naranja, orange-flower.

Flor de qualquier cosa, the gloss or beauty of any thing.

Flor de cordován, the smooth glossie side of the leather; the flesh side being called *carnaza*.

Flor de la canela, the choice best cinnamon.

Flor de la doncella, a maidenhead.

Flor de metal, the scales that fly off from any metal in hardning or hammering.

Flor de trampófos, a cheat.

Flor de la juventud, the flower of youth.

Flor del juego, a cheat, or sharpening at play.

Flor de especia, the spice called mace. Of whose growth, &c. see more under the word *Nuez de Especia*. In *Banda*, where it grows, they call it *lunapala*; in Arabick, *bisbese*; in Latin, *macer*; in French, *macis*; in Portuguese, *massas*. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind. verb. nocc moscata*.

Flor del sol, the sun-flower in the *West Indies*, is in shape round, like the sun, and follows his motion. *F. Jos. Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind. p. 262*.

Flor de rosa, a town in *Portugal*, 3 leagues from *Portalegre*, has a cattle, a poor soil, and a poor town.

Flóres de la oración, fine expressions in a speech.

Cama de flóres, a very delicate bed.

Iste todo en flóres, to be all show and no substance.

Prov. *Andarse a la flor del burro*: To look after the flowers of water-creffes; to give one's self up to vice and idleness, because the cattle when full and over-fed, saunter about, nipping the

flowers of the water-creffes.

Prov. *Debáxo, de las flóres, ay espinas*: Under the flowers there are thorns. A fair outside, but thorny, or dangerous within.

FLORA, a common strumpet, who growing very rich, left the people of *Rome* her heirs, and was therefore by them made goddess of flowers.

FLORA'YNA, in cant, a cheat.

FLORDELÍ's, the flower-de-luce.

FLOREA'DO, as *Pan fioreádo*, bread baked to perfection, when the crust is neither too soft nor parch'd.

FLOREA'R, to dally with, to trifle.

FLORECE'R, to flourish, to blossom, to bear flowers, to thrive, to prosper.

FLORECÍDO, flourish'd, blossom'd.

FLORECIE'NTE, flourishing, blossoming.

FLORECÍLLA, a little flower.

FLORE'NCIA, the famous city *Florence* in *Italy*.

FLORENTI'N, a Florentine, a native of *Florence*.

FLORE'O, a flourish fencers make with the foils before and after fencing. A flourish of the colours, a flourish in speech; also an ornament of flowers; likewise gaiety, pleasantness.

FLORE'RO, in cant, a cheat.

FLORESÍ'LLA, or *Florezília*, vid. *Floreçilla*.

FLORE'STA, a wood, a forest. From the French *forest*.

FLORESTE'RO, a forester, a ranger, a keeper.

FLORETA'DO, a flurry with the fingers, a fillip on the forehead.

FLORETEA'DO, full of flowers.

FLO'RES, the name of a family in *Spain*.

FLOREZÍLLA, vid. *Floreçilla*.

FLORI'DA, a large country, and very fruitful, in *North America*. So called because the Spaniards discover'd it on *Easter-Sunday*, which they call *Pásqua de flóres*, or *Florida*, in the year 1512. It is bounded on the east by the north sea, on the west by *New Mexico*, on the north by countries unknown, and *Virginia*; and on the south by the gulf of *Mexico*; and extends from north to south, about 200 leagues, and from east to west, about 4 or 500.

FLORÍDO, flourishing, blossoming, full of flowers or blossoms; prosperous.

FLORÍN, a florin; in French they call it a *franc*, in Dutch a *guilder*. The first is worth about 18 *d*. English, the latter 2 *s*.

FLORÍ'NDA, the name of a woman, daughter to count *Julian*, who be

trayed *Spain* to the Moors; in hatred to whom, the name is left off among women, and now commonly given to bitches.

FLORIPONDIO, a tree in the *West Indies*, which bears no fruit but only flowers, bigger than lillies, shaped like bells, all white, with fibres within, like the lilly. These flowers are continually blowing all the year about, and have a wonderful delicate scent, especially in the cool of the morning. *Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind. p. 261*.

FLORI'STA, a florist, one that understands flowers, or is curious in them.

FLORÓN, a great flower.

FLORONCÍLLO, a knot of leaves and flowers in carving.

FLÓTA, a fleet; generally understood of merchant ships. Gothick *flotte*.

FLOTA'R, to float upon the water; also to move the body or limbs like the waves of the sea, to get one a heat.

FLOXAME'NTE, floathfully, lazily, idly, loosely.

FLOXE'DAD, floath, laziness, idleness, looseness.

FLOXE'L, the wool that is shorn off from cloth; also the down on fruit, as peaches, &c.

FLÓXO, floathful, lazy, idle, loose. *A fluendo*, because loose and fluid.

FLOXÓN, a lazy idle fellow.

FLOXONA'ZO, idem.

FLOXÚRA, floathfulness, laziness, idleness, looseness.

F L U

FLÚCCO, the down that grows on a man's face before the beard.

FLUCIÓN, a defluxion.

FLUCTUA'R, to be wavering, unsettled, doubtful what to do; to waver. Lat.

FLUE'CO, fringe; also the wool that is shorn off from cloth.

FLUE'QUE, fringe.

FLÚIDO, fluid, that is, not solid or fixed, but runs like liquids. Lat.

FLUSLE'RA, the shavings that fly off in turning brass or copper; which being of little value, and making more show, before they are melted down, therefore the same word is us'd, met. to signify babbling talk, which has many words and little substance. Derived by corruption, *A fundendo, quasi fusilera*, because it is cast.

FLUVIA'L, of the river; as *pescado fluvial*, fresh-water fish. Lat. *fluvialis*.

FLÚX, a flush at cards, when one has all of a suit.

FLÚXO, the distemper called the flux. Lat. *fluxus*.

Flúxo de sangre, the bloody flux.

F O L

F O C

Foca, a sea-calf. Lat. *phoca*.

Focigo, vid. *Alfocigo*.

Focil, a steel to strike fire with; also the name of a small long bone in the arm.

F O D

Fodoli', an intruding fellow, that thrusts himself into all companies, where he has nothing to do.

F O F

Fófo, soft and puffy, spongy.

F O G

Foga'da, a fogade, a small mine to blow up some little work.

Foga'je, a tax laid upon every house. From *fuégo*, fire, because it is common in *Spain* to call a town of an hundred houses, *Lugar de cien fuégos*; that is, a town of an hundred fires, and so of greater or less: And therefore it must be observ'd, that tho' it sounds like it, yet it is not the same as our hearth-money.

Foga'r, Obs. vid. *Fogón & Hogár*.

Fogón, an hearth, the pan and touch-hole of a gun; the cook-room of a ship. From *fuégo*, fire.

Fogonadúra, the priming of any fire-arms.

Fogoso, fiery, mettlesome, fierce.

Fogóte, a lighted match, such as soldiers use.

Fogue'ra, Obs. vid. *Hoguera*.

F O J

Fója, a water-fowl, whereof *Covarrubias* says, there are many in the kingdom of *Valencia*; but what sort it is I do not find.

Foína, vid. *Fuina*.

F O L

Folga'r, Obs. vid. *Holgár*.

Folia, a sort of mad dance used in *Portugal*, by a great number of people, with a confus'd noise and extravagant gestures; whence it took name, as being so like folly.

Fólio, a book in folio.

Fólla, a confused disorderly skirmish at a tilting, when they fall upon one another as if they were in earnest. It is also a tumultuous crowd of people, where all are talkers and no hearers, or scrambling for any thing that is thrown them. Or a confused medley of several farces acted on the stage without any play. So called, as the last, from the folly of it.

Folla'do, set out in puffs hollow; also blow'd with bellows. From *fuelles*, bellows.

Folla'ge, or *Follaje*, foliage, curious work with leaves, either in carving, embroidering, or any such work.

F O N

Also mantling in heraldry. Also setting out in puffs. From *folia*, leaves, but in the last sense, from *fuelles*, bellows.

Folle'ro, vid. *Fullero*.

Folle'te, a little pair of bellows.

Follon, an idle or leud person.

Follósas, in cant, breeches.

Follúz, the third part of the small Spanish coin called a *blanca*; but there has been no such small money for many years past.

F O M

Fomentación, a fomentation.

Fomenta'do, fomented, cherished, encouraged.

Fomentador, one that foment, cherishes, or encourages.

Fomenta'r, to foment, to cherish, to encourage. Lat.

Fomilla'n, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, formerly called *Forum Bibalorum*.

F O N

Fóna, Obs. vid. *Honda*.

Fonda'ble, that may be founded.

Fonda'ca, an house to receive toll, or such duties for transporting goods; a custom-house; also a ware-house or store-house.

Fonda'do, lying at an anchor. From *fondo*, the bottom, and *dar fondo*, to cast anchor.

Fondillón, the grounds or lees of any cask that is filled again as it is drawn out thence.

Vino de *fondillon*, wine out of a cask that is filled up as it is drawn out.

Fondo, the foundation, the bottom, the depth, the ground of any silk that is flower'd, a fund. Also vid. *Hondo*. Lat. *fundus*.

Dar *fondo*, to cast anchor.

Echar a *fondo*, to suck a vessel, or the like.

El *fondo de la tela*, the ground of a piece of stuff.

Fondón, vid. *Hondón*.

Fondoso, deep, profound. Vid. *Hondo*.

Foníl, a tunnel to fill casks with. Gothick.

Fonsade'ra, Obs. a duty for keeping the ditches about a town in repair.

Fonse'ca, the surname of a family in *Spain*, and a bay in the province of *Guatemala* in *North America*.

Fonta'na is rather Italian than Spanish, but used by poets for a fountain.

Fontana'l, a place full of springs or fountains, or the spring whence the water flows.

F O R

Fontana'ya, a small town in the bishoprick of *Cuenca* in *Spain*.

Fontane'ro, one that finds out springs, and conveys water to fountains.

Fontecillas, a small town in the bishoprick of *Cuenca* in *Spain*.

Fontezica, vid. *Fuentezica*, a little fountain.

Fontezue'la, vid. *Fuentezuela*, a little fountain.

F O R

Forada'r, Obs. vid. *Horadar*.

Fora'ge, or *Foraje*, vid. *Forrage*.

Foragido, vid. *Forragido*.

Foralme'nte, in course of law, after the manner of the courts of justice.

Fora'neo, belonging to the court of judicature. From the Latin *forum*, the publick place where causes were tried.

Fora'ño, fierce, wild, savage.

Foraste'ro, a stranger.

Fórca, vid. *Hórca*.

Força'do, forced, compelled, constrained.

Forçado de galéra, a galley-slave.

Forçador, a ravisher.

Força'r; Præf. *Fuerço*, Præt. *Forcé*; to force, to compel, to constrain, to ravish a woman. From *fuérça*, strength.

Forceja'r, to struggle, to strive, to use all one's force.

Forcejón, an effort of struggling or striving, a jerk a man gives to get loose, or to do any thing violently.

Forchina, a fork to eat with; a clownish word, the properest being *tenedor*.

Forçosome'nte, of necessity, forcibly.

Forçoso, forcible, violent, that cannot be avoided.

Forçudo, strong.

Fore'ra; as *Monéda forera*, current money; also a duty so called.

Fore'ro, a collector of that duty.

Forja, a smith's forge, a place where any thing is form'd, plotted, or contrived.

Forja'do, forged, framed, wrought. Forjador, a forger, one that frames or forges.

Forjadúra, a forging or framing.

Forja'r, to forge, to frame. Gothick.

Fórma, form, fashion, a mould to cast in, a shoemaker's last. Lat.

Enojarse en forma, to be angry to purpose.

Hazer una cosa por forma, to do any thing merely for form sake.

Formacion, forming, fashioning. Forma'do,

FOR

FORMA'DO, formed, fashioned, moulded.
FORMADÓR, one that forms, fashions, or moulds.
FORMA'GE, cheese; a word borrowed from the French *formage*; the true Spanish word *queso*.
FORMA'L, formal.
FORMALIDA'D, formality.
FORMALIZA'R, to grow formal.
FORMALME'NTE, formally.
FORMA'R, to form, to fashion, to mould.
Formar el punto en música, to set the tune.
Formar quexa, to make complaint, or find cause to complain.
FORMAS are commonly call'd breads in English, being the wafers that are made to be consecrated.
FORMEJA'R, to stow things orderly in a ship.
FORMENTE'RA, a little island in the Mediterranean, near that of *Tuiza*, and opposite to the coast of *Valencia*. Formerly called *Ophiúsa*.
FORMIDA'BLE, formidable, dreadful, to be feared. Lat.
FÓRMULA, a form, manner, or method.
FORMULA'RIO, a formulary, a book of precedents, or a ceremonial.
FORNECE'R; Præf. *Fornéscō*, Præt. *Forneci*; to furnish, to provide, to store. Gothick.
FORNECÍDO, furnished, provided, stored.
FORNECIMIE'NTO, a furnishing, providing, storing.
FORNESINO, a bastard, a son of fornication. Obs.
FORNICACIÓN, fornication.
FORNICADÓR, a fornicator.
FORNICA'R; Præf. *Fornico*, Præt. *Forniqué*; to commit fornication. Lat.
FORNICA'RIO, a fornicator.
FORNÍCIO, vid. *Fornicación*.
FORNÍDO, furnished, provided, stored. Also strongly made, well built; quasi *fornecido*.
FORNIQUE', vid. *Fornicar*.
FORNIR, to furnish, to provide, to store; also to spread and grow strong, or to strengthen.
FORQUE'TA, a little fork.
FORRA'DO, lined.
FORRA'GE, or *Forráje*, forrage for horses; also lining of garments, and lining of shot with pikes.
FORRAGEA'R, to forrage as soldiers do.
FORRAGE'RO, a forrager.
FORRAGÍDO, an out-law.
FORRO, a lining; also as *Horro*.

F O Z

FORTALECE'R; Præf. *Fortaléscō*, Præt. *Fortalecí*; to strengthen, to fortify. From *fortis*, strong.
FORTALECÍDO, strengthened, fortified.
FORTALECIMIE'NTO, strengthening, fortifying.
FORTALE'ZA, fortitude, strength, a fortress.
FORTEZUE'LO, a little fort.
FORTIFICACION, a fortification, a strengthening. Lat.
FORTIFICA'DO, fortified, strengthened.
FORTIFICADÓR, a fortifier or strengthener.
FORTIFICAMIE'NTO, a fortifying or strengthening.
FORTIFICA'R; Præf. *Fortifíco*, Præt. *Fortiqué*; to fortify, to strengthen.
FORTUITO, fortuitous, accidental. Lat.
FORTÚNA, fortune. Lat.
 Prov. *Fortuna y azeytina, a vézes mucha, y a vézes ninguna*: Fortune and olives are alike; for sometimes a man has abundance, and sometimes none. A man is very lucky, or very unfortunate; has a plentiful harvest, or none at all.
 Prov. *Contra fortuna no vále arte ninguna*: No art is available against fortune. That is, where a man is unfortunate, no industry will avail him.
 Prov. *A los osados ayuda la fortuna*: Fortune favours the bold. Lat. *Audaces fortuna juvat*.
FORTUNA'DO, fortunate, lucky. Vid. *Afortunado*.
FORXA'R, vid. *Forjar*.
FÓRZA, Obs. vid. *Fuerça*.
FORZA'DO, forced, compelled.
FORZA'R, to force, to compel, to ravish a woman.
FORZOSO, vid. *Forçoso*.

F O S

FÓSA, or *Fossa*, a ditch, a grave, a pit. From the Latin *fodio*, to dig.
FÓSCO, a dark brown colour. Lat. *fuscus*.
FÓSO, vid. *Fosso*.
FOSSA'DO, ditch'd about, intrench'd.
FOSSA'R, to ditch, to trench.
FOSILLO, a little ditch.
FÓSSO, a ditch, a trench.

F O X

FÓXA, a sort of water-fowl, whereof there is great plenty in *Valencia*.

F O Z

Foz de Arouce, a town in Portugal, 2 leagues from *Miranda*, on the banks of the river *Arouze*; has about 120 houses, and one parish, the soil poor.

F R A

F R A
FRACA'DA, a blanket for a bed.
FRACA'SO, havock or destruction; also an accident.
FRACASSA'R, to make havock, to shatter all things together; also to happen accidentally.
FRACCIÓN, a fraction. Lat.
FRA'GA, a town in the kingdom of Aragon near the borders of *Catalonia*, on the river *Cinca*, almost impregnable by situation, wall'd, and has a fruitful territory, 450 houses, 2 parishes, and 2 monasteries of friars, besides 1 without. It sends deputies to the cortes. Antiently call'd *Gallica Flavia*, thence corruptly *Fraga*; tho' others say it was call'd *Fraga* from the word *fragoso*, signifying its inaccessible situation, or cragginess.
FRAGA'NCIA, fragrancy, a sweet odour or scent. Lat.
FRAGA'NTE, fragrant, odoriferous.
Fragante, sometimes corruptly for *flagrante*.
FRA'GAS, strawberries; also craggy ways.
FRAGA'TA, a frigate; also a small boat.
FRAGÍL, frail, brittle, weak. Lat. *fragilis*.
FRAGILIDA'D, frailty, brittleness, weakness.
FRAGILME'NTE, frailly, brittlely, weakly.
FRAGME'NTO, a fragment, a piece broke off. Lat.
FRA'GO, a small town of about 70 houses, seated on a mountain of the kingdom of Aragon, 8 leagues from the city *Huesca*.
FRAGOSIDA'D, cragginess, uneven, stony, rough way.
FRAGOSO, craggy, rough, stony, uneven. Lat. *fragosus*.
FRAGRA'NTE, fragrant, odoriferous.
FRA'GUA, a smith's forge. From the Lat. *flagrare*, to burn.
FRAGUA'R, to forge as smiths do.
FRAGÚRA, cragginess; a rough stony place.
FRA'ILA, vid. *Fráyla*.
FRA'ILE, vid. *Fráyle*.
FRAILE'SCO, vid. *Frayléscō*.
FRA'MEA, a dart, a sword. Poet. Lat.
FRANCAME'NTE, frankly, freely, liberally.
FRANCE'S, a Frenchman.
Mal Francés, the French pox.
FRA'NCIA, the kingdom of France.
FRANCISCA, *Frances*, the proper name of a woman.
FRANCISCO, *Francis*, the proper name of a man.

FRANCISCOS, the Franciscans, a religious order instituted by St. *Francis* about the year 1206, others say 1208, or 1209. It was approved by pope *Innocent* the third, in the Lateran council anno 1215, and confirm'd by pope *Honorius* the third, in the year 1223. They were at first call'd the Poor Minors, afterwards Brother Minors, to express their humility, as being less than others; now commonly called Franciscans. Their habit is very coarse, and of a sad colour. There are nuns of this order, and many branches have sprung from it.

FRA'NCO, free, liberal, bountiful; also a Franc, or Frenchman; also a franc or French livre; and the name of an antient family in *Spain*.

FRANCOLÍN, a bird called a godwit.

FRA'NGE, or *Fránje*, a term in heraldry; as, *Escudo partido a frange*, or *en frange*, an escutcheon parti per saultier.

FRA'NJAS, fringes.

FRANGE'RA, a woman fringe-maker.

FRANJE'RO, a man fringe-maker.

FRANJÓN, a great fringe.

FRANQUEA'DO, made free, enfranchised.

FRANQUEA'R, to enfranchise, to make free.

FRANQUE'ZA, liberality, bounty, freedom, liberty.

Prov. *Comprar caro no es franquexa*: To buy dear is no liberality.

FRANQUÍZIA, a liberty, a privileg'd place; as the streets of embassadors in *Spain*; not properly Spanish, but made so by those who have been in *Italy*.

FRANZÍR, to crush, to break.

FRA'SCAS, brambles, or dry brushwood.

FRA'SCO, a square glass bottle; also a powder-flask.

FRA'SI, a phrase, an eloquent way of speaking.

FRASQUE'RA, a case for bottles.

FRASQUÍLIO, a little square glass bottle; also a little powder-flask.

FRATE'RNA; as, *Dar una fraterna*, to give one a lecture, to reprove, to chide.

FRATERNA'L, brotherly.

FRATERNIDA'D, brotherhood.

FRATE'RNO, brotherly. Lat.

FRAUDA'DO, defrauded, deceived, cheated.

FRAUDADÓR, a cheat.

FRAUDA'R, to defraud, to cheat.

FRA'UDE, a fraud, a cheat. Latin *fraus*.

FRAUDULE'NTO, fraudulent, deceitful.

FRAXINE'LA, the herb knee-grass.

FRA'XINO, an ash-tree. Lat.

FRA'Y is the title given to friars in naming them, as, *Fray Juan*, brother *John*.

FRA'YLA, a nun; a word little used but by way of jest.

FRA'YLE, a friar. From *frater*, brother, because they are all brothers in religion.

Prov. *Al frayle como te faz fáyle*: Do by the friar as he does by you.

Prov. *Al frayle buéco sogá nuéva, y alméndro seco*: For an hollow, that is, a proud friar, a new rope, and a dry almond-tree. That is, when a friar grows proud, he is only fit to be hang'd.

Prov. *Al frále mesurado, mirale de prisa, y hablale de lado*: Look hastily upon a demure friar, and talk to him side by side. That is, when a friar pretends to more gravity or state than becomes him, be very short with him, to punish his presumption; or else if you think him an hypocrite, have a care of confronting him.

Prov. *De frayle reboçado, y de judío acosado, y de hambriento soldado, libera nos, Domine*: From a friar muffled up in a cloak, from a Jew that is hard drove, and from an hungry soldier, deliver us, good Lord. From the muffled friar, because when he is so, which is a crime, he will do any mischief rather than be discover'd or known; from a Jew hard drove, either in want, because he is then very sharp, or pursued by the inquisition, because his case being desperate, he will venture any thing to escape; and from an hungry soldier, because they are always bold, and hunger makes them worse.

Prov. *De frayle halaguén, y de médico andariég, guarda tu alma y cuerpo por entéro*: From a fawning friar, and from a wandering physician, keep your soul and body clear. That is, do not trust your spiritual concerns with a fawning deceitful friar, nor your body with a mountebank.

Prov. *Fráyle que fué soldado síle mas acertado*: A friar that has been a soldier proves best. Because having seen the world, and known all folly, he retires more seriously.

Prov. *Haz lo que dice el frayle, y no lo que el haze*: Do what the friar says, and not what he does. Advice to observe and practise what good preachers teach, tho' they should not be good lives.

FRAYLEA'R, to play the friar.

FRAYLECÍLLO, a little friar, a child in a friar's habit; also a bird with a tuft of feathers on its head like a friar's hood, call'd an ope.

FRAYLEJÓN, a little friar.

FRAYLENGO, or *Fralésc*, friarish, or belonging to a friar.

FRAYLEZILLO, vid. *Fraylecillo*.

FRAYLIA, friarishness; also a parcel of friars.

FRAZA'DA, a blanket for a bed.

F R E

• FRE'ÇA, hogs or sheeps dung; also the mark a fish leaves behind when it rubs itself against a stone to spawn. Covar. From *fricare*, to rub.

FREÇA'R, to dung as sheep or swine.

FRE'CHA, Obs. vid. *Flécha*.

FREGADE'RO, the scullery, the place where they wash dishes and scour.

FREGADIENTES, a tooth-scraper.

FREGA'DO, scour'd, rubb'd.

Muger de buen fregado, a common lewd woman.

FREGADURA, a scouring.

FREGA'JO, a swab aboard a ship, or any wisps of hay, or the like, to scour with.

FREGA'R; Præf. *Friég*, Præf. *Fregué*; to scour, to rub. Lat. *fricare*.

FREGA'TA, vid. *Fragata*.

FREGENA'L DE LA SIE'RRRA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 20 leagues from *Sevil*, on the mountain, contains about 1000 houses, 1 parish, 5 chapels, 1 monastery of friars, and 1 hospital. Its territory abounds in all sorts of game, honey, wine, fruit, and swine. It belongs to the king.

FREGÓN, a scullery-man to scour dishes.

FREGONA, a cook-maid, a wench to scour dishes, a drudging maid-servant.

FREGONCILLA, a little drudging wench.

FRE'ILA, a nun.

FREÍR, to fry in a pan. Lat. *frigere*.

Freírse de calor, to fry, or be swelter'd with heat.

Prov. *Al freír de los huevos lo verá*: You will find it when you come to fry the eggs. That is, you will be sensible of what you do, when you find the ill consequences. They say, it was taken from a thief, who having stole a frying-pan, the owner ask'd him as he was going out, what he carried? he answered, *You'll know when you go to fry the eggs*.

FREIDE'RA, a frying-pan.

FREIDO, fried in a pan.

FREIDURA, frying in a pan.

Frijo

F R E

FRE'JO *Espadacinta*, vid. *Fréxo Espadacinta*.
FRENA'DO, bridled.
FRENA'R, to bridle, to curb, to keep under.
FRENE'RO, a bridler, a bit-maker.
FRENESI', a phrensy, madness. Greek *phrenesis*.
FRENETICA'R, to play the frantick, to be mad.
FRENE'TICO, frantick, mad.
FRENILLA'R *los rémos*, to lash fast the oars when they have done rowing.
FRENILLO *de la lengua*, the string that holds the tongue, and hinders tongue-tied people from speaking.
FRE'NO, a bridle; also restraint. Lat. *frenum*.
Fréno de coscoja, a bridle that has a bit with an iron in it to gaul the horse's mouth when he is unruly.
FRENTA'L, the ornament of a bridle on the horse's forehead.
FRE'NTE, the forehead, the brow, the front of any thing; the blank space at the top of any writing. Latin *frons*.
Frénte arrugada, a wrinkled forehead.
Frénte vaida, a serene brow that never alters.
FREQUE'NCIA, frequency, often doing a thing. Lat.
FREQUENTACIÓN, frequenting, going often to a place, or doing a thing often.
FREQUENTADAME'NTE, frequently.
FREQUENTA'DO, frequented, often repaired or done.
FREQUENTA'R, to frequent, to go often to a place, to do a thing often.
FREQUE'NTE, frequent, often done. Latin.
FRE'SA, a strawberry. Lat. *frága*.
FRESA'DA *de cevada*, barley-water.
FRESA'DO, rubb'd against any thing.
Fresado de oro, set thick with gold.
FRESA'R, to rub against any thing.
FRE'SAS, strawberries.
FRE'SCA, in cant, news.
FRESCA'L, a sort of fish they have in Spain much like our fresh cod, tho' not exactly the same.
FRESCAME'NTE, freshly, newly, lately, coolly.
FRE'SCO, fresh, new, cool, sweet, not salted. Gothick.
Pan fresco, new bread.
Pescado fresco, fresh fish.
Aire fresco, the fresh air, or a cool air.
Lugar fresco, a pleasant cool place.
Muger fresca, a fresh-coloured, wholesome-look'd woman.
Nuevas frescas, fresh news, that have not been heard before.

F R I

Tomar el fresco, to take the fresh air.
FRESCOR, freshness, coolness, pleasant air.
FRESCURA, idem.
FRESNE'DA, a grove of ash-trees; also the name of a town in the bishoprick of *Cuenca* in Spain.
FRE'SNO, an ash-tree; also the name of a town and marquisate in the kingdom of *Castile* in Spain.
FRE'SO, a sort of lace to set on women's coats.
FRE'SON, a young child; also a weaned pig; also a step to ascend.
FRESQUESITO, just fresh, coolish, sharpish weather.
FRESSURA, a hog's harlet.
FRETA'DO, freighted.
FRETA'R, to freight a vessel.
FRE'TE, freight of ships. Gothick.
FRE'XO *ESPADACINTA*, a town in Portugal on the borders next *Castile*, near the river *Duero*, seated on a hill, in a poor soil, has 400 houses, sends deputies to the *cortes*. Its principal trade fine stuff for sieves.
FREYDE'RA, *Freydiura*; vid. *Freidéra*, *Freidiura*.
FRE'YLE, a brother, or religious man of one of the orders of knighthood.
FREY'R, vid. *Freir*.
FRE'YRE, the surname of a good family in Portugal, who are lords of *Bobadela*.
FRE'ZA, vid. *Fréça*.
FREZA'R, vid. *Fréçar*.
FRE'ZNO, an ash-tree. Lat. *fraxinus*.

F R I

FRIALDA'D, coldness; met. a stale or a senseless jest.
FRIAME'NTE, coldly; met. heavily, dully.
FRIAS, a small ancient city in Old *Castile*, upon the river *Ebro*, formerly called *Frigida*, now a dukedom, and the title of the constable of *Castile*. See more verb. *Condestable de Castilla*.
FRI'E'GUE, *Friego*, vid. *Fregar*.
FRIE'RA, a kibe, a chilblain.
FRÍGIDO, cold. Lat. only used by poets.
FRÍO, vid. *Freir*.
FRÍO, cold; met. negligent, silly, void of wit. Lat. *frigidus*.
Dicho frío, a jest that has no wit.
Nombre frío, a man that has no pleasant conversation, void of wit.
Ardar frío el negocio, is for an affair to go on but slowly.
Questión en frío, a quarrel in cold blood.
Prov. *Blanca con frío no vale un bigo*: A white woman acold it not worth a

F R O

fig. That is, a woman that has a very white skin without red, when she is acold, is not handsome at all, because having no red, her whiteness looks pale, and not pleasing.
Prov. *Cada qual siente el frío como anda vestido*: Every one feels the cold according as he is clad. It does not mean that the best clad feels the least cold, but the contrary; that the poor, who have least cloaths, are less sensible of cold than the rich, who keep themselves so warm, that the least cold pierces them.
Prov. *Frío de Abril a las penas váya a herir*: May the cold of April fall upon the rocks; that is, not on the fruits of the earth, which April frosts destroy.
Prov. *Ni por frío, ni por calura, no dexes tu cobertura*: Neither for cold nor heat do not leave off your covering. That is, do not change your cloaths for every change of weather.
FRIOLE'RA, a foolish, nonsensical expression, a jest without any wit.
FRIOLE'NTO, chilly, very sensible of cold.
FRISA, frize.
FRISA'DA, idem.
FRISA'DO, napp'd.
FRISA'R, to nap cloth.
Frisar con una cosa, to be upon the borders or edges of a thing.
FRISO, any ornament added about the edges of a garment, as fringes, or the like. In architecture it is the freeze, being the second division of the entablature above the columns.
FRISOL, the herb called garden-sperage.
FRISÓLES, or *Fasóles*, Obs. kidney-beans, French beans.
FRISON, a great Flanders horse or mare; so called, because they breed in the province of *Friseland*.
FRITA'DA, fried meat.
FRÍTC, fried in a pan.
FRIVOLO, frivolous, of no moment. Latin.

F R O

FRÓGA, the mixture of lime and sand.
FRÓLES, Obs. for *Flóres*.
FROMISTA, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in Spain, 5 leagues from the city *Valencia*, seated near the river *Carrión*, in a fruitful soil, wall'd, has a castle, 3000 houses, 4 parishes, and 2 monasteries of friars. It is a marquisate in the noble family of *Benavides*.
FRONDOSO, full of leaves. From the Latin *frondosus*. Used in poetry.
FRONTA'L, a forehead-cloth; also a cupboard-cloth; also an *antependium*, the

FRU

the ornament that sets off the front of the altar, or is set before it.

Frontal del freno, the part of the bridle that is upon the horse's forehead.

FRONTALES, broad slips of rich silk, laid along the top and down the sides of the *antependium* before the altar.

FRONTE, Obf. vid. *Frénte*.

FRONTEIRA, a town in Portugal, 5 leagues from the city *Portalegre*, seated on an high plain, its walls and castle ruined, near the river *Avis*, its territory fruitful, has about 800 houses, 1 parish, a monastery of friars, an house of *Misericórdia*, an hospital, and 6 chapels, sends deputies to the *cortes*.

FRONTEIRA, a frontier of a country.

FRONTERIZO, one that lives upon the frontiers.

FRONTERO, over-against; also a governour of a fort on the frontiers.

FRONTINO, a horse with a star on his forehead.

FRONTISPICIO, a frontispiece, the front of an house.

FROTA'DO, rub'd, chafed.

FROTAMIENTO, rubbing, chafing.

FROTA'R, to rub, to chafe. French *frotter*.

F R U

FRUCTÍFERO, vid. *Frutífero*.

FRUCTIFICA'R, vid. *Frutificár*.

FRÚCTO, vid. *Frúto*.

FRUCTUÓSO, vid. *Frutuóso*.

FRUGALIDAD, frugality, good husbandry. Latin.

FRUGALMENTE, frugally, sparingly.

FRUICIÓN, fruition, enjoyment. Latin.

FRUNZA'R, vid. *Frunzír*.

FRÚNZE, a pucker, a gathering in a garment, or the like.

FRUNZIDO, pucker'd, gather'd up, drawn awry.

FRUNZIMIENTO, a puckering, a gathering up, or drawing awry.

FRUNZIR, to pucker, to gather up, to draw awry.

Frunzír la boca, to draw up the mouth.

Frunzír la frénte, to frown.

FRUSLE'DA, vid. *Flusléda*.

FRUSLE'RA, vid. *Flusléra*.

FRUSTRACIÓN, frustration, disappointment.

FRUSTRADO, frustrated, disappointed.

FRUSTRAR, to frustrate, to disappoint. Lat.

FRÚTA, fruit. Lat. *fructus*.

Frúta tardía, fruit that is late ripe.

Frúta de sartén, pancakes, fritters, or any such thing fried in a pan.

F U C

Prov. *Tóma frúta Locía, y dávala sarténazo*: Take fritters, *Lucy*, and he laid on with the frying-pan. This, they say, was taken from a country fellow, whose wife longing for fritters, he laid her on with the frying-pan, and cry'd, There are fritters for you, *Lucy*. This is said when one expects a good turn, and they do him a diskindness.

Prov. *Frúta de locos, miránla muchos, y gozanla pocos*: The mad-men's fruit many gaze on, and few enjoy. By the mad-mens fruit is meant womens breasts which are exposed to view; and the signification is, that many men gaze on fine breasts, and few come to enjoy them; and they call them madmens fruit, because it is a madness to gape after that which is not to be had.

Prov. *U'no come frúta azéda, y otro tiéne la dentéra*: One man eats sowre fruit, and another's teeth are set on edge.

*FRUTAGE*s, borders of fruit and flowers about a picture.

FRUTAL, a fruit-tree.

FRUTE'RA, an apple-woman, a woman that sells fruit; also a fruit-dish.

FRUTE'RO, a fruiterer; also a fine napkin used in Spain to lay over fruit.

FRUTÍFERO, fruitful, that bears fruit.

FRUTIFICA'R; Præf. *Frutifico*, Præt. *Frutifiqué*; to grow fruitful, to bear fruit, to fructify.

FRUTIFIQUE', vid. *Frutificár*.

FRUTILLA DE CHILE, this is a sort of fruit the Spaniards found in Chile, growing wild, and gave it this name. It is very pleasant, tasting somewhat like a cherry, but differs in all other respects; for it grows not on a tree, but on a low plant, which spreads about the ground. In shape and colour it most resembles the mulberries before they are ripe, when white, but is larger and more taper than they. In Peru they plant it. F. *Jos. Accost. nat. hist. W. Ind. l. 4. c. 19. p. 244.*

FRÚTO, fruit, product, increase, profit, advantage. Lat. *fructus*.

FRUTUÓSO, fruitful, beneficial, advantageous, profitable.

FRUXLE'RA, vid. *Frußlera*.

FRUZLA'R, to jeer, to give biting words.

FRUZLERIA, scoffing, biting words.

F U C

FUCA'R, a banker, a very rich man. So called from one particular banker of that name, that grew prodigiously rich.

FUCIL, vid. *Focíl*.

F U E

F U E

FUE', it was; also he went. In the first sense from *Es*, it is; Præt. *Fui*, it was; Lat. *fuit*. In the second from *Ir*, to go; Præt. *Fui*, he went.

FUEGO, fire. Lat. *focus*.

Fuégó Griégó, or *Greguísco*, or *Guirguésco*, an inextinguishable sort of fire, made with pitch and other fierce and burning ingredients. Lat. *ignis græci*.

Fuégó de S. Antón, St. Anthony's fire.

Fuégó de Alquitrán, a fire of a bitumen-like pitch, that cannot be extinguished.

Fuégó de ladrones, the fire that burns backwards towards the chimney. Besides fires made by robbers in woods, which they endeavour as much as they can to hide.

Fuégó de artificio, artificial fireworks.

Fuégos, sometimes taken for beacons fired to alarm the country.

Tañer a fuego, to ring the bells backwards for fire.

Ser un fuégó, to be restless, always in motion like a flame.

Dar fuégó, to strike fire. In the sea language it is to grave a ship, that is, to bring her to lie dry aground, and then burn off the old filth and stuff with reed, broom, or the like, and so to lay on new.

Hazér fuégó, to light fire.

A fuégó y a sangre, with fire and sword.

Lugar de mil fuégos, a town of 1000 houses, reckoning every fire an house.

Pondré las manos en el fuégó, I'll put my hands in a fire. An asseveration, urging, they will venture to put their hands into the fire to prove the truth of what they say; taken from the ancient way of trial by ordeal.

Prov. *No está bien el fuégó cibe las estópas*: Fire does not do well near tow. The conversation of women is dangerous. It is not good jesting with edged tools.

Prov. *De fuégó de casa, y de can con rabia*: From an house afire, and a mad dog, deliver us, good Lord. Is understood both dangerous things.

Prov. *'Essa es buena, que está al fuégó, y no se quema*: She is good, who is close to the fire, and does not burn. It signifies, that she is truly a virtuous woman, who can withstand opportunity and temptation, signified by fire.

Prov. *Del fuégó te guardarás, y del hombre no podrás*: You'll preserve yourself from fire, and will not be able to do it from man. Fire is a less dangerous enemy than wicked men.

Prov.

Prov. *Dónde fuégo se háze humo sale*: Where fire is made some smoke comes out. There is no fire without some smoke. We say the contrary; There is no smoke without some fire.

Prov. *El fuégo y el amor no dízen vè-te a tu labor*: The fire and love do not say, Go to your work. That is, both the fire and love make people lazy and idle, and neglect their business.

Prov. *Fuégó, fuégó, muchas ollas, y un garvínco en todas*: Fire, fire, many pots on, and but one pea in them all. A great cry, and little wool.

Prov. *Fuégó háze cozina, que no moga garrida*: Fire dresses the meat, and not a sparkish wench. That is, a good fire is of more use towards dressing of meat, than a gay servant.

FUE'LLES, bellows to blow the fire, or for an organ, &c. Lat. *follis*.

FUELLIZUE'LOS, small bellows.

FUE'N, for *fuente*, a fountain or spring, cutting off the last syllable *te*, when joined to another word; as,

FUE'N-CALIE'NTE, formerly *Fuencalda*, a town on the mountain *Sierra Morena*, which parts *Castile* and *Andalusia*. It has not above 50 houses.

FUENFERIDA, a town on the mountains of *Segovia* in *New Castile*.

FUE'N-GIRO'LA, a castle in the province of *Andalusia*, on the sea-coast, 4 leagues from *Malaga*.

FUE'N-GIRO'NA, a castle on the coast of the kingdom of *Granada*.

FUE'N-SALI'DA, a town and earldom in *Old Castile* in *Spain*. The title in the family of *Ayala*, which is descended from the noble house of *Haro*, one of the best in the universe. This place was made an earldom, and the title bestowed on this family, by king *Henry IV.* in the year 1470. The arms of the earls are, *Argent*, two wolves passant, motley proper, within a bordure *Gules*, charg'd with eight saltires *Or*.

FUE'NTE, a fountain; a spring; also an ewer to wash hands, a basin of water in a garden, or the like; also an issue. Lat. *fons*.

Fuente perenal, a spring that always runs, and is never dry'd up.

Prov. *Déxa la fuente por el arroyo, pensarás traer agua, y traerás lodo*: Leave the spring for the brook, and you'll think to bring water, and bring mud.

Prov. *Fuente de pastores en invierno tiene agua, y en verano cagajones*: A spring that belongs to shepherds, in winter has water, and in summer dung. Because in winter the force of the water running keeps it clean; but in sum-

mer there being little water, and the cattle dunging in it, it is always foul.

FUENTERABIA, a town commonly said to be in *Biscay*, but more properly in the province of *Guipuzcoa*, on the river *Bidazao*, and the borders of *France* and *Spain*. It is strong, stands high, has about 200 houses, and one parish; built by *Suintila*, king of the *Goths*, in the year 626, who called it *Ondarribaya*, which in the *Basquish* language signifies the strand on the river, thence corruptly *Fuenterabia*. It was made a city by king *Philip IV.* of *Spain*, for its brave defence against the *French*. Others say with more probability, it was antiently called *Fons rapidus*, the rapid stream, and thence corruptly *Fuente Rabia*.

FUE'NTE DE CA'NTOS, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, containing 600 houses, 1 parish, and 1 monastery of friars, its soil fruitful. First call'd *Vultinacum*, afterwards by *Julius Caesar* *Contributa Julia*.

FUE'NTE DE CARROZ, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, in the lordship of *Oliva*, has a good castle, a fruitful territory, and 150 houses under one parish. Some will have it to have been called by the Romans *Status*. *D. Peter Ximenez Carroz* rebuilt it in the year 1239, and from him and a neighbouring fountain it was call'd *Fuente de Carroz*.

FUE'NTE DE GUINAL'DO, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, 4 leagues from *Ciudad Rodrigo*; seated in a plain, and has 250 houses and one parish.

FUE'NTE DE RÍOS, a town in the province of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, seated in the mountains, 20 leagues from *Sevil*, and 2 from *Aracena*. It has 200 houses, 1 parish, 2 chapels, abundance of cattle, game, and honey.

FUE'NTE EL RE'Y, a town in the province of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, 2 leagues from the city *Jaen*. It has 100 houses, 1 parish, 2 chapels, 1 hospital, and abounds in corn, wine, and oil.

FUE'NTE OVEJÚNA, a town on the mountain *Sierra Morena*, which parts *Castile* and *Andalusia*. It abounds in corn, cattle and game, and has 1300 houses. See the remarkable proverb that follows about this town.

Prov. *Fuente Ovejuna lo hizo*: *Fuente Ovejuna* did it. This they say when any thing is done, and every body denies, and none will accuse another. The reason of it is, because the people of the town of *Fuente Ovejuna* being much oppressed by their lord *Ferdinand*

Perez de Guzman, mutiny'd, and kill'd him in his house; and when the judges sent by the king came to punish the offenders, several being put to the rack to discover the principal, they all said, *Fuente Ovejuna* did it, and no more could be got out of them; whereupon the king order'd, that no more should be said of the matter.

FUE'NTE RIBE'RAS, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, corruptly so called from the antient name *Fons Tiberij*.

FUENTES, a town in the province of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, 4 leagues from the city *Ecija*; its territory abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruit. It has 700 houses, 1 parish, 1 monastery of friars, and 1 of nuns. It gave its name to an antient and noble family in *Spain*, who for many generations were called *de Fuentes*, till one of them marrying a lady of the great house of *Guzman*, therefore call'd himself *Fuentes y Guzman*, and was the first marquiss of *Fuentes* created by king *Philip III.* of *Spain*, whose successors continue the name and title.

FUE'NTES, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, 5 leagues from *Zaragoza*, seated in a pleasant plain on the banks of the river *Ebro*, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cattle, game, gardenage, saffron, and fresh water fish. It has 300 houses, 1 parish, and 1 monastery of friars. It belongs to the family of the *Heredias*, who are earls of it, created by king *Ferdinand V.* of *Aragon*.

FUENTEZICA, a little spring, a little ewer, a little basin in a garden.

FUENTEZILLA, idem.

FUE'R, for *fuero*; as,

Prov. *A fuér de Aragón, buen servicio, mal galardón*: According to the custom of *Aragon*, good service has a bad reward. This is too frequent in other countries as well as that.

FUE'RA, or *Afuera*, without, besides; moreover; also make way. Lat. *foras*.

Estar fuera, or *afuera*, to be abroad, out of one's house.

Mando a mi criado fuera de su salario: I bequeath to my servant over and above his wages.

FUE'RAS E'NDE, an old Spanish expression in the antient laws of *Spain*, signifying unless.

FUE'RÇA, force, violence, strength; a fort, a strong-hold. Gothick.

Prov. *Do fuérça ay derécho se pierde*: Might overcomes right.

Prov. *A fuérça de Dios, y del mundo*: By divine and human means.

F U I

Prov. *A fuérça de villano biérro en médio*: Against the strength of a clown you must oppose iron. That is, clowns are so strong, that nothing but iron can withstand them. Or more plainly, you must not think to oppose peasants by strength of arms, or any thing less than a sword, or such like weapon.

Prov. *Comér con fuérça, y hazér con máña, que lo que oy no se hiziere aý está mañana*: Eat with force, and work flight; for what can't be done to day, may be to morrow. This they say to great feeders and little doers.

FUERCE', *Fuérço*, vid. *Forçar*.

FUL'RE, *Fuérres*, the first future tense of the subjunctive mood of the verb *voy*, or *ir*, to go; when I shall or will go.

Prov. *Por dónde fuéres haz como viéres*: Wherever you go, do as you see others do. That is, when you are at Rome, you must do as they do at Rome.

FUE'RO, a privilege, a liberty, a charter: antient custom, or practice of a place. From *forum*, where the Romans enacted laws, and administer'd justice.

FUE'RO JÚZGO, is a volume of the antient Laws establish'd in Spain by the Gothick kings, which are in force to this day.

FUE'ROS DE ARAGÓN, the laws and liberties of the kingdom of Aragon; like the English *Magna Charta*.

FUE'LTE, strong, able, powerful; also a fort or strong hold. Lat. *fortis*. In the mint this term is used to express that the coin is rather above weight.

FUERTEME'NTE, strongly, forcibly, valiantly.

FUERTEZÍLLO, a little fort.

FUE'SA, Obs. a ditch, a grave. Lat. *fossa*.

FUE'SE, he is gone.

FUE'SSE *lo que se fuéssé*, be it what it will.

F U G

FÚGA, flight, running away, an escape, an overthrow; also great haste, as is usual in flight. Latin. It is also a *fuge* in musick, which is, when one part begins, and the other sings the same for some number of notes. *Morley*, p. 76.

FUGA'Z, that is apt to run away, or be put to flight.

FUGITÍVO, fugitive, apt to run away, flitting like worldly pleasures; also a fugitive, a run-away slave, a deserter in an army. Latin.

FUÍÇA, a rendezvouz, a review.

FUÍNA, a badger.

FUÍSCA, Obs. a spark of fire.

F U N

F U L

FULANÍLLA, or *Fulanillo*, such a little one, speaking of a boy or girl, or in contempt. Diminutive of *fulano*.

FULA'NO, such an one. Hebr. *fe-loni*, such an one.

FÚLGA, the fowl call'd a moor-hen.

FULGOSÍÑO, a town in Portugal on the mountain *Serra de Estrella*, a league above *Melo*; its product chestnut, swine, game, and coals; has but 80 houses, and 1 parish.

FULIA, vid. *Folia*.

FULIDÓR, in cant, a thief who has boys to open doors for him at night.

FULLERÍA, sharpening, or cheating at play.

FULLE'RO, a gamester, a sharper at play. A *fallendo*.

FULMINA'DO *processo*, a suit or trial that is concluded, and has judgment given.

FULMINA'R *un processo*, to conclude or put an end to a process, suit, or trial, to give judgment. From *fulmen*, a thunderbolt; because the sentence is like a thunderbolt to a criminal, and to him that is cast.

F U M

FÚMO, Obs. vid. *Humo*.

FUMORÓLAS, certain concavities in the earth, which exhale a sulphurous smoke.

FUMOSIDA'D, smoking.

FÚMUS TE'RRE, the plant fumitory, whereof there are several sorts, as you may see in *Ray*, verb. *Fumaria*.

F U N

FUNCIÓN, a function.

FÚNDA, a case to put any thing into, made of leather, cloth, or the like, but not of wood or metal.

Fúnda de almokáda, a pillow-bier.

FUNDACIÓN, a foundation.

FUNDA'CE, vid. *Fundaca*.

FUNDADAME'NTE, groundedly, upon a good foundation.

FUNDA'DO, founded. Lat. *fundatus*.

FUNDADÓR, a layer of foundations.

FUNDAME'NTO, a foundation, a ground to work upon.

FUNDA'R, to found, to lay a foundation. Latin.

Fundár su opinión, to ground one's opinion.

Fundár mayorazgo, to raise an estate, to settle an estate of inheritance.

FUNDERÍA, a foundery.

FUNDÍBLE, that may be cast.

FUNDICIÓN, a casting or founding of metal.

FUNDIDO, metal cast or founded.

FUNDIDÓR, a founder.

F U S

FUNDÍR, to cast metal. Lat. *fundere*, to pour out.

FÚNDO, the bottom.

FU'NEBRE, mournful, sad, belonging to a funeral. Lat.

FUNESTAME'NTE, fatally, dismally.

FUNE'STO, fatal, dismal.

FUÑADÓR, in cant a mischief-maker, one that breeds quarrels.

FUÑA'R, in cant, to breed quarrels.

FUÑONA, in cant a quarrel, a fray.

F U R

FÚRIA, fury, rage, madness, precipitation; also one of the furies of hell poets talk of. Lat.

FURIBÚNDO, furious, raving, outrageous, mad. Lat.

FURIOSAME'NTE, furiously, outrageously.

FURIÓSO, furious, outrageous, raving mad.

FÚRNA, the eddy made by the running of water two ways.

FURÓR, fury, rage, outrageousness, madness. Lat.

Furór poético, a poetical rapture.

Furór uterino, a raging distemper in some women, which makes them cast off all shame, and addict themselves wholly to lewdness.

FURRIE'L, an harbinger, one that appoints lodgings. From the French *fourier*.

FURTA'DO, the surname of a good family in Portugal.

FURTA'R, Obs. vid. *Hurtar*.

FURTÍVO, done by stealth. Lat.

F U S

FÚSCO, dark brown.

FUSELE'RO, a fuzileer, a foot-soldier armed with a firelock, generally slung. French *fuzilier*.

FUSLE'RA, vid. *Fluslera*.

FUSÓRIO, that belongs to founding; also the channel through which the metal runs in casting. Lat.

FÚSTA, a small light fort of vessel called a foist; also wood sawed into extraordinary thin leaves.

FÚSTAGA, the cable or great rope wherewith they hoist and lower the main-sail.

FUSTA'N, fustian.

FUSTA'NQUE, in cant, a cudgel.

FÚSTE, is that which gives a thing its shape within, as the ribs do in a man's body, or any thing in that nature; whence

Cosa de poco, or *de mucho fuste*, a thing of little or much bulk or consequence.

Fuste de silla, the tree of a saddle.

FUSTE'RO, one that cuts or saws out wood very thin.

FUSTE'LE

G A C

FUSTE'TE, a sort of yellow dye.
FUSTIBA'L, or *Fustival*, some sort of ancient warlike musical instrument.
FUSTIGA'DO, cudgell'd, beaten with a stick.
FUSTIGA'R; Præf. *Fustigo*, Præt. *Fustigui*; to cudgel, to battenado, to beat with a cudgel. Lat.

F U T

FUTURO, future, that is to come; the future tense. Lat.

F U Y

FUY'NA, a badger.

F U Z

FUZIA, Obf. trust, confidence. Lat. *fiducia*.

FUZIA'R, Obf. to trust, to confide.

G A B

G the seventh letter in the alphabet, and one of the mutes. In Spanish it is called *ge*, pronouncing it guttural. Before the vowel *a* it is pronounced as in English, as in the word *ganar*. Before *e* it is guttural, like the Spanish *j* or *x*. Before *i* as before the *e*. Before *o* and *u* as in English, as in the words *gozo* and *gusto*. Before *u* it loses its sound, and the three letters are sounded like our *wa*, as in the words *agua*, pronounced as if we writ it *awa*, or *guarda* like *warda*. Before *ne* and *ni* it is fully pronounced losing the *u*, as in *guerra*, spoke like *gera*; and in *guia*, utter'd like *gia*. Before *i* and *r* as in English.

GABALDÓN, a town in the bishoprick of *Cuenca*, in the kingdom of *New Castile* in *Spain*.

GABA'N, vid. *Gavan*.

GABE'LA, a duty upon any commodity sold. Borrowed from the French *gabelle*.

GABELE'RO, a gatherer of that duty.

GA'BIA, the round top of a ship. From the Hebrew *gab*, lofty.

GABILLA, vid. *Gavilla*.

GABIÓN, a gabion, a great basket filled with earth to cover men from the enemy's shot.

GABRIE'L, the proper name of a man. Hebrew. Signifying the strength of God.

G A C

GA'ÇA, the fine thin sort of silk for hoods, or such uses, called *gaufe*. It is also a loop in a cord or string.

GAÇAFATONES, idle, raving, foolish talk, nonsense.

GAÇAPI'LLO, or *Gaçapito*, a young rabbit.

G A I

GAÇA'PO, a rabbit, a coney. Vid. *Gazapo*.

GACE'LO, a wild goat.

GACE'TA, a gazette or news-book.

GA'CHAS, hasty-pudding, made of flower and water, butter and honey.

GA'CHO, or *Cacho*, squatted down, or bowing together, as a man when he goes to steal a shot at a fowl, ruck-ing together.

G A D

GA'DA, the fish called a whiting.

GA'DIZ, vid. *Cádiz*.

GADITA'NO, a native of *Cádiz*.

GADÓZE, the little fish called a gudgeon.

G A F

GAFA'R, to snatch away suddenly, or violently; particularly with the nails, or with any thing that is hooked.

GAFARI', a very sweet sort of pom-granate.

GAFARRO'N, a sort of singing bird, much like a canary bird.

GA'FAS, the bender of a cross-bow.

GAFEDA'D, crookedness of the fingers; the hands benumbed with cold. Also leprosy.

GAFE'TES, small gold buckles or studs used for ornament.

GAFETI', the herb called water-hemp agrimony, says *Ray*, verb. *capatorium*.

GAFIA'N, a word of reproach, as clown, peasant.

GA'FO, benumbed, crooked jointed; also a sort of leprosy that makes the joints stand bent.

GAÉOSO, idem.

G A G

GA'GES, pay, wages, hire; particularly soldiers pay, or servants wages. French *gages*.

GAGI'O, a barbarous word, signifying gain or profit.

GAGI'SCO, *Rábano gagisco*, a raddish that divides into several roots.

G A I

GA'IO, or *Gáyc*, a prong of a fork. It is also pleasant or gay. From the French *gay*.

GA'JO, a small bunch of grapes, or cluster of any fruit. Also a part of a bunch of grapes broke off, or a bunch of a tree, or of a stag's horn.

GA'ITA, or *Gáyta*, a bagpipe. Go-thick.

GAITEA'R, to play upon the bag-pipes.

GAITERI'A, wantonness, foolish behaviour; also gaiety.

GAITE'RO, a bagpiper.

G A L

G A L

GA'L, a fish called a dare, or gold-fish.

GA'LA, gayness in apparel or behaviour, sprightliness.

A la gala, cheerily, merrily, briskly. GALA'CIA, the country of *Galacia* in *Asia*.

GALAGA'LA, a composition or mixture of hair and tar, wherewith they cover all that part of the ship which is under water before they sheath it, that when the worm gets through the sheathing it may not fasten upon the side of the ship.

GALA'N, fine, neat, gay, well dressed, airy; also a gallant.

GALA'NO, fine, gay, well dressed.

GALANAME'NTE, finely, gaily, briskly.

GALANCE'TE, a little spark or gallant.

GALANE'z, finery, gaiety, briskness, fine dress.

GALA'NGA, a plant, whereof there are two sorts, one small brought out of *China*, the other larger, growing in great plenty in *Java* and *Malabar*, which is the most common. The root of it is the only part used being medicinal. The *Canarines* and *Brachmans* eat it with rice, with fish and with salade. In *Malabar* they make cakes of it, which they eat as a great dainty, and for any weakness or coldness in the stomach, gripes, and distempers in the matrix, and difficulty in making water. It is a great mistake of those who take this *galanga* to be the root of *juncus odoratus*. It is hot and dry in the third degree. Besides what has been said, it is good against the cholick, chew'd it corrects an ill breath, helps digestion, and cures all cold pains, finelt to, it relieves a cold brain. It is good against the palpitation of the heart, heats the cold reins, and is a provocative to venery. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

GALA'NGAS, is also the grain called chiches.

GALA'NO, fine, gay.

GALANTEA'DO, courted.

GALANTEA'R, to court. From *Galan*.

GALANTERI'A, gallantry, fine show.

GALAPAGA'R, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, five leagues from *Madrid*, and two from the *Escorial*. Seated in a plain, encompassed with woods, and makes abundance of charcole, and abounds in cattle and game. Has 120 houses, one parish.

GALA'PAGO,

GALA'PACO, a snail, a perriwinkle, but most properly a tortoise. Arab.

GALA'PAGOS *en pies de cavallo*, the distemper on horse's feet call'd the scratches.

GALA'R, in cant, to win.

GALARDO'N, a reward. From the French *guerdon*.

GALARDONA'DO, rewarded.

GALARDONADOR, a rewarder.

GALARDONA'R, to reward, to requite.

GA'LAS *de im'baldé*, the handle of a bucket.

GALATE'A, the nymph *Galatea*, daughter to *Nereus* and *Doris*.

GALAVA'RDO, a long slouching fellow.

GALBANA'DO, anointed with *galbanum*.

GA'LBANO, a fat juice which will not dissolve in oil, but in water; betwixt a gum and a rosin, for it burns like a rosin, and dissolves in water like a gum. Its taste bitterish and acrid, and its smell strong, used to mollify and digest inwardly to provoke the courses, &c. outwardly for fits of the mother and vapours, apply'd on a plaister to the navel, &c. Vid. *Phys. Dict.*

GALDRE's, a great loose coat; so call'd because the fashion was carry'd into Spain from the province of *Guedre*.

GALE'A, Obs. for *Galéra*, a galley; also the board printers lay the parts that are compos'd on when the instrument in their hand is full.

GALEA'ÇA, a galeass, a vessel built between a ship and a galley; some of them of great bulk and force. It is also called *makóna*, and in English *ma-bone*.

GALEA'R, Obs. to take much upon one, to act great.

GALEON, we also call it a galeon; they were formerly great ships of an odd form trading to the *West Indies*. Now all the men of war sent to those parts, tho' nothing differing from other ships, are called *galleones*.

GALEO'TA, a galiot, a light vessel.

GALEO'TE, a galley-slave.

GALE'RA, a galley. Mr. *Piér Francisco Giambulari*, in his *Origine della Lingua Fiorentina*, says that *gal*, in Hebrew and Armenian, signifies a wave, and *galim*, in the plural, waves, and thence the name of *galera*, or a galley, because it is almost hid in the waves. It is also sometimes taken for a long waggon, as it were a land-galley.

Prov. *Quién tiene bien, y mal desca,*

vaya, y viva en la gal'ra: He who is well, and desires to be ill, may go and live in a galley, where there is hardship and toil enough.

GALERIA, a gallery. The same in fortification, being a passage made across the ditch of a town besieg'd, with timbers fastned on the ground, and plank'd over, the planks all loaded with earth to secure the miners from the enemies fire.

GA'LES, the principality of *Wales*.

GALE'TAS, the cheeks of an helmet.

GALFA'RO, or *Galfarrón*, a catch-pole; also a scoundrel, a great looby fellow.

GA'LGA, a greyhound bitch.

GA'LGAS, stones cast from any place defended, upon an enemy; also greyhound bitches; also the itch or scab.

GA'LGANA, the pulse called *chickens*.

GA'LGÓ, a greyhound; met. a lank thin-gutted fellow.

Prov. *A gálgo viejo, échale liebre, no conéjo*: Slip an old greyhound after a hare, not after a rabbit. That is, put men of experience to the most difficult task.

Prov. *A la larga el gálgo a la liebre mata*: At the long run the greyhound kills the hare. Perseverance overcomes all difficulties.

Prov. *Gálgo que muchas liebres levanta, ninguna mata*: The greyhound that puts up many hares kills none. He who undertakes too much business does none.

GALGUE'ÑO, lank as a greyhound.

GALGUÍ'LO, or *Galguito*, a little greyhound.

GALIA'NA, the Moorish name of a woman. There was a princess of this name at *Toledo*, for whom her father built a stately palace, near the river *Tagus*, the ruins whereof remain, and are to this day called *The palace of Galiana*.

GALÍ'CIA, a kingdom of *Spain*, lying north of *Portugal*, and west of *Asturias*. Bounded on the east by the bay of *Biscay*, on the west by the great ocean, on the east by *Asturias* and *Leon*, and on the south by *Portugal*. Its capital city is *Compostela*; *Coruña* its most famous port; *Orense*, *Bayona*, *Lugo*, *Mondónedo*, and *Tuy* its other cities. It is mountainous, but breeds infinite numbers of cattle, game, and horses. Its length is about 50 leagues, and 40 in breadth.

NUE'VA GALICIA, or *New Galicia*, is a part of the kingdom of *New Spain*, in *North America*. It lies on the south

sea, and is part of the government of *Guadalupe*.

GALILE'A, the province of *Galilee* in the holy land.

GALI'MA, in cant, booty, ill-gotten goods.

GALI'NDO, *Pic galindo*, a thick gouty ankle.

GALIZA'ERA, a sort of small vessel used in the *Streights*.

GA'LLA, vid. *Agalla*.

LA GALLA'EDA, the galliard, an old Spanish dance. It is a sort of musick made out of the *pavane*, and consists of a long and a short stroke successively, the first being in time a semibreve, and the latter a minom. It is a lighter and more active sort of dance than the *pavane*. *Morley*, p. 181.

Dama gallarda, a fine graceful lady.

GALLARDAME'NTE, pleasantly, briskly, handsomely.

GALLARDEA'R, to be merry, to frolic, to be fine and gay.

GALLARDE'TES, pendants or streamers in ships.

GALLARDI'A, pleasantness, gaiety, liveliness, gracefulness.

GALLA'RDO, graceful, pleasant, gay, lively, brisk, genteel.

GALLARE'TA, a bird in the *West Indies*, of which *Arista* gives no account, but only the name.

GALLARU'ÇA, a sort of cap worn by country-people.

GALLEA'R, to play the cock, when one is but a chicken; that is, to endeavour to look like a man before one's time, or to bully and show courage when a man has none. In *Salamanca* it is to play upon one who is to take his degree.

GALLE'GO, the north-west wind; also a native of *Galicia*.

Prov. *A Gállego pedidor Castellano tenedor*: To a beggarly Galician turn loose a Castilian that holds fast. The Castilians charge the Galicians with begging, because their country is poor, and they recriminate, saying, they are covetous and hold fast.

GALLERRU'ÇA, a covering for the head us'd by some country-women, flat at the top.

GALLE'TA, Obs. a cuit, or little bottle for wine, vinegar or oil. Rather Portuguese than Spanish.

GA'LLIA, the province of *Gaul*, the kingdom of *France*.

GALLI'LO, the uvula, the weazel, or little tongue, at the entrance of the throat. Vid. *Epiglossis*.

GALLÍ'NA, a hen. Met. a coward. Lat.

G A L

G A L

G A N

G A M

Gallina ciega, a woodcock; also a venomous blind worm, called a slow-worm, or blind worm; also the play called blind man's buff among children.

Gallina ponedera, a hen that lays.

Gallina assentadera, a hen that is sitting.

Gallina morisca, a Guinea hen.

Gallina de india, a Turkey hen.

Gallina del río, a Moor hen.

Gallina cluëca, a broody hen.

Prov. *Holgár gallinas, que el gallo está en vendimias*. Or, *Holgár gallinas, que el gallo es muerto*: Make merry hens, the cock's at the vintage; or, make merry hens, the cock is dead. Answerable to ours, When the cat's away the mice will play.

Prov. *Doce gallinas, y un gallo comen tanto como un caballo*: Twelve hens and a cock eat as much as a horse.

Prov. *No es gallina buena, que come en tu casa, y pone en la agéna*: It is no good hen that feeds in your house and lays in another.

Prov. *Viva la gallina, y viva con su pepita*: Let the hen live, though she still have the pip. Better a creature should live though infirm, than die.

GALLINA'ÇA, a great hen; also hen's dung.

GALLINERÍA, a poultry, a place where hens are fold.

GALLINE'RO, a poulterer; also a hen-roost, or a coop to keep hens in.

GALLINETA, a young hen, a pullet.

Gallineta ciega, the bird called a snipe.

GALLIPA'VO, a Turkey cock.

GALLI'TO, a young cockerel; met. a young blushing amorous beau.

GALLI'DA, a sort of dog-fish, called a sea hind.

GALLO, a cock. Lat. *gallus*. Also a sort of fish so called.

GALLOS, sharp jests used at universities at the time of giving degrees.

Prov. *El moço, y el gallo un año*: A servant and a cock must be kept but a year. Because servants are best at first, and afterwards grow worse, and the cock after the first year declines in his vigour.

Prov. *Cada gallo canta en su muladar*: Every cock crows on his own dunghill.

Prov. *El que sólo se come su gallo, sólo ensilla su caballo*: He who eats his cock alone saddles his horse alone. That is, he who invites no body when he fares well, will have no body to help him when he has any thing to do.

Prov. *Ir a escucha gallo*: To go listening about, like those that have lost their way in a dark night, and listen if they can hear a cock crow.

Prov. *Oyó el gallo cantar, y no supo en que muladar*: He heard the cock crow and knew not on what dunghill. This is said of those who blurt out some piece of learning they do not understand, and know not where they had it.

Prov. *Entre dâca el gallo, y iôma el gallo, se quedan las plumas en la mano*: Whilst they contend for the cock they have only the feathers left in the hand. People contending often pull that to pieces for which they strove.

Prov. *Cada gallo canta en su muladar, y la gallina por todo el lugar*: Every cock crows on his own dunghill, and the hen all about the town. Men generally talk where they have authority, but womens tongues run every where.

GALLOBO'SQUE, a Moor cock.

GALLOCRE'STA, the herb called clary.

GALLO de india, a Turkey cock.

GALLÓFA, a piece of bread for a beggar. In Portuguese it is merri-ment.

GALLOFA'R, to beg.

GALLOFO, a beggar.

GALLOFEA'R, to beg.

GALLOFE'RO, a beggar.

GALLÚDA, a sort of fish.

GALO'N, a galoom of any sort, silk, silver or gold.

GALONA'DO, laced with any sort of galoom.

GALLOS, sharp witty jests and repartees the professors use to play upon one another without offence, in the Spanish universities when they confer degrees.

GALÓCHA, a wooden shoe, such as the French call *sabets*; also a coarse woollen cap.

Galóchas para el yelo, skates to slide on the ice.

GALÓN, a galoom, such as is used about cloaths of any sort.

GALO'PE, the gallop of a horse.

GALOPEADORA de gusto, in cant, a whore.

GALOPEA'R, to gallop as a horse does.

GALOPIN, a scullion.

GALTE'RAS, the cheeks of a helmet.

GALVA'N, the proper name of a man among the Moors; also the surname of a good family in Spain.

GALVANO, vid. *Galvano*.

GA'MA, a doe, a fallow deer; also the surname of a noble family in Portugal, the chief of it the count de Vidigueira, lineally descended from Vasco de Gama, the great discoverer of India, and first count of that name.

GAMA'RÇA, the herb called ox-eye.

GAMATULI', a sort of deform'd thing that lives in the sea, but has not the shape of any fish.

GA'MEA, properly Italian, but made Spanish, a leg.

GAMBA'DA, a skip or caper cut in the air.

GA'MBARO, a lobster, more properly Italian than Spanish.

GAMBE'TAS, a mad sort of dance of postures.

GAMBE'TAS de mar, the little fish called many feet.

GAMBI'NO, a pentice to keep off the rain. No good Spanish.

GAMBÚXA, a child's biggin that wraps about the head.

GAME'LLA, that part of the yoke which lies on the ox's neck. From the Greek *gameo*, to join. Also a great earthen pot or wooden bowl.

GAMI'TO, a little deer.

GA'MO, the fallow deer.

GAMÓN, the plant asphodel.

GAMONI'TO, a spot of ground where the plant asphodel grows.

GAMONITA'L, a bed of asphodel.

GAMONI'LLA, the flower of asphodel.

GAMONÍTO, the plant asphodel.

GAMÚÇA, shamois leather, and the wild goat it is taken from.

G A N

GA'NA, will, desire, appetite, inclination, stomach.

De buena gana, with a good will, with all my heart.

Tenér gana, to have a mind.

Comér con gana, to eat with an appetite.

Prov. *De ser buena no he gana, de ser mala dâmemo el âlma*: I have no mind to be good, but my soul dictates to me to be wicked. This they say to people that appear ill inclin'd.

Prov. *Quando no he gana de bilâr, êsto mi hiço a nadâr*: When I have no mind to spin, I turn my spindle a swimming. Idle persons throw away those things that should set them to work.

Prov. *Gana viene de coles quien bés al hortelâno*: She has a mind to colic-worts that kills the gardner. We say,

say, He has need of a bird that gives a groat for an owl.

GANADE'RO, an herdsman, a drover, a grafter, any one that looks to cattle.

GANADO, Adjct. gained, won. Gothick.

GANADO, Subst. cattle of any sort.

Ganado ovejuno, sheep.

Ganado vacuno, kine or black cattle.

Ganado mayor, kine, oxen or cows.

Ganado porcuno, swine.

Ganado de cerda, idem.

Prov. *En un ganado no ay que escoger*: There's no choice among bad cattle. There's never a barrel better herding.

Prov. *Mal ganado es de guardar, donzellas, y moças por casar*: Maids and unmarried young woman are bad cattle to keep. It is troublesome having charge of them, lest they run astray.

GANAFIA, an earthen pot to make fire in, which is not quite round, but a little flatted on the sides, so that it looks like a monstrous open mouth. Thence.

Parecia riéndose ganafa, when she laugh'd she look'd like one of those fire-pans, because she had a monstrous great mouth. *Novel. de Juan Aleman*.

GANANCIA, profit, gain. Gothick.

GANANCIOSO, profitable, gainful; also a gainer.

GANAPAN, a porter that carries burdens. From *ganar pan*, to earn bread.

GANAPIERDE, the game at cards called load him.

GANAR, to get, to gain, to win. Gothick.

GANCHO, any sort of hook; also a branch in a stag's horn.

GANCHOSO, hook'd, branch'd.

GANCIA, a pick-lock, a false key, such as thieves have to open doors.

GANCUAR, to pick a lock, to open it with a false key.

GANDIA, a city in the kingdom of Valencia in Spain, half a league from the sea, on the banks of the river *Alcoi*, in a delicious plain. The city square, wall'd, has four gates, a strong castle. It contains 1200 houses, one parish, a collegiate, two monasteries of friars, one of nuns, and an university. Its territory produces the finest sugar in the world, corn, wine, oil, honey, flax, hemp, silk, saffron, and has great plenty of fowl, game, cattle, and fish, being so fertile, that the Arabs call it *córea de laçafar*, that is, the field of plenty. It is a dukedom in the noble

and antient family of Borgia.

GANDIDO, eaten, devour'd, consumed.

GANDIR, to eat, to devour, to consume.

GANDUL, a town in the province of Estremadura in Spain, three leagues from Sevil. It contains 200 houses under one parish, an old castle, and belongs to the family of *Jauregui*.

GA'NGA, a water fowl, somewhat less than a hen, which is very hard to shoot, because it always rises just as they are taking aim at it. It is also a snuffling in the nose, or speaking thro' the nose.

Prov. *Andar a caça de gángas*: To go a shooting those fowl, to labour in vain, because they are so hard to shoot.

GA'NGE, the great river Ganges in India.

GA'NGO, a barnacle for a horse.

GANGOSO, one that snuffles or speaks thro' the nose.

GANGRE'NA, a gangreen, a mortification.

GANGUEA'R, to snuffle, to speak thro' the nose.

GANIME'DES, *Ganimede*, Jupiter's cup-bearer.

GANIVE'TE, a penknife; also a shepherd's or a kitchen-knife.

GAÑAN, properly a hir'd plowman or herdsman. Thence any rustical fellow.

Comer como un gañán, to eat like a plowman.

GAÑIDO, a yelping or barking.

GAÑIR, to yelp, to bark, to howl, as a dog or a fox does when hurt.

GAÑIVE'TE, a shepherd's knife; also a penknife.

GAÑON, the throat, the gullet, the craw, or crop, or gorge. Sometimes a devouring fellow.

GANOSAME'NTE, willingly, with a good stomach.

GANO'SO, willing, that has a good stomach.

GA'NSA, a goose.

GANSANOTE, a grasshopper.

GANSINOS, a small town in the bishoprick of Salamanca in Spain.

GA'NSO, a gander.

Correr el gánso, a sport at Shrovetide, when tying a line across the street, they hang a goose in the middle, and people riding under it endeavour to pull off the head, which the neck being strong, sometimes pulls them out of the saddle, and makes good sport.

GA'NTES, a sort of linnen made at

Gaunt, and therefore so called by the Spaniards.

GANZUA, vid. *Gançua*.

GANZUA'R, to pick a lock.

G A O

GA'O, in cant, a fowl.

GAONA, the surname of a family in Spain.

G A R

GARABATILLO, a little hook.

GARADA'TO, an hook to hang meat on, a pothook, or any such sort of hook.

GARA'FA, vid. *Garrafá*.

GARAMANTICO, or *Piedra garamantica*, the precious stone called a garnet.

GARAMON, vid. *Garañon*.

GARA'NÇAS, a sort of herb used to die red.

GARAÑON, a stallion, horse or ab Met. a lascivious man.

GARAPI'NA, as *Chocolate de garapiña*. Chocolate made as usual, fit to drink, then let it stand in the dishes till it is cold, and after that the dishes with it set in snow till the chocolate freezes, when it is like snow frozen hard together. This much us'd in Spain in hot weather, but very pernicious.

GARASSU, a small river in the great province of Brazil in South America, near the greater river *Tamarika*.

GARATRONIO, a sort of precious stone.

GARATUSA, babbling, idle talk, prating.

Dar garatufa, is to take in all the cards at the game called *chilindren*, and leave the rest without any.

GARAVANCILLOS, the plant called milk-vetch.

GARAVA'TO, vid. *Garabito*, a sort of hook.

Hazer garavatos, y escaravajos, to make pot-hooks and hangers in prating.

GARAVE'RO, a thief that recovers things with a hook.

GARA'VO, in cant, an hook.

GARA'Y, a town in the kingdom of Old Castile in Spain, a league from Soria, on the banks of the river *Dar*, which is there very small. It has above thirty houses, and is supposed to stand on the very spot of ground where the antient famous city of *Namara* stood.

GARBEA'R, to gripe, to lay hold or take away.

GARBEJE'AR, to make odd galls.

GARBILLA'DO, fanned like corn, garbled.

GARBÍN, vid. *Garvin*.
 GARBINO, the south-west wind.
 GARBILLADOR, one that fans corn, or shakes and cleanses any thing in that nature. We have an officer in the city called the garbler, who examines all the spices and grocery ware; he is to shake them and see they be good, as they fan corn. So we see this name of garbler, which few understand, is derived from the Spanish, and the Spanish from the Arabick. This word is most us'd in the kingdom of *Valencia*.
 GARBILLA'R, to fan corn, to cleanse any thing in that nature, to garble.
 GA'REO, the bulk of any thing, the form, the fashion, the countenance, the behaviour, the air, or mein.
 GARBÚLLO, a confus'd huddle of people, as when they are scrambling for any thing.
 GARÇA, the bird called a heron.
 GARCE'Z de navío, vid. *Gábia*.
 GARCE'TAS, the antlers of a deer; also herons feathers formerly worn; also a great head of hair, or rather false locks formerly worn by the Goths, as a token of nobility. See *Mariana*, lib. 6. cap. 14.
 GA'RCI, for *Garcia*, the proper name of a man, and used also for a surname.
 GA'RÇO, blue-ey'd; also the root *garick*.
 GARÇÓN, a lad. From the French *garçon*. Also a wooer, an amorous fellow.
 Prov. *Mas vale al garçón ser cabeça de gato que cola de león*: It is better for a lad to be the head of a cat than the tail of a lion. Better be chief among indifferent people than the least among great ones. Or, better have a wife of low extraction a man can rule and be head of, than one of great birth he shall be afraid to speak to.
 GARÇONEA'R, to play the young spark, to court women.
 GARÇONIA, youthfulness; also lewdness.
 GARÇOTA, a fowl like a heron, a dwarf heron.
 GARÇOTAS, the fine herons feathers, worn for ornament, especially in the eastern countries; also a sort of little herons; and the brow-antlers of a deer.
 GA'RDA, in cant, a maid.
 GARDO, in cant, a lad.
 GARDI'LLO, in cant, a boy.
 GARDADE'RO, Obs. a keeper of the wardrobe.
 GARDA'R, Obs. for *Guardar*.
 GARDARO'PA, vid. *Guardaropa*.
 GARDECO'RPS, an old fashion garment, like a great loose coat, a fur-

tout. French *garde corps*, guard the body.

GARDINGO, Obs. the captain of the guard.

GARDÚÑA, a sort of small fox, which destroys whole hen-roosts and pigeon-houses. Arabick. From *gair*, a cave, because they earth.

GARFIA'R, to hook, to catch, or lay hold of with a hook or grapple.

GARFI'ÑA, in cant, theft.

GARFIÑA'R, in cant, to steal.

GA'REIO, a hook, a grapple, the flook of an anchor.

GARGAGEA'R, to spit out thick flegm, to spit glanders.

GARGAGIE'NTO, one that is full of flegm, one that spits nastily.

GARGAGI'LLO, a little sniveling impudent boy.

GARGAJEA'R, vid. *Gargagear*.

GARGAJI'ENTO, vid. *Gargagiénto*.

GARGAJILLO, vid. *Gargagillo*.

GARGA'JO, a clod of flegm, a glander.

GARGAJÓSO, one that is hawking and spitting of flegm.

GARGAMILLO, in cant, the body.

GARGA'NTA, the throat. Arab.

Hazer garganta, among musicians is to sing sweet and fine.

Pondré la garganta, I'll pawn my neck.

Garganta de monte, a narrow pass on a mountain.

Garganta de pierna, the ham of the leg.

Garganta del pié, the ankle.

GARGANTE'AR, to quaver with the voice. In cant, to confess upon the rack.

GARGANTE'O, the warbling of the voice.

GARGANTALAÓLLA, and *Gargantas de Valverde*, two small towns or villages in the plain of *Palencia*, in the province of *Estremadura*.

GARGANTE'Z, greediness.

GARGANTE'ZA, idem.

GARGANTILLA, a necklace.

GARGANTON, a glutton.

GARGANTONERIA, gluttony.

GARGARI'SMO, a gargarism, a washing of the throat.

GARGARIZA'R, to gargle, to wash the throat.

GA'RGARO, the top of mount *Ida* in *Asia*.

GARGAVE'RO, vid. *Garguero*.

GARGOLA, linseed; also a channel in a board for another to join in it.

GARGOLAS, spouts in great houses made in the shape of lions, bears, or other beasts heads, which the rain-water runs through.

GARGUE'RO, the gullet.

GARGAJA'L, or *Garjal*; spittle, flegm.

GARITA, a sentinel's box. French *guerite*. In cant, a house; also a cabin in a galley.

GARITE'RO, one that keeps a small gaming-house for mean people. So called from *garita*, a sentinel's box, or a cabin in a galley, because they are commonly poor little houses.

CARI'TO, a gaming-house.

GARITÓN, in cant, a chamber.

GARLA'R, to prate, to tattle.

GA'RLO, chat, talk.

GARLÓN, a prating fellow; in cant, an informer.

GARLOPA, a joyner's tool, called a long plane, serving to plane the flat of boards true.

GARNA'CHA, an ancient sort of upper garment or gown, worn only by dignified persons, with a flap falling over the back, and a sleeve turn'd up. So called from the ancient Spanish word *guarnir*, to defend, because it was a defence against the cold, and a mark of honour. So says *Covar*. Now it is only the flap before mentioned, reaching from shoulder to shoulder, and hanging down to the middle of the back; rounded at the bottom, and worn only by lawyers, and that only when they go to the king's court, or any of the courts of justice, to distinguish them, being pinn'd on then, and taken off at other times.

Cavaliéro de la garnacha, is always taken for a footman, because they always go behind their master, as the *garnacha* hangs, and they carry it when he takes it off.

GARNI'CA, a town in *Biscay*, three leagues from *Bilbao*, has 500 houses, and one parish.

GARNIE'L, a pouch or hawking bag.

GA'RO, in cant, a town or village.

GA'RRRA, a claw, a talon. It is also a high sort of vessel that has no top-mast, or round-top.

Echar la garra, to lay hold of, to fasten on.

GARRA'FA, a bottle.

GARRAFA'DO, grappled, fast held or hook'd.

GARRAFA'L, vid. *Garrofal*.

GARRAFA'R, to grapple, to catch hold of.

GARRA'MA, a cant word for stealing, as we say, to find a thing before it is lost. Also a duty formerly paid in *Spain*.

G A R

G A S

G A T

GARRAMA'R, to levy the aforefaid duty ; in cant, to steal.

GARRA'NCHO, a dung-fork ; also a scraper to scrape dirt.

GARRAÑON, a stallion horse, or afs.

GARRAPA'TA, a tick, or filthy insect that sticks close to the skin of sheep, dogs, and other creatures. So called from *gárpa*, a talon, and *páta*, a foot, as if it had talons on its feet, because it sticks so close.

GARRA'R, a sea term, to drag the anchor when it gives way.

GARRA'S, the plural number of *gár-ra*. Also as *garrillas*.

GARREA'R, to drive, that is, when an anchor does not hold fast, and the ship drags it away.

GARRIDAME'NTE, gaily, finely, airily, neatly.

GARRIDE'Z, gayness, airiness, neatness.

GARRIDO, gay, airy, neat, clever, pleasant, well shap'd.

GARILLAS, little claws or talons ; also the fur of the feet of fables, or such like creatures.

GARRIR, to be fine, pleasant, gay.

GARRÓBO, vid. *Garrova*.

GARROBI'LLA, a sort of serge of a light murrey colour. Vid. *Garrovilla*.

GARRÓCHA, a sort of dart, or rather like a goad, having but a short point, and the stick short, which they prick the bulls with to vex them at the bull-feasts.

GARROCHA'R, to punch and fret the bull with the *garrocha*.

GARROCHÓN, the spear with which they that ride at bulls in the bull-feasts strike them.

GARRÓFA, vid. *Algarroba*.

GARROFA'L, or *Garrafal* ; so they call a sort of large cherries they have in Spain, and thence the epithet given to any other thing that is very big in its kind ; as, *mentira garrafal*, a very great lie.

GARRÓN, the upper part of a bird's talons, where they join to the toe.

GARROTA'ZO, a stroke with a stick or cudgel.

GARRÓTAR, to bind hard, twisting the cord with a stick ; also to strangle.

GARRÓTE, a cudgel ; also the short stick with which carriers wind the cord that binds their pack to draw it tight.

Dar *garrote*, to strangle ; also to rack.

GUA'RDATE de *juch garrote*, have a care of a cudgel, a threat ; to bid one take heed he be not beaten.

Tieffo como un garrote, as stiff as a stake.

GARROTÍ'LO, a short cudgel ; also a quinzey in the throat ; so called because it choaks a man, as if he were strangled.

GARRO'VA, vid. *Algarrova*.

GARROVA'L, vid. *Algarroval*.

GARROVÍ'LLA, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in Spain, two leagues from *Merida*, has but 100 houses, one parish, and two chapels.

GARRÓVO, vid. *Algarrobo*.

GARRÚCHAS, pullies ; also ropes to fasten the sails with.

GARRÚDO, that has talons like a bird of prey, or wild beast.

GARRÚVIA, pease for pigeons.

GARTÍ'JA, vid. *Lagartija*.

GARÚA, a sort of thick fog, or rather a very thick, but small mizzling rain, which falls in the plains of Peru, in the months of April, May, June, July and August ; and is so called there ; and no other rain ever falls in those plains. *Acosta nat. hist. W. Ind. lib. 2. cap. 5. p. 62.*

GARVANÇA'L, a field where the pease called *garvanços* grow.

GARVA'NÇO, a sort of pease they have in Spain, whereof none in England.

Prov. *De donde le vino al garvânço el pico* : How came the *garvânço* by a beak ? The *garvânço*, as above, is a Spanish pea, not quite round, but marked as if divided into quarters, and ends in a little point turning up like a bird's beak ; whence this proverb was taken ; calling that point a beak, and comparing a little troublesome talkative fellow to the pea, so that it imports, How comes this little insignificant fellow to prate ?

GARVANÇUE'LO, a little *garvânço*.

Hervirle a uno el garvânçuélo, is to be restless, as if he had hard pease leaping in his belly.

GARVÍN, a cap made of a sort of net-work.

GARÚLLA, in cant, a raisin.

GA'RVO, vid. *Garbo*.

GARZÓTA, vid. *Garçota*.

GA'RZA, the bird called a heron.

GARZE'RA, a place where herons breed.

GARZE'TA, a plume of herons feathers ; also a way of parting the hair ; once used in Spain, which was on one side of the forehead.

GA'RZO, blue-ey'd.

GARZON, vid. *Garçon*.

G A S

GA'SA, the fine web we call gauze.

GASAJA'DO, vid. *Agasajado*.

GASA'JO, vid. *Agasajo*.

GASANHÓTE, a locust, a great grasshopper.

GASA'POS, green peas in the pod.

GASCÚ'NA, *Gascony*, a province in France ; also the northern part of Spain next to France. *Quasi Vasconia*, from the ancient *Vascones*.

GASPA'CHO, a sort of soup or soupe maigre made with oil, vinegar, water, salt, and spice.

GASPA'R, *Gaspar*, a christian name.

GASTA'DO, spent or worn.

GASTADÓR, a spendthrift ; also a pionier.

GASTA'R, to spend, to wear, to waste. French *gaster*, to spoil.

Gastar tiempo en balde, to labour in vain.

Gastar la cortesía, either to be impertinently civil, or to oblige others to be uncivil.

Gastar la salud, to impair one's health by living disorderly.

Gastar el favor de un príncipe, to waste a prince's favour in serving another, and want it when a man has need of it himself.

Gastar los azeros, to wear out the edge. Met. to dull the brain with too much study.

Gastar de bolsa ajena, to spend of another man's purse ; to do it extravagantly.

No gastar la comida, not to digest one's meat.

Gastarse una mercadería, is for a commodity to sell well, to be in vogue.

Prov. *Lo mucho se gasta, y lo poca basta* : Much is spent, and little suffices.

Prov. *Quién gasta más que gana, fuerza es que se planga* : He who spends more than he gets, must of necessity lament himself. He will come to ruin, and then lament.

Prov. *El mucho gastar trae a mucho endurar* : Much spending brings a man to much sparing. When he is poor, and has it not.

GA'STO, expence, charge, cost, consumption.

Prov. *Do vence el gasto al provecho, dad el trato por desecho* : Where the expence exceeds the profit, conclude the trade is ended. You can't buy and sell, and live by the loss.

G A T

GA'TA, a she cat ; also the stem of a galley, and the top of a mail.

Prov. *Hazér de la gata de Juan Hurado*, or *de la gata muerta* : They say, that

that the cat not knowing how to come at the mice, because they kept close in their holes, stretch'd herself out in the middle of the room, as if she had been dead, till the mice believing her to be so, began to play about her, and then she catch'd them. The proverb signifies to counterfeit, to play the hypocrite.

Prov. *No échés la gáta en tu cama, o no la acozées despues de echáda*: Do not lay the cat on your bed, or do not kick her off when laid. That is, take not a mean woman to wife, or if you do, use her not ill afterwards.

Prov. *Açotan a la gáta, si no bñla nuestra ama*: They whip the cat, if our mistress does not spin. One suffers for the faults of another.

Prov. *Hazéd fiestas a la gáta, y saltáros ha a la cara*: Make much of the cat, and she'll fly in your face. If you are too kind to unworthy persons, they soon be ungrateful.

Is a gátas, to creep on all four like a cat.

Dar gatáda, to cheat, to steal and get off as cats do.

GATEA'R, to creep on all four, or rather to climb like a cat.

GATE'RA, an hole for a cat to creep in and out at; also the herb cat-mint.

GATICO, a little cat.

GATILLO, a little cat, a kitten; also the trigger of a gun, and the instrument to draw teeth with; also a lump of flesh that grows on the necks of some mules; so called, because it sticks close like a cat.

Gatillo casto, vid. *A'gno casto*.

GATILLOS, the herb cammock, or ground-furze.

GA'TO, a boar-cat. It is also a pilfering fellow, or small thief; also a purse, because they used to make them of cats-skins. Lat. *catus*.

Gáto montes, a cat-a-mountain.

Gáto de algália, a civet-cat.

Gáto cervical, a cat with a skin mottled like a deer.

Gáto paus, a monkey.

Gáto pintado, a sort of monkey.

Gáto de agua, a trap of a loose board, with one end hanging over a kettle or pan of water to catch mice; so call'd, because it does the part of a cat.

Ojo de gáto, cats-eye, a sort of precious stone.

Echar el gáto a las lárvas, to shake off any danger upon another.

Vivir como gátos y perros, to live like cats and dogs, always at variance.

No hazér mal a un gáto, to be so peaceable and harmless, as not to hurt a cat.

Vender gáto por liebre, to sell a cat instead of an hare; to put a cheating commodity upon a man.

Andar como gátos por Hebréro, to be like cats in February; to be catterwawling.

Veámos quién lleva el gáto al agua, let us see who will carry the cat to the water. That is, let us see who will have the best on't.

Prov. *Por falta de gáto está la carne en el garavato*: The meat is on the hook, because there is no cat. Applied to persons who are not lewd for want of opportunity.

Prov. *Al gáto por ser ladrón, no le échés de tu mansión*: Do not turn the cat out of your house for being a thief. Because it is the nature of them all, and it will make you and servants careful to lay up your meat.

Prov. *De casa del gáto no va háto el rato*: The mouse goes not away with a belly full from the cat's house. No man has leisure to fill his belly where he expects to be himself made a prey.

Prov. *Gáto escaldado del agua fría a miédo*: A scalded cat is afraid of cold water. The burnt child dreads the fire.

Prov. *Vánse los gátos, y estiéndense los ratos*: The cats go away, and the mice grow sawcy. Apply'd to those who grow insolent in the absence of such as can curb them.

Prov. *Gáto maullador nunca buen cazador*: A mewling cat is never a good mouser. A barking dog seldom bites. They that talk much, do little.

GATÚNA yérba, the herb calamint, or cat-mint.

GATÚNO, cattish.

G A V

GAVA'CHA, in cant, an oversight in play.

GAVA'CHO, a nick-name by which in Spain they call the French in contempt; taken from the *Gabali*, a people about Narbonne in France, and corruptly *Gavacho*.

GAVA'N, a great loose coat, close before, and therefore thrown over the head, with a hood to it and sleeves; worn by country people or travellers, and by some in the house.

GAVA'NÇO, a dog-brier.

GAVARDINA, a sort of furtout worn by country people.

GAVA'RA, a great vessel to unload ships, like a lighter, called in some places a gabbord.

GAVA'RRO, a swelling in an horse's pastern.

GAVA'SA, a lewd woman, a strumpet.

GAVE'LA, vid. *Gabéla*.

GAVE'TA, a drawer in a cabinet, or the like.

GA'VIA, vid. *Gábia*, the round-top on a ship's mast. From the Hebrew *gab*, high. It is also a cage, or such a place where they shut up the maddest people.

GAVILA, a sheaf of corn, a brush to burn, or the like.

GAVILA'N, a sparrow-hawk; also the herb called groundfel, or the down of thistle-blossoms.

GAVILA'NES de espáda, the two cross-bars in the great Spanish sword-hilts.

Gavilanes de la pluma, the nib of a pen.

GAVILANCILLO, a little sparrow-hawk.

GAVILLA, a faggot, a bavin, a bundle of small wood; also a wheat-sheaf. Met. a pack of knaves.

GAVILLA'DA, in cant, is what a thief picks up or gathers.

GAVILLA'DO, bound up like a faggot.

GAVILLADOR, one that makes faggots, or binds up any thing in that nature, a binder of corn at harvest.

GAVILLA'R, to make faggots, to bind any thing in that nature, to bind corn.

GAVINE'TE, the cabinet council. *Gazeta de Madrid*. Also any cabinet or closet.

GAVIÓN, a hand-barrow to carry any thing between two; also the broad brims of an hat; and as *Gabión*.

GAVIOTA, a sea-gull, a sea-cob.

G A Y

GA'YA, in cant, a whore.

GAYA'DO, trimm'd, made fine or gay.

GAYADURA, trimming, making fine or gay.

GAYA'N, a ruffian, a blustering fellow; in cant, *Gayón*.

GA'YO, fine, gay; also the bird called a jay.

GA'YTA, a bag-pipe; ironically a glister.

GAYTEA'R, to play on the bag-pipe; also to cry.

GAYTERIA, gaudiness in dress.

GAYTE'RO, a bag-piper.

Gaytero is sometimes a cant word for one that keeps a gaming-house for mean people.

Prov. *Al gaytero de Bajalance un maravedi porqué tanga, y diez porqué acabe*: Give the bag-piper of Bajalance a maravedi to play, and ten to give over.

G E L

This was some bag-piper that play'd very ill, and would never give over. They say it of one that is desired to sing, does it very ill, and will not give over.

G A Z

GA'ZA, the fine thin sort of web, used for hoods and such uses, called gawze.

GAZAFATON, the defect in pronouncing of words, which tho' innocent in themselves, makes them found amiss, or the subject to be misinterpreted. From the Greek *cacephaton*, an obscene pronunciation.

GAZAPÉ'RA, a coney-warren.

GAZAFILLO, a little sucking rabbit.

GAZA'PO, a rabbit, a young coney. Greek *dasipus*, hairy-foot, thence corruptly *dasipo* and *gazapo*.

GAZE'LA, a creature much like a wild goat.

GAZE'TA, a gazette, a news-paper.

GAZETE'RO, he that writes the gazette.

GAZIS, such as are descended from Turks or Moors.

GAZNA'R, vid. *Graznár*.

GAZNA'TE, the throat, the gullet.

GAZOFILA'CIO, a treasury, or place to keep treasure or wealth. Greek, *gazophilación*.

GAZPA'CHO, vid. *Gaspácho*.

G E B

GE'BE'LO, a wild h. g. *Minib*. but I never found this word elsewhere. *Oudin* has it *gebeli*, doubtless mistaken for *javalí*.

G E C

GE'CE'RI'NA cota, vid. *Jacerina*.

G E L

GELA'SIO, *Gelasius*, the proper name of a man. From the Greek *gelao*, to laugh.

GE'LDRE, the herb woad, used in dying.

GE'LFE, in cant, a black slave.

GELIZ, one that sells silk.

GELOSI'A, vid. *Zelossia*.

GE'LVES, a small island on the coast of the kingdom of *Tunis* in *Africa*, where the Spaniards under the command of the famous count *Peter* of *Navarre*, received a great overthrow, with the loss of 4000 men, yet afterwards they made themselves masters of it.

GE'LVES is also a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, half a league from *Sevil*, on the banks of the river *Guadalquivir*, in a most fruitful soil. It has but 150 houses, and one parish. It was made an earldom by the emperor *Charles V.* and the title

G E N

conferr'd on *D. George de Portugal*, but it is since devolved to the dukes of *Ve-raguas*, in whom it remains.

G E M

GE'ME, vid. *Xéme*.

GEME'LOS, twins, two born at a birth. Lat. *gemelli*.

GEMIDO, a groan, or lamentation.

GEMIDOR, one that groans or laments.

GE'MINO, double, twofold. Lat. *geminus*.

GEMIR; Præf. *Gímio*, Præt. *Gemí*; to groan, to wail, to lament. Lat. *gemere*.

GIME', *Gímio*; vid. *Gemir*.

G E N

GENCIA'NA, the plant gentian.

GENEALOGIA, a genealogy. Greek.

GENEBRA'DA, see *Ginebrada*.

GENERACION, a generation, a family, or lineage. Lat. *generatio*.

Prov. *No ay generacion, donde no áya ramera, o ladrón*: There is no race without a whore or a thief.

GENERA'L, general, universal; a general of an army, &c. In *Spain* they also call the admirals of fleets *Generals*, and the vice-admirals *Almirantes*. There is also a general of the galleys. In the universities in *Spain* they call the publick schools by this name, because they are for all that will come in general.

GENERALA'TO, the post of a general.

GENERALIDA'D, generality, universality.

GENERALIFE, a country-house of the Moorish kings of *Granada*, still preserved. All the Arabick interpreters agree it signifies the garden of the musician, or poet, or of the wise man.

GENERALISSIMO, a generalissimo, or supreme general of an army.

GENERALME'NTE, generally, universally.

GENERA'R, to engender. Lat.

GENERATIVO, generative.

GENE'RICO, generical, of or belonging to the sort or genus.

GE'NERO, a kind, a sort, a manner, a stock, a lineage; also a gender. Lat. *genus*.

GENEROSIDA'D, generosity, nobleness.

GENEROSAME'NTE, generously, nobly.

GENEROSO, generous, noble, of a good breed.

GE'NESIS, the first book in the holy bible. From the Greek *genesis*, generation, because it treats of the creation of the world. The Hebrews call

G E N

it *benefit*, signifying in the beginning, which are the first words in it, and they generally take the first words for the title of a book.

GENE'STA, the plant broom.

GENGIERE, ginger. This spice is well known, but some particulars of it are not, as that it grows about three or four spans high, and about as thick as a daffodil, consisting of a mass of leaves growing together. The root is like that of the flower-de-luce. It grows in great plenty all over *India*, but most towards the sea-side. The best is that which is sown. It keeps green all the year; and to preserve it, they gather it in *December* and *January* dry, and cover it with clay to close its pores, which otherwise cause it soon to decay. Fresh it bites not on the tongue so much as dry. They eat it green before meat, like a sallad, and besides that it creates an appetite, it is laxative. They also make a preserve of it. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

GENIA'L, belonging to procreation, addicted to carnal pleasure.

GENIL, a small river in the kingdom of *Granada*, near the city of that name. It signifies in Arabick like the *Nile*.

GENITA'LES, or *Genitivos*, the testicles.

GE'NIO, a man's angel or spirit, or rather his natural disposition: his genius. Lat.

GENITA'L, the privities of man or woman. Lat.

GENITIVO, the genitive case.

GENI'ZARO, a Janizary; and in Spanish any man whose father is of one nation, and his mother of another.

GE'NOA, the famous city *Genoa* in *Italy*.

GENTA'LLA, mob, rabble.

GE'NTE, people, a nation. Lat. *gens*. *Irse al hilo de la gente*, to follow the multitude of the people.

Hazer gente, to raise soldiers.

Irme donde no me vean las gentes, I'll go where no people shall see me; I'll abscond, I'll fly into a desert.

Prov. *Ni fies, ni porfies, ni apuestes, ni presles, y vivrás entre las gentes*: Do not trust, nor contend, nor lay wagers, nor lend, and you'll live among people. That is, you will live without trouble; for trusting, contending, laying wagers, and lending, breed ill blood.

Prov. *Ande yo caliente, y ríase la gente*: So I be warm, let the people laugh. It is no matter what the world says, so a man keeps himself warm. Prov.

G E R

Prov. *Gente de Tolédo, gente de Dios*; *es suya el agua, y vendémosela nos*: The people of *Toléro* are God's people; (that is, a good heavenly people;) for the water is their own, and we sell it them. So say the poor fellows who come out of *Asturias*, and sell water about the streets of *Toledo*.

Prov. *La gente pone, y Dios dispone*: Man purports, and God disposes.

Prov. *Gente de costa todos ladrones*: The people of the sea-coasts are all thieves. We know by experience, that the people on the sea-coasts use little conscience.

GE'NTES, in cant, the ears.

GENTIA'NA yerba, the herb gentian.

GENTIL, genteel, handsome, comely, graceful; also an heathen or pagan. Latin.

Gentil dama, a fine lady.

Gentil necesidad, a pretty piece of nonsense.

GENTILE'ZA, genteelness, comeliness, gracefulness, generosity, good behaviour.

GENTILHOMBRE, a gentleman, a gentleman-usher, a genteel man, a comely graceful person.

Gentilhombre de la boca, a prince's valet.

Gentilhombre de la cámara, a gentleman of the bed-chamber.

Gentilhombre de la artilleria, a conductor of the artillery.

GENTILICO, of or belonging to the gentiles or pagans.

GENTILIDA'D, paganism.

GENTILME'NTE, genteely, handsomely, gracefully.

GENTIO, a great number of people.

GENUFLEXION, genuflection, kneeling. Lat.

G E O

GEOGRAFIA, geography, the description of the earth. Greek.

GEOGRAPHO, a geographer, one that describes the earth.

GEOMANCIA, the art, or rather superstition of divining by the earth. Greek.

GEOME'TRA, a geometrician, a measurer of the earth. Greek.

GEOMETRIA, geometry, the art of measuring the earth. Greek.

GEOME'TRICO, geometrical.

GEORGICA, *Virgil's* book of *Georgics*, or country affairs.

G E R

GERARCHIA, an hierarchy, an order in the church, priesthood; also an hierarchy of angels. Greek *hieros*, sacred, and *arcos*, a prince, a chief.

G E S

GERA'RDO, *Gerard*, a christian name.

GERE'NA, a town in the province of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, five leagues from *Sevil*. It contains 600 houses, one parish, five chapels, one hospital, and a ruin'd castle. It is an earldom in the noble family of *Ursua*. Its territory extraordinary fruitful.

GE'RGIA, ferge.

GERGON, a straw-bed.

GERIFA'LTE, the hawk call'd a jer-falcon.

GERIGONÇA, cant, gibberish, pedlers French.

GERINGA, a clyster, a syringe, a squirt to cast water.

GERINGA'R, to syringe.

GERION, an antient fabulous king of *Spain*, said to be slain by *Hercules*, of whom there are many fables.

GERIPLIEGA, vid. *Girapliéga*.

GERMA'NA, in cant, a wench.

GERMANIA, the cant used among gypsies, beggars, and all sorts of vagabonds and rogues; so called, either because it is as unintelligible as Dutch to the Spaniards, or because of the brotherly union there is among those scoundrels.

GERMA'NIA, *Germany*. Lat.

GERMA'NO, in cant, a ruffian, or a pimp.

GERMINA'R, to sprout, to spring, to bud out. Lat.

GEROGLÍFICO, an hieroglyphick.

GERONDA, an old castle not far from the city *Cadix* in *Spain*.

GERONIMO, *Jerome*, the proper name of a man. Greek *hieronoma*, a sacred name.

GE'RRAS, in cant, the ears.

GERTRÚDES, *Gertrude*, the christian name of a woman.

GERÚNDIO, a gerund, form'd of the participle, has neither numbers nor persons, and includes both the active and passive significations.

GERVILLA, vid. *Hervilla*.

G E S

GESTE'RA, a cheating woman, that makes faces to deceive.

GESTILLO, a little odd motion of the face; also a little face.

GE'STO, the face; also an odd motion of the face.

Hazér géstos, to make ugly faces.

Ponerse a gésto, to dress and trim one's self.

No hazér buén gésto a una cosa, not to show a good countenance, to show a dislike.

Prov. *De ruin gésto nunca buén kécho*: From a bad face there is never a good

action. That is, the countenance shows the disposition.

G E T

GE'TA, a great lip, as the Blacks have; also a mushroom, whence great lips were so called.

GETON, a great blubber-lip'd fellow; also a great mushroom.

G E Z

GEZERINA; as, *Cota gezerina*, a coat of mail.

G I A

GIALÚMINA, a sort of mineral stone.

G I B

GÍBA, a bunch on the back, crookedness. Lat. *gibbus*, crooked.

GIBA'DO, crooked, one that has a bunch on his back.

GIBA'JA, a town on the mountains of *Old Castile*, 4 leagues from *Laredo*, which has not above 60 houses. So called from its founder *Giles*, who coming down from the mountains to live there, called the place *Gil baxa*, *Giles* comes down, thence corruptly *Gibaja*. It is also the surname of a noble family descended from those founders.

La danza de pié GIBA'o, a sort of prancing and playing tricks they teach horses.

GIBOSO, crooked; also hilly or uneven ground.

GIBRALEON, a town in the province of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, on the banks of the little river *Odiel* near the sea. It contains 500 houses, 2 parishes, 1 monastery of friars, and 1 of nuns. Its territory fruitful, and is supposed to be the *Ossonoba* of the antients. It was made a marquisate by the Emperor *Charles V.* and the title still remains in the family of *Zuñiga*.

GIBRALTA'R, a mountain in *Spain* at the very mouth of the *Streights*, which gives its name to them. It was formerly call'd *Calpe*; the present name was given it by the Moors, being *Gebel Tarif*, or *Tarif's* mountain; the first Moorish invader of *Spain* being *Tarif*, who landed at the foot of it, thence corruptly *Gibraltar*. At the foot of it is seated the city of the same name; it has a good port, is wall'd, contains 1200 houses, 1 parish, 3 monasteries of friars, 1 of nuns, and 2 hospitals. Antiently its name was *He-racilia*.

G I C

GI'CARA, or *Xicaraz*, a dish for chocolate, tea, or the like.

G I F

GIFE'RO, a butcher.

G I N

G I G

GIGA'NTE, a giant. Lat. *gigas*.

GIGANTE'A, vid. *Girafol*.

GIGOTE, minced meat.

G I J

GIJÓN, vid. *Guizón*.

G I L

GIL, Giles, the proper name of a man.

GILBARBE'RA, a prickly shrub call'd butchers broom, or knee-holin.

GILE'CO, a coat such as the slaves wear.

GILQUE'RO, the bird called a goldfinch.

G I M

GÍME, *Gímo*; vid. *Gemir*.

GÍMIA, vid. *Simia*.

GIAMNA'SIO, an academy, a school, college, or hall in an university. No vulgar Spanish word, but used among scholars, and by poets. Greek, *gymnasium*, the place where wrestlers and others exercised.

GIAMNE'SIAS, the islands *Majorca* and *Minorca*, in the *Mediterranean*; so called by the Greeks, because the inhabitants went almost naked, from *gymnos*, naked.

GINNOSOFISTAS, Indian philosophers, so call'd because they went naked.

G I N

GINE'BRA, the city *Geneva*; also a Moorish instrument made with several round sticks to make a noise. Met. any confusion.

GINEBRA'DA, a sort of puff-paste cakes; supposed to be so called, because the manner of making them came from *Geneva*.

GINE'BRE, the juniper-tree.

GINE's, the proper name of a man; in Latin *Ginesius*.

GINE'STA, vid. *Genésta*.

GINESTA'DA, a sort of mess made with milk, rice, dates, and raisins.

GINE'TA, a cane about as high as a man's chin, with a small spear at the end of it, which Spanish captains use instead of our leading-staff, and commonly walk with it when they are not upon duty, as a token of their employ.

Gineta is also a badger.

Lança gineta, a light-horseman's lance.

Silla gineta, the great saddle.

Cavalgár a la gineta, to ride with the stirrups very short.

GINE'TE, properly a light-horseman, but used for any horseman.

Ginete de Salamanca, a sort of earthen pitcher.

Ginete de Xerés, a sort of small bread made at *Xerez*.

G I R

GINETÓN, a long weapon like a leading-staff.

GINJAS, or *Ginjoles*, Obs. vid. *Azu-feifas*.

GINÓLLOS, Obs. the knees.

GINOVE's, a Genoese, a native of *Genoa*.

G I R

GIRA, a merrymaking, a feast where friends meet to be merry and drink about.

GIRABANDE'RA, flourishing the colours.

GIRA'FA, a beast called in Latin *Camelo Pardalis*, very rare, and perhaps not to be found. They say, it has a neck like an horse, feet like an ox, the head like a camel, and the skin all spotted.

GIRA'LDA, an image of a woman of gilt brass, set on the top of the great tower of *Sevil*; where it turns with the wind. It is also the proper name of a woman.

GIRALDE'TE, or *Giraldina*, a short upper garment which lapp'd about the body. Some will have it so call'd from *Girona*, because they say invented there; others from *Giraldus* the pilgrim, who founded the hospital whence the knights of *Malta* afterwards proceeded, because they wore this sort of garment.

GIRA'LDO, or *Gerardo*, *Gerard*, the proper name of a man.

GIRA'NDULA, a wheel stuck full of fire-works, which turning swiftly round, sends forth a great light and fire. From *girar*, to turn.

GIRAPLIE'GA, the medicinal composition call'd *Hiera Picra*, whence the Spanish name came by corruption. It signifies the holy bitter medicine.

GIRA'R, to turn. Lat. *girare*.

GIRASOL, or *Turnasol*, the plant and flower *Heliotrope*, or *Turnsole*, as *Ray* calls it, where see more of it. The Spanish name is given from the quality they assign to it, which is, to turn after the sun, or with the sun. From *girar*, to turn, and *sol*, the sun.

GIRE'L, a sort of caparison-cloth for an horse.

GIRQUE'RO, the bird call'd a goldfinch.

GIRIFA'LTE, the hawk call'd a jer-falcon.

GIRIGÓNÇA, vid. *Gerigónça*.

GIRNA'LDA, vid. *Guirnálda*.

GIRNA'LDA, in *Catalonia* they call camomile-flowers by this name, because of them they make garlands.

GIRÓFE, Obs. a gillyflower, the great clove gilly-flower.

GIRÓN, a gore in a garment. In

G L O

heraldry a *giron*, being like a gore. Also the name of a noble family in *Spain*, whose chief is the duke of *Offuna*, under which title see more of it.

GIRÓNA, a city in the province of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, seated on the side of an hill by the river *Tera*, fortified, contains 2500 houses, 3 parishes, 9 monasteries of friars, 4 of nuns, 1 hospital, a noble cathedral, the bishop's palace, and a tower call'd *Gironela*. Its territory produces corn, wine, oil, fruit, fowl, game, cattle, and there are paper-mills. This city is also an university, and bishoprick worth 8000 ducats a year.

GIRONA'DO, made with or consisting of many gores, of several colours. In heraldry *gironé*.

G I T

GITANERÍA, a cheating trick, and particularly in horse-flesh, because the gypsies are great jockeys, and consequently great cheats in that kind.

GITA'NO, a gypsy, or an Egyptian.

GITA'R, to cast accounts with counters.

GITÓN, a beggar that wanders about from place to place only on pretence of being a poor stranger, without any other cause to beg, being found in limbs and health.

GITONES, counters used to cast accounts with, or for such uses.

G L A

GLA'CIS, the glacis, or sloping part of the cover'd way, in fortification.

GLADIATOR, a gladiator, such as were formerly used in *Rome* to fight and kill one another for the people's diversion.

GLADIÓLO, the herb corn-flag, as *Ray* calls it, where see more of it. The name taken from its being like a little sword.

G L E

GLE'VA, vid. *Gréva*; also an ear of corn.

G L I

GLIMPLEÓAS, the streamers or fanes merchant-ships carry at their top-mast heads.

G L O

GLÓBO, a globe, a round ball, the globe of the earth. Lat.

GLÓRIA, glory, fame, honour, renown. Lat.

Prov. *Glória vana floresce, y no grana*: Vain-glory blossoms, but never bears fruit. It is all empty show, and nothing solid.

GLORIA'RSE, to boast, to glory, to brag.

GLORIETA,

G O F

GLORIE'TA *de jardín*, a fine bed of flowers in a garden.

GLORIFICA'DO, glorified, honoured.

GLORIFICA'R; Præf. *Glorifico*, Præt. *glorifiqué*; to glorify, to honour, to extol.

GLORIFICACIÓN, glorifying, honouring, extolling.

GLORIFIQUE', vid. *Glorificar*.

GLORIOSAME'NTE, gloriously, famously, honourably, magnificently.

GLORIOSO, glorious, great, honourable, famous, magnificent.

GLÓSA, or *Glóssa*, a gloss, an exposition, a comment. Greek *glossé*, the tongue.

GLOSA'DO, gloss'd, commented, explained.

GLOSADOR, a commentator.

GLOSA'R, to comment, to expound, to explain.

GLOTÓN, a glutton.

GLOTONEA'R, to play the glutton, to mind one's belly too much.

GLOTONERÍA, gluttony, excess in eating.

GLÓVO, vid. *Glóbo*.

G N O

GNOMÓN, the gnomon of a sun-dial, whose shadow shows the hour. Greek.

GNÓSTICOS, the Gnosticks, ancient hereticks, who said there was a good and a bad God, and assumed to themselves this haughty title, from the Greek *gnosis*, knowledge, as if they were the only knowing men.

G O B

GOBERNA'DO, governed.

GOVERNADO'R, a governor.

GOBERNA'R, to govern.

GOBI'RNO, government.

GOBIO, the little fish call'd a gudgeon.

G O C

GOÇA'R, vid. *Gozár*.

GOCHIS, a preposterous nickname for *Diego*, *James*.

G O D

GODEÑO, or *Godíxo*, in cant, good, valuable, rich.

GODERÍA, in cant, jollity or drunkenness.

GODÓFRE, *Godofrédo*, or *Gofrédo*; *Godfrey*, the proper name of a man.

GONO, a Goth; in cant, good, rich.

GONOS, the Goths, who formerly conquer'd *Spain*; now a province of *Sweden*.

G O F

GOFERÍA, rudeness, unmannerliness, want of breeding; a barbarous word.

GÓFO, rude, unmannerly, uncivil, ill bred.

G O L

G O J

GÓJA, a sort of basket or pannier.

GOJOIM, a town in *Portugal*, four leagues from *Lamego*, has not above 100 houses, and 1 parish.

GOIS, a town in *Portugal*, 5 miles from *Coimbra*, of about 200 houses and 1 parish.

G O L

GÓLA, the mouth of the throat; also the armour to cover the throat. Lat. *gula*. In architecture we call it the *cymatium*, and common workmen an *o-gée*.

GOLDRE, a quiver to carry arrows in.

GÓLES, in heraldry *Gules*, that is, red.

GOLE'TA, a fort in the kingdom of *Tunis* on the coast of *Barbary*, built by the emperor *Charles V.* since taken and enlarged by the *Turks*.

GOLE'TA, in architecture, as *Góla*.

GOLFA'NO, the herb *nenuphar*, or water-lilly.

GÓLFIN, vid. *Delfin*.

GÓLFO, a gulph of the sea, or great bay. Sometimes taken for the channel of a river, sometimes for the deepest part of any water, sometimes for the main ocean.

Gólfo de *Alicánte*, the gulph of *Alícant*.

Gólfo de *León*, the gulph of *Lions*, betwixt *Spain* and the south coast of *France*.

Gólfo de *Venécia*, the gulph of *Venice*.

Gólfo de *las yéguas*, the gulph of *Mares*; so the Spaniards call the great ocean betwixt *Spain* and the *Canary Islands*.

Gólfo de *México*, the bay of *Mexico* in the *West Indies*.

Gólfo de *Lepanto*, the bay of *Lepanto*, which divides *Micrea* from *Greece* on the west side.

Gólfo de *las dúnas*, so the Spaniards call the vast ocean betwixt the *Canary Islands* and the *West Indies*, because it is generally smooth and pleasant, the winds blowing always the same way. *Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind.*

Gólfo dulce, a small gulph, or rather lake, in the province of *Fera Paz* in *North America*.

GOLGONGO, one that is full of gestures, a busy body, one that has a smattering in every thing; one that has an oar in every man's boat.

GOLHIN, an impostor, a deceiver.

GOLILLA, a little band worn in *Spain*, starched stiff, and sticking out under the chin like a ruff.

G O L

GOLLE'TE, the narrow neck of a bottle; or any such vessel. From *gól'a*, the throat.

GOLLORI'AS, dainty bits, as sweetmeats, or the like.

GOLLE'RO, in cant, a thief that steals in crouds.

GOLONDRINA, a swallow.

Prov. *U'na golondrina no háze verano*: One swallow makes no summer.

GOLONDRINO, a young swallow; there is also a fish of this name.

GOLONDRE'RA, in cant, a company of soldiers.

GOLONDRE'RO, a soldier that is good at stealing, and bad at fighting. In cant, a shoplift.

GOLONDRO, idem.

Prov. *Andár en golondras*: To spend one's time, or be employ'd about folly, which may prove hurtful, as boys who busy themselves in looking after swallows nests, and often fall and break their bones.

GOLOSINA, gluttony, delight in eating, lickorishness; also any dainty that is eaten only out of wantonness. From *gula*, gluttony.

GOLOSEA'R, to play the glutton, to be lickorish, to delight in eating dainties.

GOLOSMEA'R, idem.

GOLOSILLO, a little lickorish lad.

GOLO'SO, lickorish, greedy of fine bits.

GOLOZINA'R, as *Goloseár*.

GOLPA'ZO, a great stroke or blow.

GO'LPE, a blow, a stroke. Greek, *colpos*.

Gólpe de gente, a great number of people.

Gólpe de água, a great fall of water, a great shower of rain.

Cerradura de gólpe, a spring-lock.

Cerrar de gólpe, to clap to a door.

Entrar de gólpe, to rush in, to intrude, to come in without asking leave.

Prov. *De un sólo gólpe no se derruécá un róble*: An oak is not knock'd down at one blow. *Rome* was not built in a day.

Prov. *Dar gólpe en el dinero*: To make a great hole in a sum of money.

GOLPEA'DO, beaten, hammer'd.

Páño golpeado, cloth that is very hard wove.

GOLPEADO'R, a hammerer.

GOLPEADURA, a beating, an hammering.

GOLPEA'R, to beat, to strike, to hammer.

GOLPEZILLO, a little stroke or blow.

GÓMA, gum, which is the sap of a tree gushing from it, and concrete or hardened, and dissolves in water, but does not melt or flame in the fire, but only crackles and smokes, wherein it differs from rosin, which is an oily substance distilling from trees, and will not dissolve in water, but in oil, and burns in the fire. Lat. *gummi*.

GÓMA, is also a scab, blotch, or scurvy sore; more particularly pocky scabs.

Goma dragante, gum-dragacanth.

GOMARA BIGA, gum-arabick.

GOMA'RA, in cant, a pullet.

GOMA'RO, in cant, a chicken or capon.

GOMARRE'RO, in cant, a fowl-stealer.

GOME'NA, a cable.

GOME'RA, one of the Canary islands, lying betwixt those of *Tenerif* and *Ferro*. It is 22 leagues in compass, and has a town of the same name, and a good haven, suppos'd to be that which the antients called *Theode*.

GOMEZILLO, a little favourite, a white boy. Also the diminutive of the surname *Gomez*.

GO'MIA, a gormandizing fellow, a great eater, a glutton. Latin *gumia*. It is also a word women use to fright children, as we say the bulbeggar, or rawhead and bloodybones.

GOMITA'DO, vomitted.

GOMITADURA, vomiting.

GOMITA'R, to vomit. Vid. *Vomitár*.

GÓMITO, vid. *Vómito*.

GÓMO de lana, a wool-pack.

GOMÓSO, gummy, full of gum.

G O N

GÓNCE, for *Gózne*, an hinge.

GO'NDOLA. This is Italian, signifying a boat; used by travellers.

GONDOMA'R, a town in *Spain*, made an earldom by king *Philp II.* and the honour confer'd on *Don James Sarmiento de Acuña*, in whose line it continues.

GONORRE'A, a gonorrhea, a sort of venereal distemper, so called because it is a running. From the Greek *goni*, seed, and *reo*, to flow.

GONZA'LO, the proper name of a man; whence *gonzáles*, the surname of a family, as *Harris* from *Harry*, &c. And *gonzálico*, the diminutive for a boy, as *Jacky*, *Tommy*, &c.

GONZE, vid. *Gózne*.

G O R

GORA'R, Obs. to sit upon eggs.

GOREIÓN, taffety, strip'd and

wrought; also a thick twist used in embroidery; also the herb euphorbium, and the gum coming from it.

GORDA'I, large, of the bigger size.

GORDIFLON, a pursey fellow, that is all greasy, and not solid fat. From *gordo*, fat, and *flóxo*, loose.

GORDILLO, flattish; also a little fat boy.

GORDO, fat, gross, thick. Met. dull witted.

GORDOLÉO, the plant mullein.

GORDOR, or *Gordura*, fatness, grossness, thickness.

GORGEADOR, a warbler.

GORGEAMIENTO, a warbling.

GORGEA'R, to warble, as birds do; met. to endeavour to talk, as little children do.

GORGERINA, vid. *Gorguéra*.

GOGÓJO, a little worm that devours the corn, called the weevil, which being exceeding small, they therefore call a pittiful little boy by the same name.

GORGÓJO, full of worms.

GORGONA, a small desert island, on the coast of the province of *Popoyan*, in *America*, and in three degrees of north latitude.

GORGONES, three sisters; fables tell us had but one eye betwixt them, and us'd it by turns. Their names were *Medusa*, *Stenio* and *Euriale*. See *Ovid met. lib. 4*.

GORGONTO, the proper name of a man.

GORGORA'N, the silk called grogran.

GORGORITAS, the gurgling of water, or any liquor, when a man gargles his throat, or when it runs out of a close neck or hole, and wants air to flow freely.

GORGUE'RA, a sort of ruff formerly worn by women.

GORGÚZ, the head of a dart, or of a club.

GÓRJA, the throat, and particularly that part where guttural sounds are form'd.

Estár de gérja, to be merry.

GORJA'L de malla, the gorget, or armour that covers the throat.

GORMA'DO, spewish, subject to vomit.

GORMA'R, Obs. for *Vomitár*.

GORMA'Z, a town in *Spain*. Vid. *San Estévan de Gormáz*.

Prov. *Mira no sea ésta la de Gormáz*: Take heed this be not like that of *Gormáz*. That is, take heed this be not as fatal to you as the battle of *Gormáz* was to the Moors.

Prov. *'Ella es de las finas de Gormáz*: That is one of the topping lies of *Gormáz*, because the soldiers, who had been at the battle of *Gormáz*, told many strange lies of what had been done there.

GORRA, a cap, a bonnet; a cloth or velvet cap, formerly worn in *Spain*, of the same fashion as we see in pictures of king *Henry the eighth*, and others before his time, with a pastboard, or a thin iron plate to keep it up.

Média gorra, was a cap, one half of whose brims fell down and cover'd the neck and ears, and had a band about it, which made a rose on the top of the crown, and this was formerly worn in *Spain* by lawyers, and the king's counsellors.

GÓRRA de *mogicón*, was the cap that was rais'd and stood up before, like a hat.

Hablarse de gorra, to have so much acquaintance with a man, as to take off one's cap to him, but not to converse with him.

Ser diro de gorra, to be sparing in taking off one's cap or hat.

Metérse de gorra, to intrude, to thrust one self into company without any more invitation or acquaintance than bare moving the hat.

Estarse de gorra, to stay in a place where they would be rid of a man, without taking notice of what is said to affront him.

Prov. *Ponte su gorra, mas quiero andar en chamorra*: Put on his cap, says one; I had rather go bare, says the other. This they say to one another when a man goes by, on whom they would reflect as being a cuckold.

GORRE'RO, a cap-maker; also an intruding guest.

GORRE'TAS, a nation of Indians in *New Mexico* in *North America*.

GORRILLA, a little cap.

GORRION, a sparrow; also a bird in *New Spain*; so call'd by the Spaniards, because it is about the bigness of a sparrow, but for colour inclining to black, and sings sweetly. *Gemelli*, vol. 6. lib. 2. cap. 9.

Prov. *Cada gorrion con su espiga*: Every sparrow with his ear of corn. That is, every man runs away with a share of what is not his own.

GORRIONCILLO, a little or a young sparrow.

GORRÓN, a great cap; also an intruder, a sponger, or a mumper. In *Andaluzia* they give this name to flocks of the silk-worms as will not work like the drones among the bees; also

fort of pancake; also that part of a hinge that does not move.

GORRARA'N, vid. *Gorgorán*.
 GORVE'JA, a mountain betwixt the provinces of *Alava* and *Biscay*.
 GORVION, vid. *Gurviön*.
 GORRULLON, in cant, a jaylor.
 GORRULLO, a little knob or lump.
 GORVORA'N, vid. *Gorgorán*.

G O S

GOSNE, or *Gözne*, an hinge.
 GOSO, vid. *Gozo*.
 GOSQUE, a cur-dog.
 GOSQUE'JO, or *Gozquillo*, a little cur dog.

G O T

GOTA, a drop; also the gout.
 GOTA coral, the falling sickness.
 GOTEADO, dropped.
 GOTEAR, to drop.
 GOTE'RA, a gutter.
 GOTILLA, a little drop.
 GOTOSO, young.

G O V

GOVERNA'LLÉ de nave, the helm of a ship.
 GOVERNA'R, to govern, to rule.
 GOVERNA'DO, govern'd, rul'd.
 GOVERNADOR, a governor.
 GOVERNADORA, a governess.
 GOVIERNO, government, rule.

G O Z

GOZA'DO, enjoy'd.
 GOZA'R, to enjoy.
 GÓZO, joy, gladness. Latin *gaudium*.
 GOZOSO, joyful.

Prov. *Nuestro gozo en el pozo*: Our joy in the well. That is, our joy is vanish'd, is lost, when we have rejoiced and find no cause for it.

G R A

GRA'ÇA, an iron ladle to melt metal in.
 GRA'CIA, grace, favour, comeliness, beauty, thanks; also a jest, and a gift. Lat. It is also the proper name of a woman, *Grace*.

De gracia, gratis.
 Tener gracia, to have a good grace, a good air, or carriage, to be pleasant, witty, or diverting.

Gracia de Dios, the grace of God.
 Gracia dei, an herb like hyssop. Vid. *Gratia dei*.

Su gracia de una persona, a man's name.

Caer en gracia, to please, to be acceptable.

Caer de su gracia, to loose the favour one had.

Dar gracia a una cosa, to make a thing graceful, handsome or acceptable.

Estár en gracia del príncipe, to be in the prince's favour.

Dar gracias, to give thanks either as we commonly do for any kindness, or to say grace after meals.

Dezár gracias, to jest, to talk wittily.

GRA'CIAS, the three graces, *Aglaya*, *Thalia* and *Euphrosine*, daughters to *Jupiter*, *Autonoe*, or *Eurynome*; or according to others, of *Venus* and *Bacchus*.

GRA'CIAS A DIOS, a famous cape and a town near it, in the province of *Honduras* in *North America*.

Prov. *Andaos a dezár gracias*: Go break jests. This they say when a man pays for his jests. Taken from a man who made a jest on another, and had his head broke for it; he that did it saying, *Andaos a dezár gracias*.

Prov. *Las gracias pierde quien promete y se detiene*: He loses his thanks, who promises and delays. Delays in doing a kindness take away so much of the value, that it scarce deserves thanks.

Dando gracias por agravios negozian los hombres sabios: Wise men do their business by returning thanks for wrongs. That is, men often succeed in their affairs by putting up of wrongs, and being courteous to those that do them, of whom they stand in need.

GRACIOSAMENTE, gratis, freely, without any cost; also pleasantly, wittily.

GRACIOSO, that costs nothing, given freely; also witty, pleasant.

GRA'DA, a step, a stair, a round of a ladder. Lat. *gradus*. It is also the grate of a monastery, where the nuns come to speak to their friends. In this sense *quasi crates*, a grate.

Gradas de Iglesia, the steps ascending to the church.

Las gradas de Sevilla, the steps up to the exchange at *Sevil*, where the merchants meet.

GRADIE'L, bastard safran.

GRA'DO, a degree, a dignity, an office, a preferment, a step. Latin *gradus*. In architecture it is the small moulding on the upper part of the column, under that part called the echinus; and this *grádo*, by Italians, and from them by English architects, is called *gradetto*. It is also the free-will.

Encarecer en sumo grádo, to extol in the highest manner.

Grádo para subir a mas, a way, step, or means to preferment.

Hazer una cosa de buen grádo, to do a thing with a good will.

Harálo mal de su grádo, he shall do it tho' never so much against his will.

Grádos en letras, the degrees taken at the university.

Grádos eclesiásticos, the several degrees of orders in the church.

Grádos de altura, o de longitud, degrees of latitude or of longitude.

Grádos de consanguinidad, degrees of consanguinity.

Prov. No pidas de grádo lo que puedes tomar por fuerza: Do not ask for that to be given you freely, which you can take by force. An unconscionable proverb.

GRADUADO, one that has taken his degree at the university.

GRADUA'L, the gradual, read in the mass immediately after the epistle, being some sentences out of the psalms, or other part of scripture; so called because sung *juxta gradus pulpiti*, says *Rabanus*, lib. i. de *institutione clericorum*, cap. 33.

GRADUA'LES psalmos, the gradual psalms, so called because they follow one another gradually.

GRADUA'R, to prefer to a degree, to promote, to graduate, to take a degree in the schools.

GRAFIE'R, a register or notary. This word is not properly Spanish, but there is an officer in the king's household called by this name, ever since *Charles V.* brought the Burgundian officers into the household.

GRAFINA'DO, scratch'd.

GRAFINA'R, to scratch, for *garrafinar*.

GRAGE'A, a sort of very small round comfits.

GRAGEAR, to cry like a crow or daw.

GRA'JA, the hen daw.

GRAJA'L, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, three leagues from *Carrion*; has 200 houses, one parish, one monastery of friars, and a very fruitful territory. Antiently call'd *Graccha*, corruptly *Grajál*.

GRAJE'A, vid. *Gragea*.

GRA'JO, a jack-daw.

GRAMA, grass, or rather the herb vervain. Lat. *gramen*.

GRAMA'LLA, a gown or robe of scarlet cloath, or crimson velvet with gold embroidery, worn by the magistrates in the kingdom of *Aragon*.

GRAMMA'TICA, grammar, the art of speaking or writing well in any language. Greek.

GRAMMA'TICO, a grammarian.

GRAMM'L, an instrument us'd by joiners and carpenters to mark or draw deep lines upon wood, and called a gage. It consists of a point fastned on the one side of a square stick, near the end, which stick is run through a little flat bit of board, so as to move forwards and backwards, to mark nearer or farther off.

GRAMONILLA, a small sort of ver-vain.

GRAMOSO, grassie, or full of ver-vain.

GRA'N, great, big, large, being the same as *grande*, and used generally for it when plac'd before the substantive; as *gran hombre*, *gran ruido*, *gran casa*, &c. whereas *grande* is used after the substantive; as *hombre grande*, *ruido grande*, *casa grande*, &c.

GRA'NA, scarlet, the scarlet die; one sort of it gather'd in *Spain*, being small seeds which grow to the holm-oak, and which they gather in the spring. Within them there breed little worms, as red as blood, which break out of those seeds and run up the walls; whence they sweep them down with hares feet, and then sprinkle them with white wine, of which they make little cakes of rich scarlet, to die cloth or silk. Thus *Covar*. The *cochinile* is also called by this name, because it is the same die. Of which see more verb. *Cochinilla*.

Grána de parayso, grains of paradise, cardamum.

GRANA'DA, a pomegranate; so called because full of grains or seeds; also a granade.

GRANA'DA, a city and kingdom in *Spain*. The kingdom is large, and bounded on the east by that of *Murcia*, on the north and west by *Andaluzia*; and on the south by the *Mediterranean* sea. It is indeed counted a part of *Andaluzia*, and is a most delicious fruitful country, producing all things that man can wish in great plenty, and the greatest perfection. It contains several great cities, and in them abundance of rich nobility and gentry. The city of this name is the capital of this kingdom; seated at the foot of the mountain *Sierra Nevada*, near the rivers *Darro* and *Genil*, which render it a sort of earthly Paradise; its product hinted at above: But to be more particular, there is great plenty of wheat, oil, fruit, all grain, herbs, flax, honey, game, fowl, cattle, and scarlet die; besides, it has mines of silver and gold, iron, lead, salt, jasper-stone, alabaster,

and other excellent stones; and above all, it has a rich trade of silk made in it. The city is wall'd, on which there are 130 towers, being two leagues in compass, with twenty gates, within four great squares or markets, and among them that of *Vivarambla*, 600 foot long, and 180 broad. Here is also the noble palace and castle of the *Alhambra*, which is like a town. It contains at present above 50000 inhabitants, divided into 24 parishes, with 20 monasteries of men, 18 of nuns, and 13 hospitals. It is also an university and archbishoprick, worth to its prelate 40000 ducats a year. It was antiently called *Iberia*.

NUEVA GRANA'DA, or *Nuevo reyno de granada*, is a kingdom in *South America*, reckoned a part of the vast country of *Castilla del Oro*, and lies betwixt the provinces of *Popayan*, *Paria* and *Santa Marta*, 130 leagues in length, and about 30 in breadth. It has in it mines of gold and precious stones, large forests, and excellent pastures. It is very near the equinoctial, which is the reason there is little difference of summer or winter, or length of days and nights; but it is subject to hurricanes, thunder and lightning. Its chief provinces are *Bogota* and *Tunia*. The capital city *Santa fe de Bogota*; the other chief cities *Trinidad*, *Palma*, *Pamplona*, *Merida*, *Tunia*, *Me-requita*, *Victoria*, *San Juan de los Llanos*, &c.

GRANA'DA, is also a city in the province of *Nicaragua* in *North America*; seated upon the great lake of *Nicaragua*, in about 11 or 12 degrees of north latitude.

GRANA'DA, is also one of the *Caribbe* islands in about 12 degrees of north latitude, and subject to the French.

Gente *granada*, the top of the people, the better sort, people of fashion.

GRANADE'RA, a pouch for hand-granades.

GRANADE'RO, one that sells pomegranates. Also a granadier or soldier arm'd with a sword, a hatchet, a fire-lock flung, and a pouch full of hand-granadoes.

GRANADILLA, a town of about 400 houses in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*; also one of the *Caribbe* islands, in about 12 degrees of north latitude.

GRANADILLA, a flower in the *West Indies*, which represents all the instruments of our Saviour's passion; as the pillar, nails, scourges, crown of thorns, &c. but fancy must help to make out

some, tho' others are plain enough. It is beautiful, but has no scent. The fruit that comes of it, called by the same name, is eaten, or rather sucked; and some think it rather too sweet. It is very cooling. F. *Jos. Acost*, nat. hist. *W. Ind.* lib. 4. chap. 27. pag. 262. There are now of these flowers in *England*, and called passion-flowers.

GRANADILLO, a fine sort of speckled Indian wood.

GRANADINO, a native of *Granada*; also a little pomegranate.

GRANA'DO, Subj. a pomegranate-tree.

GRANA'DO, Adject. choice of the best sort.

Trigo *granado*, corn that is ear'd, or choice corn.

GRANA'LLA, grain, seed, or the dust or flecks of metal.

GRANA'R, to kern, as corn does, to grow to grain. In cant, to grow rich.

GRANA'TE, the precious stone called a garnet.

GRA'ÑAS, any husks, chaff, or other stuff that remains after sifting or winnowing, or any coarse gross settlement at the bottom, or the like.

Prov. *Mientras descansas machacando estas granças*: Whilst you rest pound these grounds. This is said to those who will allow no rest or respite, but still find something to do, tho' those they employ be quite spent. For pounding the grounds of any thing is the hardest labour, and therefore it insinuates an unreasonableness to bid a man pound whilst he rests.

GRANCHOSO, vid. *Grancofo*.

GRANÇONES, grounds, orres, the refuse of any thing; husks, chaff, or the like.

Grançones de árbol, the wither'd buds or leaves that fall from the tree.

GRANÇOSO, full of grounds, orres, husks, chaff, or the like.

GRANDA'ZO, very big.

GRA'NDE, great, big, large. Latin *grandis*.

Grande de España, a grandee of *Spain*, is in some measure like a peer of *France*, only that the honour is greater, because the grandees are cover'd before the king, which the others are not; and they sit down in his presence, besides many more great privileges and honours. None but the prime nobility are admitted to this degree, and that for great services, or through extraordinary favour.

GRANDEME'NTE, greatly.

GRANDE'ZA, greatness, grandeur, largeness, bigness.

GRANDEZILLO, pretty big.

GRANDIOSO, vastly big.

GRAND'OR, greatness, bigness.

GRANDOSO, greatish.

GRANE'L, a scatter'd parcel, as

Coger el granel, to pick up by handfuls, or the like.

GRANE'RO, a granary, a place to keep corn.

GRANGE'ADO, purchas'd, got by one's industry.

GRANGEADOR, a purchaser, a gatherer of wealth.

GRANGEA'R, to purchase, to gather wealth; also to farm.

GRANGE'RA, a good house-wife; also a farmer's wife.

GRANGERI'A, purchasing, gathering of wealth; also a farm.

GRANGE'RO, a good husband, one that gathers wealth; also a farmer.

GRA'NJA, a farm. From the French *grange*.

GRA'NJA DE TE'DO, a town in Portugal, four leagues and a half from *Lamego*, has not above 80 houses and one parish, and in a poor soil.

GRANIÇA'R, vid *Granizar*.

GRANIÇO, vid. *Granizo*.

Pagar *granido*, in cant, to pay ready money.

GRANJEA'DO, *Granjeador*, *granjeár*, *granjeria*, *granjero*; vid. *Grangeado*, *Grangeador*, *Grangear*, *Grangeria*, *Granjero*.

GRANILLO, a little grain, kernel or stone in fruit. Also a little pimple on the flesh.

GRANILLO, among gamesters is a cant word, signifying the profit of the person that keeps the gaming-house; and particularly a good day's work with him, when box-money comes in apace. It is properly box-money.

GRANI'TO, idem.

GRANIZA'R, to hail.

GRANI'ZO, hail. Lat. *grando*.

Prov. *Saltar como granizo en albarda*: To skip like hail upon a pack-saddle. That is, to be fiery, to be soon mov'd, to fly out. Because the hail beating upon a pack-saddle which is fluffed, rebounds.

GRANON, a town in the kingdom of Old Castile in Spain, a league from the city *Santo Domingo*, seated on a rising ground, walled, with a good castle, a fruitful territory, has 250 houses, and one parish.

GRA'NO, a grain, a corn, a stone in a grape, or such fruit. Also all sorts of grain, and a grain in weight. Latin

granum. It is besides, a pimple on the skin, a grain of leather, or the like. In cant, a ducat of eleven royals.

Prov. *Grano a grano bínche la gallina el pápo*: Grain by grain the hen fills her 'craw. That is, by degrees, and little by little, the most important affairs are done.

Prov. *Grano a grano se acúba el montón de antaño*: Grain by grain the last year's heap is spent. That is, a continual expence, tho' never so small, consumes the greatest wealth.

Prov. *Grano no bínche arnéro, mas ayuda a su compañero*: A grain does not fill the sieve, but it helps its companion. That is, every grain helps to fill. Many littles make a mickle. Or, all helps, as the wren said, when she pissed in the sea.

Prov. *Grano a grano alléga para tu año*: Grain by grain gather for the year. Lay up, tho' it be but a little at a time, it will help out the year.

GRANOSO, full of grains, of small pimples; of little kernels or small stones, like those in grapes or such fruit.

GRANOTA, in cant, barley.

GRANT, Obs. for *grande*.

GRANÚJA, the husk of a grape.

GRA'NZAS, vid. *Grancas*.

GRANZONES, vid. *Grancónes*.

GRA'O, the strand or beach, an open road before a town, where ships may anchor, but is not an harbour. The most famous in Spain is that of *Valencia*, and next to it, that of *Gandia*; and the word is properly of that kingdom.

GRA'PA, a cramping-iron to hold stones fast.

GRA'SA, fat, grease. *Quasi crassa*. It is also taken for the gum of the juniper-tree.

GRASSIE'NTO, greasy, fat.

GRASNADO'RES, gagling geese.

GRASNA'R, to gaggle like a goose, to cry as crows or such like birds, to chatter.

GRASN'DO, a gagging, like a goose, crying like crows, or chattering.

GRA'SSA, grease, fat. *Quasi crassa*.

GRA'SSO, fat, greasy.

GRASSUE'LO, fattish, a little fat or greasy.

GRASSÚRA, fat, grease.

GRATIA dei, musk-herb; it is bitter, with a white flower, and the leaf larger than hyssop. It is also a plaister made of wax, rosin, suet, turpentine, mallow and olibanum.

GRATIFICACIÓN, a gratification, a reward, a return for a kindness.

GRATIFICA'DO, gratified, rewarded.

GRATIFICA'R, to gratify, to reward, to return a kindness. Lat.

GRA'TIS, gratis, for nothing, without any cost.

GRATITÚD, gratitude, thankfulness.

GRA'TO, grateful, thankful; also acceptable. Lat.

GRATONA'DA, a sort of stew'd meat.

GRATUITAME'NTE, gratis, without cost; freely, only for good will.

GRATUITO, gratuitous, without cost, done out of good will. Lat.

GRATULATORIO, congratulatory. Lat.

GRAVA'DO, engrav'd; also troubled, oppressed, sick.

GRAVADÚRA, engraving; also oppression, trouble, sickness.

GRAVA'MEN, a grievance, oppression.

GRAVA'R, to engrave. Greek *grapho*, to write. It is also to burden, to wrong, to blame, to accuse, to trouble, to molest, to oppress. And in this sense from the Latin *gravare*.

GRA'VE, grave, sober, serious; also heavy, grievous; also stately, proud, and weighty; of consequence. Lat.

Religioso grave, a grave, sober, religious man.

Negocio grave, a business of consequence, a weighty affair.

Dolor grave, a grievous pain.

Ponerse grave, to take state upon one.

GRAVEDA'D, gravity, staidness, trouble; also stateliness, pride.

GRAVEME'NTE, gravely, heavily, grievously.

GRAVE'ZA, grievousness, weight, trouble.

GRAVOSO, troublesome, offensive.

GRAYOS, the Greeks. Lat.

GRAZNA R, vid. *Grasnár*.

GRAZNI'DO, vid. *Grasnido*.

G R E

GRE'BA, vid. *Grévas*.

GRECA'L, the north-east-wind.

GRE'CIA, the country of Greece.

GRECISA'R, to talk Greek.

GRE'CO, the north-east-wind.

GRE'DA, fuller's earth, chalk, clay.

GREDO'SO, daub'd with fuller's earth, chalky, clayish.

GREGORIA, *Gregorio*, *Gregoria*, and *Gregory*, the proper names of a man and woman. Greek *gregorio*, to watch.

GREGUE'SCOS, a sort of wide breeches.

GREMIA'L, a rich piece of silk held by two priests betwixt the bishop and the people, when he says mass in pontificalibus.

G R I

GRE'MIO, the lap; also protection, favour. It is also a company of any trade; as the company of goldsmiths is called *gremio de las platéras*, and so of others. Lat. *gremium*.

Grémio de la iglesia, the bosom of the church.

GRE'NA, the hair of the head clotted and tangled, for want of combing.

GRE'NAS, clotted locks of hair; as we see in pictures of witches, or the like.

GRE'NO, in cant, a slave, a black.

GRE'SCA, a disturbance, a noise, a fray.

GRE'VAS, armour for the legs. French *greves*.

GRE'UGES, an old Spanish word, used only in the *cortes*, signifying grievances.

GRE'Y, a flock, an herd of cattle, people committed to one's charge. Lat. *grex*.

G R I

GRÍA, a nit, the spawn of a louse.

GRÍAL, the name of a town in Spain; also the surname of a family. Also a robe the queens of Spain formerly wore. And a dish made of one emerald, said to be in the treasury of Genoa, and carried thither from Spain; is said to have been called by the Spaniards, *el santo gríal*.

GRIDA, in the kingdom of Valencia signifies proclamation made by a crier.

GRIE'GO, Greek, or a Grecian.

GRIE'TA, the disease in a horse called the scratches; also chaps in the hands caused by the cold, or sharp wind, or by hard working; and chaps in the earth caused by drought.

GRÍFO, or *Grifón*, a griffin; also the son of a black woman and a mulatto. It is likewise a cock for water.

GRIJÁLVA RÍO, a great river in the province of *Tabasco*, in North America; so called from *John de Grijalva*, who first discover'd it.

GRILLA'DO, broil'd on a gridiron.

GRILLA'R, to broil on a gridiron; also to make a noise like a cricket.

GRILLIMO'N, as *Cofrades de grillimon*, the brotherhood of goal-birds.

GRÍLLOS, fetters for the legs; also crickets.

Andar a caga de grillos, to go a cricket-hunting; to spend one's time in folly.

Acésme escládo grillos, y cadénas, You have fetter'd and chain'd me. That is, you have so much oblig'd me, that I am, as it were, link'd to your service, I am become your slave.

G R O

GRILLONES, great fetters, or great crickets.

GRÍMA, the strange faces a man makes in a fright, or on such occasion; the fright it self; or the hair standing up in a fright.

GRIMA'L de ojo, the corner of the eye.

GRIMA'ZOS, so the painters call odd figures of men in painting, standing in unnatural postures.

GRIMO'SO, one that makes ugly faces, or whose hair stands an end or frightened.

GRIPHO, vid. *Grifo*.

GRIS, a very dark brown, or sad-colour.

GRISEA'DO, made of a dark brown.

GRISEA'R, to make of a dark brown colour.

GRÍSES, *Covarrubias* says are a sort of little creatures that have good furs; so called because they are of a dark colour; but gives no further account what they are.

GRÍTA, crying out, shrieking, howling, a shout.

Prov. *Gríta niños, que baxa el vino, óy a quatro mañana a cinco*: Set up a shout boys, for the wine falls to day at four, to morrow at five. An ironical expression, when things go the wrong way.

GRITADOR, a bauling fellow.

GRITA'R, to hollow, to cry out, to bawl, to shriek. Italian *gridare*.

GRÍTO, a shriek, a shout, a cry. In cant, corn.

GRITO'N, a bauling fellow.

GRITONES, a sort of pheasants in New Spain, with black wings and tail, and a dark colour'd body. *Gemelli*, vol. 6. lib. 2. cap. 9.

G R O

GRO'SA, in cant, a common strumpet.

GROÑO'N, a grumbling fellow.

GROPE'RA, the crupper.

GRO'SCA, a sort of venomous serpent.

GROSSAME'NTE, grossly, rudely; a barbarous word.

GROSSEDA'D, thickness, fatness.

GROSSIRAME'NTE, coarsely, clownishly, unmannerly.

GROSSIRÍA, clownishness, unmannerliness, coarseness.

GROSSIRO, unmannerly, clownish, rude, unpolish'd.

GROSSO'R, thickness, fatness.

GROSSULE'RA, a tripe-woman.

GROSSURÁ, thickness, fatness, gross-

G R U

ness; also the offal of a beast; as head feet, and intrails.

Día de grossira, Saturday, on which in Spain they eat the offal, but no other flesh.

GRO'TA, or *Grulla*, vid. *Grilla*.
G R U

GRÚA, the bird called a crane. Lat. *grus*. Also the crane to draw up weights with.

GRUESSESILLO, thickish, or a little thick.

GRUESSE'RO, a wholesale dealer, one that sells in gross.

GRUE'SSO, thick, gross; also dull.

GRU'LLA, the bird called a crane. Lat. *grus*. In cant, a sort of hose.

GRULLA'DA, a number of people with weapons, like the watch.

GRÚLLO, the cock crane. In cant, a catchpole.

Prov. *Dos a uno tornárme quier grullo*: Since you are two to one, I'll e'en turn crane, that is, fly away. I'll run away rather than stand the odds.

Prov. *Por demás estava la grulla dando la teta al asno*: In vain was the crane giving suck to the ass. This they say when one is doing any thing very foolish or preposterous.

GRULLA'DA, a company of people going together, or following one another as cranes do.

GRUME'TE, a grument, the meanest sort of sailor.

GRÚMO, a bunch or lump of any thing; an hillock; a small cluster of grapes; also a cabbage.

GRUÑE'NTE, in cant, a swine.

GRUÑIDO, grudg'd, grunted.

GRUÑIDOR, one that grunts like a hog; a grunting old man; one that grumbles, and does not speak out his meaning.

GRUÑIR, to grunt, as a hog does; to grumble, to mutter. Lat. *grunire*.

GRÚPA de caballo, the crupper that goes under a horse's tail.

Llevar a grípa, is to carry one behind on horseback.

GRUPA'DA, the beating of the waves of the sea; also a gang or company.

GRUPE'RA, the crupper that goes under a horse's tail.

GRUTA, a den, a cave, an hollow place under ground. Greek *crypta* hidden.

GRUTE'SCO, grotesque, a sort of painting, representing a cave or den, with such creatures as are generally found in them, any wild sort of fancy.

GRÚZ, Obs. for *Grulla*.

GRYFON, vid. *Grifo*.

G U A

GUA'BAS, vid. *Pacayas*.

GUABINA, a sort of sea-fish.

GUACAMAI'JAS, the most beautiful birds in the world, frequent in *North America*; so finely colour'd, that the best pencil can scarce equal them. *Gemelli*, vol. 6. lib. 3. cap. 8.

GUACAMA'YAS, a sort of parrots, bigger than the common size, and valued for their beautiful feathers. *Acosta* nat. hist. *W. Ind.* p. 184. Vid. *Papagayo*.

GUA'CAS: So the Indians in *Peru* call their idols, and their temples, or places of worship. *Acosta* nat. hist. *W. Ind.*

GUACA'PA, a river in the province of *Guatemala* in *North America*.

GUACATA'NE, an herb in *New Spain*, like our horse-time, but has no scent; small, whitish, and growing hard together. It is used against the hemorrhoids, and in all pains proceeding from cold and wind. It also heals and cleanses small sores, especially in the privy-parts. *Monardes*, fol. 69.

GUACHACÓYA, a district in the great province of *Florida*, in *North America*.

GUACHAPEA'R, to clink or clatter, as an iron plate does when loose. So

Guachapear la herradura, is when a horse-shoe is loose and clatters.

GUA'CHARO, one that is always weeping and wailing. From the old word *guay*, wo is me.

GUACHICH'IL, or *Chupaflores*, a wonderful bird in *New Spain*, called by the latter name by the *Spaniards*, because it is always hanging in the air, sucking the flowers, as the word implies, never lighting on the ground. The Indians say they stick their beaks into the boughs of trees, for several months in the year, where they take them asleep, to make of them pictures, images, and other curiosities. *Gemelli*, vol. 6. lib. 2. cap. 9.

GUACUMAS, a sort of fruit in the *West Indies*, of which I find no more account.

GUA'DA: In Arabick is a running water; as a river, or brook; whence many rivers and towns in *Spain* take their names, as we shall see.

GUADACHERI', a town in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, on the road from *Lima* to *Xauxa*.

GUADAFION, a small river in *Castile*, signifying the river of great waves.

GUADAFIONLS, manacles for the hands; also gauntlets and long gloves.

GUADAHENA'R, a small river in *Castile*, signifying the river of the gates.

GUADAHORTUNA, a small river in *Andaluzia*, signifying the river of fortune.

GUADAJOR, a river that runs near *Cordova* in *Andaluzia*, signifying the river of walnut-trees. Also a town in the same province, seven leagues from *Sevil*, and two from *Carmona*; has 300 houses, one parish, and two chapels. It is seated on the banks of the river *Guadalquivir*, and therefore breeds abundance of cattle and horses. It belongs to the duke of *Arcos*.

GUADA'IRA, a river in *Andaluzia*, which falls into the *Guadalquivir* near *Sevil*. Its name signifies the river of mills.

GUADALADIA'R, a small river in *Andaluzia*, signifies the river of houses.

GUADALAJA'RA, vid. *Guadalajara*.

GUADALAVIA'R, a river in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, which rises in *Aragon*, and running by the city *Valencia*, falls into the *Mediterranean*.

GUADALAXA'RA, a city in *Castile*, on the banks of the river *Henares*, over which it has a fine bridge. Its situation uneven. It is walled, well built, abounds in water, has fine gardens and orchards, a fruitful territory, yielding plenty of corn, wine, oil, cattle, game, fowl, fish, grain, fruit, herbs, hemp and flax. It contains 1300 houses, 10 parishes, seven monasteries of men, seven of nuns, two hospitals, eight chapels, free-schools, and sends deputies to the cortes. The name given it by the Moors was *Guidalbachara*, that is, river of stones, corruptly *Guadalajara*.

GUADALAXA'RA, is also a province, bordering on *New Spain*, in *North America*, one of the most fruitful, temperatest and richest in that new world.

GUADALAXA'RA DE BUGA, a town in the province of *Popoyan*, seated in the valley of *Buga*, 15 leagues from the metropolis of the province.

GUADALBA'RRRO, a small river that runs down the mountain *Sierra Morena*, signifies the river of bounds.

GUADALBULLO'N, a small river that runs near the city *Jaen* in *Andaluzia*, signifies the river of daggers.

GUADALBUNE'R, a small river in the kingdom of *Jaen* in *Andaluzia*.

GUADALCA'CAR, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 4 leagues from *Cordova*, seated in the plain, has 400 houses, one parish, three chapels, and one monastery of friars. Its territory fruitful, and belongs to the earl of *Pliego*.

GUADALCANA', a small river and town in *Andaluzia*, signifies the river of recreation.

GUADALCANA'L, a town seated on the mountain *Sierra Morena*, 4 leagues from *Llerena*, in the province of *Andaluzia*; has an old wall, a fruitful territory, 1400 houses. It belongs to the knights of the order of *Santiago*, or *St. James* the apostle.

GUADALE'N, a small river in the kingdom of *Jaen* in *Andaluzia*.

GUADALE'RCE, a river in the kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*; signifies the river of the guard.

GUADALERTI'N, a small river in the kingdom of *Jaen*, in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; signifies the muddy river.

GUADALE'STE, a river in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*; signifies the river of turnips.

GUADALE'TE, a river in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, formerly called *Lethe*, which runs by the city *Xerez*, and falls into the bay of *Cadix*. It preserves its ancient name, only adding the Arabick *Guada*, and leaving out the aspiration.

GUADALHÓRRA, a river in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, signifies the river of the laurel.

GUADALHÓRZE, a river in the archbishoprick of *Toledo* in *Spain*, signifies the river of the guard.

GUADALIMA'R, a river in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, which falls into the *Guadalquivir*; signifies the red river, and was formerly called *Salsus*.

GUADALIX, a town in the kingdom of *New Castile* in *Spain*, five leagues from *Mançanares*, and eight from *Madrid*; seated in the plain, has 150 houses, one parish.

GUADALMALLE'TE, a river that runs from the mountain *Sierra Morena*, and falls into the *Guadalquivir*, in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; signifies river of little pans, because full of dangerous holes.

GUADALMEDI'NA, a river in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, which falls into the sea near *Malaga*; signifies the river of the great city.

GUADALMELI'RA, a river in *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; signifies the river of our inheritance.

GUADALQUITON, a river in the bishoprick of *Guadin*, and province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; signifies the river of the cat.

GUADALQUIVERE'NO, a river in *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, formerly called

led *Saduca*, or *Salduba*.

GUADALQUIVIR, a great river in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*. It rises in the mountains of *Cacerla* in *New Castile*, and runs through a great part of the large province of *Andaluzia*, taking in many small rivers, till it comes to *Sevil*; five leagues below which it falls into the ocean. It was antiently called *Batis*. The present name is Arabick, and signifies the great river.

GUADALUPE, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, eleven leagues from *Truxillo*, on the banks of a river, in a fruitful soil. It contains 600 houses, and is most famous for an image of our blessed lady, renowned for miracles, placed there in a stately church, belonging to a magnificent monastery of the order of *St. Jerome*, to which the town belongs. In this monastery there is a considerable number of religious men, who maintain and serve a stately hospital for pilgrims, who come thither for devotion; besides one for women, and another for the sick, where they spend in only medicines 9000 ducats a year. They have also two colleges, in which they spend daily 1500 portions, or meals; and yearly 12000 bushels of wheat, 250 tun of wine, 7000 head of cattle, besides calves, kids, and fowl. The standing revenue above 28000 ducats.

GUADALUPE, one of the *Caribbee* islands in the latitude of 16 deg. 15 min. Subject to the French.

GUADAMECI, or *Guadamecil*, gilt leather for hangings, or such uses. There is also a town and river of the same name in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*.

GUADAMICIES, *its Guadameci*.

GUADAMECILE'RO, a gilt leather-maker.

GUADA'NA, a sith to mow with.

GUADAÑADOR, a mower.

GUADAÑA'R, to mow.

GUADAPE'RA, a choak pear, a wild pear.

GUADAPE'RO, a wild pear-tree.

GUADAQUINA'JE, small game in hunting or shooting.

GUADARRAMA, a town of about 200 houses, and one parish, 9 leagues from *Madrid* in *Spain*, seated at the foot of the mountains, on the top whereof is the famous pass *Puerto de Guadarrama*, and the pass of *Guadarrama*. By the town runs a river of the same name, which signifies the sandy river.

GUADARRA'NQUE, a river in the bishoprick of *Cadiz*, and province of

Andaluzia in *Spain*; signifies the river of mares.

GUADARRI'ZA, a river in the kingdom of *Jaen*, and province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; signifies the river of lead.

GUADARROMA'N, a river in the diocese of *Cordova*, and province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; signifies the river of pomegranate-trees.

GUADATINA'JAS, a sort of beast in the *West Indies*, like a hog. *Acosta*, nat. hist. *W. Ind.* p. 287.

GUADATORTILLA, a river in the diocess of *Cordova* and province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, signifies, *The river of ash-trees*.

GUADAVÓZ, vid. *Guadajóz*.

GUADAXA'RO, a river in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; formerly call'd *Crissus*.

GUADAXENÍL, the same as *Xenil*.

GUADAXÍ'RA, a river in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, signifies, *The river of much meat*.

GUADAZANON, a river in the diocess of *Cuenca* and kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, signifies, *The river of bathing*.

GUADAZELE'TE, a river in the archbishoprick of *Toledo* in *Spain*, signifies, *The river of prayers*.

GUADAZE'LLAS, or *Guadazivas*, a river in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, which falls into the *Guadalquivir*.

GUADACE'NAS, a river in the bishoprick of *Jaen* and province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, signifies, *River of Wolves*.

GUADAZULE'MA, a river in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, signifies, *Solomon's river*.

GUADIA'NA, one of the greatest rivers in *Spain*. It rises in *New Castile*, out of the lakes called *Lagunas de Guadiana*, not far from *Villa de los Infantes*; after a short course it buries itself, or sinks into the ground, and rises again about five leagues farther near the town of *Daimiel*. Thence it crosses *Castile*, and the province of *Estremadura* westward, till it comes into *Portugal*, thro' a skirt whereof it bends its course southward, then parting the little kingdom of *Algarve* from *Andaluzia*, falls into the sea between *Castromarin* and *Ayamonte*. In this long course it takes in many small rivers, which swell it to a great bigness. It was formerly call'd *Anas*, to which the Moors added their word *Guada*, so that it is still call'd the river *Ana*.

GUADIA'RO, a small river in the bishoprick of *Cadiz* and province of *An-*

daluzia in *Spain*, signifies, *The river of houses*.

GUADIE'LA, a small river in the bishoprick of *Jaen* and province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, signifies, *The river of vines*.

GUADIX, a redness, and particularly a blush; whence they say, *Hermosea el rostro con un natural guadix*, to beautify the face with a natural red; that is, to blush.

GUADIX, a city in the kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, delightfully seated in a sweet valley, enclosed with rocks and craggy hills, doubly wall'd, the river *Fardes* watering it. The country about delicious and fruitful. It contains 1500 houses, 3 parishes, 4 monasteries of men, 2 of nuns. Antiently it was call'd *Acci*, and is now a bishoprick worth 8000 ducats a year. This is also the name of a river near the city, which has its name from the river, signifying, *The river that always runs*.

GUADÓCH, a ceremony the moors use according to the *Mosaical Law*, of washing themselves, and saying certain prayers in a set posture; and this they call to perform the *Guadoch*. From *guada*, a river, or running water.

GUADOQUINA'XE, a sort of animal in *South America*, bigger than an hare, and better flesh.

GUADRAMA'NA, or *Guadrinãna*, a cheat, a fraud.

GUA'I, vid. *Guay*.

GUAIBA'RA, vid. *Uvero*.

GUAIA'BOS, vid. *Guayavos*.

GUAIA'DOR, vid. *Guayador*.

GUAIA'R, vid. *Guayar*.

GUAIBI-POPA'CA-BIBA, this is rather an Indian than a Spanish name of a tree in *Brazil*, in all respects like the elder, good against the strangury; and for other uses.

GUA'IRA, a province of *Paraguay* in *South America*, under the Spaniards. Border'd on the north and east by *Brazil*, on the south by *Parana* and *Uruguay*, and on the west by the particular province of *Paraguay*. It has been pacify'd and reduced to Christianity only by the preaching of the Jesuits, without any force of arms.

GUALANDRÍN, a long coat or calsock.

GUALATÍ'NA, a sort of sauce made with apples, almonds, and rice.

GUA'LDIA, the herb woad, used for dying, counted better than indigo, according to *Ray*, verb. *Glastum*.

GUALDA'DO, dy'd blue with woad.

GUA'IDO, blue, sky-colour.

GUALDRA'PA, a covering in the nature of a caparison-cloth, over the saddle and buttocks of the horse to the crupper, and hanging down within a foot and an half of the ground. All physicians and clergymen ride on them in Spain. Thence it is taken for a dagged tail, or dirty skirt of a garment, or that hangs in rags, because those cloths on the horses are often dagged and torn. Met. a daggle-tail woman.

GUALDRAPILLA, a little *gualdrapa*, as above; a little draggle-tail.

GUALDRAPÓSA, a draggle-tail woman.

GUALLABA'MBA, a river in the province of *Quito* in *South America*.

GUA'LPA, the Indian name in *Peru* for an hen.

GUAMACHÚCHO, a valley in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, 11 leagues from *Caxamalca*.

GUAMA'NGA, a city in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, otherwise called *San Juan de la Victoria*. It is a bishoprick under the archbishop of *Lima*, and the capital of a province, in a good air and fruitful soil, full of mines of divers metals, adorned with many churches and convents well built.

GUAMA'RE, a river in the province of *Brazil* in *South America*, in 4 degr. 25 min. of south latitude.

GUAMBIA, a district in the province of *Popayan* in *South America*.

GUAMÓCHE, a tree in the kingdom of *New Galicia* in the *West Indies*, that bears a fruit like the carob.

GUANA'CO, a beast in the *West Indies* like a great sheep, in which the bezoar-stone is found.

GUANAHA'NI, one of the islands *Lucayos* of *North America*; between *Flores* and *Hispaniola*, otherwise called *San Salvador*. It has a large and safe harbour, and was the first land of *America* discover'd by *Columbus*.

GUNA'PE, a port in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, in 8 degrees of south latitude.

GUANAVA'NA, a sort of fruit growing in *Cuba*, and not elsewhere. It is like a heart, green without, and has the thorny prickles within, made up of white morsels of an unpleasant taste, between sweet and fowre, with some bines. The tree as big as that which bears the *Ananas*. *Gemelli*.

GUANA'VAS, small islands on the coast of *Honduras* in *North America*.

GUANCABELICA, otherwise call'd *El*

asiento de Oropesa, a town in the kingdom of *Peru* in *North America*, between *Lima* and *Guamanga*, where are the famous quicksilver mines of *Peru*, discover'd in the year 1566, and yielding yearly a million of pounds weight of that metal, which is of great use for fining the silver ore.

GUA'NCHOS, so they call the natives of the *Canary* islands.

GUANÍMA, one of the *Lucayo* islands in *North America*, in 25 deg. 40 min. of north latitude.

GUANÍN, or *Oro Guanín*; so the Spaniards in the *West Indies* call low gold, that is but 20 carats fine.

GUA'NO, so the Indians of *Peru* call the dung of a certain sea-fowl, whereof they fetch vast quantities from little islands near the coast to manure their ground. *Acoft. nat. hist. W. Ind. p. 286.*

GUA'NTA, in cant, a bawdy-house.

GUANTA'DA, a blow with a glove properly; thence apply'd to a stroak with the open hand.

GUANTA'DO, glov'd, that has gloves on.

GUA'NTE, a glove. Gothick *vanta*. *Guante de biérro*, a gauntlet.

Assentar el guante, to draw on the glove tight, to fit the hand; met. to strike with the hand and glove on, to box one.

Salvo el guante, is an expression when a man gives another his hand familiarly with the glove on; as we say, glove and all; and some say, sheeps-skin keeps out no kindness.

Guantes is also used metaphorically with us for a present, a pair of gloves.

GUANTERIA, the street where the glovers live.

GUANTE'RO, a glover.

GUANTEZILLO, a little glove.

GUANÚCO, a town in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*.

GUA'PO, brave, fine, strutting.

GUATA'YNOS, a nation of Indians living along the banks of the river of *Plate*, in *South America*.

GUA'RCO, a valley and town of the same name in the kingdom of *Peru*, 25 leagues from the city of *Lima*.

GUA'RDA, a city in *Portugal* in the province of *Beira*. It is a bishoprick, and suffragan to the archbishop of *Lisbon*, has 1000 inhabitants, 5 parishes, 1 monastery of men, and 1 of nuns.

GUA'RDA, the guard, or a keeper.

Guarda postigo, in cant, a ruffian's boy or servant.

Prov. *Con guardas y celas los cuernos se vedan*: guards and watching hinder horning. That is, a man who has

cause to be jealous, must watch and guard his wife, to prevent being a cuckold.

GUARDACÓYMAS, a bawd, or a bawd's maid.

GUARDADA'MAS, an old gentleman-usher to wait on the ladies at court. In cant, a pimp.

GUARDA'DO, kept, preserv'd, look'd to; also secret.

GUARDADOR, a keeper, one that keeps, or preserves, or watches; a saving person.

GUA'RDA-FUE'GO, a little skreen to set between one and the fire, or to hold in the hand.

GUARDA'JA de cabello, a lock of hair.

GUARDAINFA'NTE, a fardingale, consisting of hoops sticking out on both sides, worn formerly in *Spain*, over which the women had a large petticoat.

GUARDAJOYAS, a casket to keep jewels in; also the master of the jewel-house in the king's family.

GUARDALA'DO, a low wall or rail to lean against on the sides of a bridge, or the like.

GUARDAMANJA'R, a place to keep meat in.

GUARDAMA'NO de espada, the guard of a sword.

GUARDAMA'R, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, 7 leagues from *Alicant*, near the borders of *Murcia*, on the mouth of the river *Segura*, in a fruitful soil, has a good castle, 200 houses, and 1 parish. So call'd, because it defends the sea-coast.

GUARDAPO'LVO, any cloth that is spread to keep off the dust, a woman's dust-gown.

GUARDA'R, to keep, to preserve, to secure, to guard, to save, to lay up; also to defend, to protect, to shield, to look after. Gothick *warda*.

Guardar fiestas, to keep holy-days.

Guardarse, to be upon one's guard.

Guardársela a uno, to remember an ill turn one has done, to repay it.

Prov. *Quién guarda, halla*: He that hides can find.

Prov. *Cu, cu; guarda no seas tu*: Cu, cu; take heed you are not so. Cu, cu, signifies the cuckold, the cry of the bird we call cuckow. This is said, when one charges another with what he is guilty of himself.

GUARDARNE'S, an officer in the king of *Spain*'s household, who has charge of the bridles, saddles, and other horse-furniture.

GUARDARÓ'PA, a wardrobe, the place where the cloaths are kept; also the keeper of the wardrobe.

GUARDA'S

G U A

GUA'RDAS, guards, custom-house waiters, officers to receive toll; turn-keys in prisons; the wards in a lock. At cards the guard, as to a king against the ace, or the like.

Guardas del rey, the king's guards.

GUA'RDIA, a guard, keeping, looking after; also a protection, defence.

Cuerpo de guardia, the corps de guard.

GUA'RDIA, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, 8 leagues from the city *Toledo*, seated on an eminency, walled, in a plentiful soil, has 400 houses and 1 parish. Also a town in *Andaluzia*, 2 leagues from the city *Jaen*, contains 350 houses, 1 parish, and one monastery of Dominicans.

GUA'RDIAS, the watch aboard a ship, being half the ship's company, which does all the work by turns.

GUARDIA'N, a guardian, a warder, one that has the care or charge of any thing. The guardian of the Franciscans is the superior of a monastery of theirs.

Guardián del navío, the boatswain.

GUARDINA'NA, vid. *Guadrinaña*.

GUARDIN, the twine, or small ropes they make of oakham aboard ships.

GUARDIÑA, the fur of a little beast.

GUARDO'SO, frugal, close, saving.

GUARECE'R; Præf. *Guareſco*, Præt. *Guarecí*; to protect, to defend; also to escape a danger, and to heal.

GUARECIDO, protected, defended, escaped, healed.

GUARENTIGIA, warranty, security; an obligation, or rather an execution.

GUARGUE'RO, the gullet.

GUARIDA, a place of resort, a place of refuge, a retiring-place.

GUARIR, Obf. to recover after a sickness, to heal.

GUARISMO, arithmetick, calling account. Arab.

GUA'RMEY, a valley in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, and a small town of the same name, and in 10 degr. of south latitude.

GUARNECE'R; Præf. *Guarnesco*, Præt. *Guarneci*, to furnish, to provide, to garrison, to lace a garment.

GUARNECIDO, furnished, provided, garrison'd; also laced.

GUARNECIMIE'NTO, furnishing, providing, garrisoning; also lacing.

GUARNICIO'N, a garrison; also the lacing, embroidery, or other trimming of a garment, and the hilt of a sword; and the furniture of a horse.

Prov. *Guarniciones y crin dan viento al rocín*: Furniture and a mane make the horse sell, the furniture sets him off, and the mane makes him look mettlesome.

G U A

GUARNICIONE'RO, an armourer, an imbroiderer, an upholsterer.

GUARNIDO, vid. *Guarnecido*.

GUARNIR, Obf. for *Guarnecer*.

GUA'RTE, for *Guardate*, take heed, have a care.

GUASACAPIN, a small territory or district, east of the province of *Socunusco* in *North America*, and abounding in cacao-nuts.

GUA'SCO, a valley in the kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*, and 28 deg. of south latitude.

GUASTA'R, vid. *Gastar*.

GUASTE'CA, a territory in the province of *Panuco* in *North America*.

GUATAPO'N, a river on the coast of *Santa Marta* in *South America*.

GUATIMA'LA, a large province and government in *North America*, south of *New Spain*. Its principal city of the same name is a bishoprick, suffragan to *Mexico*; and an university.

GUATITLAN, a town in *New Spain* in *North America*, 4 leagues from the city *Mexico*.

GUA'VOS, vid. *Patayos*.

GUAXA'CA, a province of *New Spain* in *North America*, lying between the north and south seas, and has the province of *Tlascala* to the west, and *Chiapa* to the east. The climate healthy and pleasant, and producing corn, maiz, cacao, cochinele, silk, fruit, some gold, &c. It contains about 350 towns, and as many villages, 160 monasteries, and several colleges. Its capital city is *Antequera*. Cortez conquer'd it, and from the valley of *Guaxaca* had the title of marquis *del Valle*.

GUAXANUAFI, a place for silver mines in the province of *Mechoacan* in *North America*.

GUAXARA'POS, Indians living on the banks of the river of *Plate* in *South America*.

GUAXINA'NGO, a territory in *New Spain*, full of rich silver mines.

GUAY, alas! wo is me!

Prov. *Guay-de quien dicen rabia*: Alas for him, they say he is mad. As we say, give a dog an ill name, and he is as good as dead.

GUAYACO'N, or *Palo Santo*, or *Palo de Indias*; so *Acosta* in his nat. hist. *W. Ind.* p. 266. calls it; and only adds, that it grows abundantly in the islands, and is as heavy as lead, and sinks in the water. Ray in his hist. plant. p. 1685, says, it is a tree about the bigness of the walnut, of an ash-colour, with green spots without, reddish within, not very thick, but extraordinary hard, much used in the cure of the

G U B

French pox. In *England* it is generally call'd *Guayacum*. The curious may see more of it in those authors, and in *Monardes*, fol. 12.

GUAYADO'R, one that wails and laments.

GUAYA'PO, a pitiful fellow, a cant word among beggars.

GUAYAQUIL, a sea-port town in the north part of the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, upon the *Pacifick* or *South Sea*. It is a good haven, and opposite to the island of *Puna*; a river that washes it is called by the same name.

GUAYA'R, to wail, to lament.

GUA'YAS, lamentations.

GUAYA'VA, a small island on the coast of the province of *Honduras* in *North America*.

GUAYA'VO, a tree that bears a poor sort of fruit, full of hard seeds, and as big as little apples. It has no good name, for they say it stinks like the bugs that breed in beds; they have no pleasant taste, and are unwholesome. This is the *Guayávo* that grows in *North America* and the islands; but in *Peru* it differs; for the fruit is not red, as in those places, but white, and has no ill scent, and the taste is good, and some sorts of it are not inferior to the best fruit in *Spain*; but it requires a strong stomach, because it is cold, and hard of digestion. F. *Yof. Acoſt.* nat. hist. *W. Ind.* l. 4. c. 24. p. 256.

GAYAMURES, savage Indians on the south coast of *Brazil* in *South America*.

GUAYNAPOTOSI', the name of the less hill under the great mountain of *Potosi* in the kingdom of *Peru*, and signifies in the Indian tongue the younger *Potosi*.

GUA'YRA, a large province of *South America*, lying south of *Brazil*, and east of *Paraguay*.

GUA'YRAS, so they call in *Peru* certain earthen pots or pans with several holes about them, into which they put fire, and set them on the mountain that the wind may blow through those holes, to run the silver taken out of the mines of *Potosi*, which will run with bellows, and yet that *Porco* runs well with bellows. nat. hist. *W. Ind.* p. 205.

GUAZACOA'LCO, a territory in the great river of the same name in the kingdom of *New Spain* in *North America*.

G U B

GUBILE'TE, vid. *Cubilete*.

GUBILLA, a town in the kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, 2 leagues from

G U E

city *Leon*; seated in a fruitful valley on the bank of a river, and has 150 houses.

G U E

GUE'BO, vid. *Huébo*.
 GUE'BRA, vid. *Huébra*.
 GUE'CAR, vid. *Huécar*.
 GUE'CO, vid. *Huéco*.
 GUEDE'JA, a lock of hair.
Guedeja enbetrada, a lock of hair clotted, or tangled together.
 GUEDEJO'SO, vid. *Guedejuído*.
 GUEDEJUDO, one that wears much hair.
 GUE'LLOS, Obs. for *O'jos*.
 GUE'LPE, Obs. for *Golpe*.
 GRE'RCA, in cant, justice.
 GUE'RCO, hell. From *orcus*. Also a bier for a dead body; also a melancholy person.
 GUE'RO, addle as an egg.
 GUE'RA, war. Lat.
Guerra galana, is two ships cannonading one another at a distance.
 Prov. *Ir a la guerra, ni casar, no se da de aconsejar*: To go to the war, or to marry, must not be given as advice, because of the cross accidents that may happen.
 Prov. *Guerra, y caza, y amores, por un placer mil dolores*: War, hunting, and love, have a thousand troubles for one pleasure.
 Prov. *Hábla en la guerra, y no vayas a ella*: Talk of the war, and do not go to it.
 GUERREADOR, a warrior, a troublesome fellow.
 GUERREA'R, to make war, to wrangle, to contend.
 GUERRE'RO, a warrior.
 GUERRILLA, a little war.
 GUERTE'RA; as, *'Orden de la guerra*, the order of the garter. A borrowed word only for this purpose.
 GUE'RTO, vid. *Huérto*.
 GUE'SA, vid. *Huésa*.
 GUE'SCA, vid. *Huésca*.
 GUESCA'R, a city in the kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, at the foot of mount *Sagra*, which is ever cover'd with snow, between the rivers *Gueadar* and *Bravate*, falling from the said mountain. The city is wall'd, has a castle, gates, a most plentiful soil; where, among other things, only the wool some years amounts to 100000 quintals, or hundred weight. The city contains 100 houses, 2 parishes, 2 monasteries of men, 2 of nuns, 1 hospital, and 5 chapels. It belongs to the duke of *Alba*, and was anciently called *Afua*.
 GUE'SSO, vid. *Huésso*.
 GUE'SPED, vid. *Huésped*.

G U I

GUETARÍA, a town in *Biscay* on the coast between *Bilbao* and *Fuenterabia*, seated on a hill, wall'd, has a strong castle, a good port, 300 houses, and 1 parish.

GUE'TE, vid. *Huète*.

GUEVA'RA, the surname of a very noble and antient family in *Spain*, the chief of which is earl of *Oñate*, under which title see more of it.

GUEVE'TLAN, a small town in the province of *Soconusco* in *North America*.

GUE'X, a nickname given to the Dutch in the time of their rebellion. From the French *guex*, to signify they were a parcel of beggars.

G U I

GUI'A, a guide; also guiding. In agriculture, the prime or chief stock of a vineyard, by which the rest are set in order. Gothick.

GUI'A, in gamesters cant, a cheat in packing cards, to know by one what follows.

Carta de guía, a pass, a safe conduct, to travel without impediment.

GUIABA'RA, the herb called harts-horn plantain.

GUIABE'LLA, the herb called crows-foot.

GUIA'DO, guided.

GUIADOR, a guide.

GUIA'NA, a large province in *South America*, bounded on the east and north by the Atlantick ocean, or north sea; on the west by the province called *Tierrafirme*, and on the south by *Brazil* and the lake of *Parimao*. The French, English and Dutch, have made some settlements on it.

GUIA'R, to guide, to lead, to conduct. Gothick.

Guiar la danza, to lead up the dance. Met. to draw others after one in any business, to make others follow one's opinion.

Guiar el agua a su molino. Vid. *Llevar el agua*, &c.

GUI'DO, in cant, good.

GUIJA, a pebble.

GUIJA'RA, a pebble-stone.

GUIJARRA'ZO, a stroke of a pebble-stone.

GUIJARRE'ÑO, like a pebble-stone, or as hard as a pebble-stone.

GUIJARRILLO, a little pebble-stone.

GUIJA'RO, a pebblestone.

GUIJARROSO, full of pebbles.

GUIJE'ÑO, or *Guijóso*, gravelly, or full of pebbles.

GUIJÓN, a town in the principality of *Asturias* in *Spain*, 5 leagues from the city *Oviedo* on the sea-shore, where it has a convenient harbour. It is

G U I

seated in a plain, is walled, has a castle, 400 houses, and 1 parish. Half a league from it there are mines of jet. It was formerly called *Ara Sextia*.

GUIJOSO, vid. *Guijóso*.

GUIJUE'LO, a small pebble.

GUILE'NA, the columbine-flower.

GUILLA, Obs. harvest, or product of land.

GUILLE'NA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 2 leagues from *Sevil*, on the banks of the river *Guadalquivir*, in a rich soil, has 200 houses, and 1 parish. Antiently called *Acra* or *Aria*.

GUILLE'RMO, the proper name *William*.

GUILLÓTE, a clown, a country fellow; also an idle fellow that will not work, but goes about spunging where he can.

GUILLO'TES, are also a sort of very large nails, or rather iron pins, to fasten timbers together.

GUIMARA'ENS, a town in *Portugal*, in the province between the rivers *Duero* and *Minho*, three leagues from *Braga*; seated on an hill, walled, has a castle, 1800 houses, 4 parishes, one of them collegiate, 2 monasteries of friars, 1 of nuns, an house of *Misericordia*, and an hospital; sends deputies to the cortes, and antiently called *Ara-duza*, or *Arzuza*.

GUIMBALE'TE, the helm of a ship; also the handle of the pump.

GUINCHA'DO, in cant, pursued, followed.

GUINCHO, the bird called a martin.

GUINDA, a common cherry.

Guinda garrafal, a very large sort of cherry.

Guinda de taverna, a drunkard.

GUINDA'L, a cherry-tree.

GUINDA'DO, in cant, hanged.

GUINDALE'TA, a cherry-garden.

GUINDALE'SA, or *Guindaleta*, a great cord in a ship, called the tackle, which serves to hoise goods aboard. It is also the rope of any crane.

GUINDAMA'YNA, i. e. *Guinda y amayna*; that is, to hoise the sail, and then let it round down amain, as in striking sail.

GUINDA'R, to hoise up, to crane up, to draw up with a pulley; in cant, to hang.

GUINDA'STE, the rope of a crane, or the tackle of a ship.

GUINDILLE'RO, a sort of plant and flower in the *West Indies*.

GUINDO, a common cherry-tree.

GUINDRA'R, in cant, to abuse.

G U L

GUINE'A, the country of *Guinea* in *Africk*, all inhabited by Blacks.

GUINE'O, a Black of *Guinea*; also the name of a dance in imitation of the Blacks.

GUINAR, to wink with the eyes, to make private signs with the eyes; at sea, to sail unsteadily, winding from side to side. In cant, to run away.

GUINOSO, a starting-horse, or other beast.

GUINÓN, a wink with the eye.

GUION, vid. *Guyón*.

GUIPUSCOA, or *Guipuzcoa*, a province of *Spain* joining to *Biscay*, and by us generally counted part of it; as indeed it is, tho' it have a separate government.

GUIRNA'LDA, a garland, a *girando*, because it goes round the head.

GUISA, fashion, manner, quality, guise.

GUISADILLO, a little dish of dress'd meat.

GUISA'DO, meat dress'd. In old Spanish, satisfaction or content.

GUISA'NDO, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, not far from the city *Avila*, where there is a famous monastery of the order of St. *Jerome*, and two Roman figures in stone, much spoken of in Spanish writers, and call'd *los toros de Guisando*, the bulls of *Guisando*, being the figures of bulls erected by the Romans, with inscriptions which are now worn out; only on one of them there are still to be seen these words, *A. Quintus Cecilius Metellus Consul II*.

GUISA'NTES, common pease.

GUISA'R, to dress meat.

GUISONA, a town in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, near *Cerbera*, seated in a plain, wall'd, has a fruitful territory, and six hundred houses.

GUITA; as, *Arco de guita*, a child's cross-bow.

GUITA'RA, a guitarre; corruptly from *cithara*, only removing the accent, and changing the first letter.

GUITARRE'O, an instrument-maker, that makes guitars.

GUITARRILLA, a little guitarre.

GUITON, a lazy beggar, that goes about in the habit of a pilgrim, only to live idle.

GUITANERIA, knavish beggary.

GUIZNE, or *Guizna*, a wink with the eye upon another, by way of a private sign.

G U L

GULA, gluttony. Lat.

GULILLA, vid. *Golilla*.

GULLERIA, dainty, delicate fare,

G U S

fine feeding for appetite rather than for sustenance.

Prov. *Pedir gullerías en el gólfo*: To ask for dainties in the main ocean. To look for things out of season; as for cherries at Christmas, or the like.

GULLONIA, vid. *Gulleria*.

GULUSMEA'R, vid. *Golosear*.

GULUTE'A, trifling, toying.

G U M

GUMA'NA, vid. *Gumena*.

GUME'NA, a cable of a ship.

GUME'RA, idem.

G U R

GURA'PAS, a cant word among rogues for the gallics.

GURBIA, the sort of chizzel carpenters call a googe.

GURBION, a thick braid or twist used in embroideries. So call'd, quasi *currion*, a *curvando*, because it runs bending. It is also the plant commonly called *euphorbium*.

GÚRO, in cant, a catchpole.

GURRE'A, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, 7 leagues from the city *Zaragoza*, on the banks of the river *Gallego*, in a plentiful soil, and has 100 houses, and 1 parish. Also the name of a good family in that kingdom, to whom the town belongs.

GURRIÓN, a thick sort of braid used by embroiderers.

GURULLA'DA, a gang of people. In cant, the officers of justice.

GURUPE'DA, the crupper of an horse.

G U S

GUSANE'ADO, worm-catch.

GUSANEA'R, to be full of worms, to breed worms.

GUSANIE'NTO, full of worms.

GUSANILLO, a small worm; thence taken for that sort of silver our embroiderers call *purle*, because it works and winds like a worm.

GUSA'NO, a worm. From the Chaldaick *gus*, a worm.

Gusano de madera, a worm that breeds in wood.

Gusano de seda, a silk-worm.

Gusano con cuernos, an hornet.

GUSARA'PA, a little worm or insect that breeds in water.

GÚSE, Obs. a poor pilgrim.

GÚSQUE, vid. *Gosque*.

GUSQUE'JO, vid. *Gosquéjo*.

GUSTA'DO, tasted, assayed; also lik'd and pleased.

GUSTADÚRA, a tasting or assaying; also pleasing or liking.

GUSTA'R, to taste, to assay, to like, to please. Lat.

GÚSTO, taste, assay, liking, pleasure, satisfaction.

G U Z

A gústo, to satisfaction, to content. *Libro de gústo*, a pleasant book.

Dama de buen gústo, commonly taken in an ill sense for a lewd woman, tho' the plain meaning is only, a lady of a good fancy.

Prov. *Sobre gústo no áy disputa*: There is no disputing of tastes or fancy. Lat. *De gustibus non est disputandum*.

Prov. *Al gústo estragado lo dulce le es amargo*: A depraved palate thinks sweet things bitter.

Prov. *Comér a gústo, y vestir al uso*: Eat to please the palate, and cloath in the fashion. The fashion must be followed in cloaths, but only the appetite pleased in eating.

GUSTOSAMENTE, pleasingly, to one's palate, to one's liking.

GUSTOSO, relishing, well tasted, pleasant, flavoury.

G U T

GUTIE'RRÉ MUÑÓS, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, 2 leagues from *Arevalo*, seated in a fruitful plain, and has 100 houses. It is also the surname of a good family.

G U V

GÚVIA, an hollow chizzel called a gouge.

G U Y

GUY'A, vid. *Guía*.

GUYA'DO, guided, lead, conducted. Vid. *Guiado*.

GUYADOR, vid. *Guiador*.

GUYA'GE, an Aragonian word, signifying a safe conduct. *Ant. Perez*.

GUYA'R, vid. *Guiar*.

GUYA'VAS, vid. *Guayávos*.

GUYÓN, a guidon, or standard of horse, more peculiarly the royal standard.

G U Z

GUZMA'N, the surname of one of the noblest families in *Spain*. Some will have it to be descended from *Gundemarus* king of the Goths; others from *Gurben* king of *Britany* in *France*; but *Covarrubias* says they came out of *Germany*, which may well be with the Goths, and that the true name was *Goodman*, and corrupted by the Spaniards. However it is, the family has been noble and famous in Spanish history for several ages past, and raised to the highest titles and dignities, the chief of it being now the duke of *Medina Sidonia*, under which title see more of it.

GUZMA'NES, among soldiers, are some who for their long service, or extraordinary actions are allowed double pay, and some honours and privileges.

GUZPATA'RO,

GUZPATA'RO, in cant, an hole.
 GURPATARE'O, in cant, a thief
 that makes holes in walls to creep
 through.
 GÚZQUE, vid. Gófque.
 G Y R
 GYRA'FA, vid. Giráfa.

H Is rather an aspiration, than a
 letter, only adding a force or
 harshness to the vowel it goes before,
 in most languages; but in Spanish, tho'
 used in writing, it does not affect the
 next vowel; for tho' we must write
kába, it is pronounced *ába*, and so in
 other words. When used after the
 consonant *c*, it is pronounced as in
 English. After *p*, as with us, it has
 the sound of *f*; and the Spaniards ge-
 nerally use *f* instead of *ph*. It is never
 used in Spanish after *t*, unless in words
 derived from the Greek, and even then
 it is not sounded; for tho' the true or-
 thography is *theólogo*, the Spaniards in
 speaking always say *teólogo*.

H A

HA is a voice of calling, as *hoe*;
 sometimes an affirmation; also
El ha, he hath.

HA, HA, HA, the voice of laughing.

H A B

HA'BA, a bean. Lat. *faba*. Vid. *Háva*.
 HABALRA'Z, vid. *Abarráz*.
 HABA'R, a field of beans.
 HABARRA'Z, vid. *Abarráz*.
 HABASCON, a root in *Virginia* in the
West Indies, of an hot nature, in shape
 and bigness like a cariot. It is not
 to be eaten alone, but boiled with
 meat it is not contemptible.

HABERIA is a duty on all sorts of
 goods in the *West India* trade, to defray
 the charge of the king's men of war;
 so that it is properly convoy-money.
Nerte de la contratación de Don Joseph de
Veitia Linage. It may be called by us
 average.

HABÍL, capable, handy, dextrous,
 active. Lat. *habilis*.

HABILENTA'DO, made capable or
 able.

HABILENTA'R, to make capable or
 able.

HABILENTI'ZA, ability, capacity.

HABILIDA'D, ability, dexterity,
 handiness, capacity.

HABILITA'DO, capacitated, made
 able.

HABILITADOR, one that makes capa-
 ble, fit, or able. This word is used
 in the *cortes* for those that are commis-
 sioned to declare who are to be allow-
 ed to sit there, and who not, where
 there arises any controversy; after the

manner of the committee of elections
 in the English house of commons.

HABILITA'R, to capacitate, to make
 able, fit, or capable.

HABITACION, an habitation, a
 dwelling-place. Lat. *habitatio*. Also
 dwelling or inhabiting.

HABITA'CULO, an habitation, a
 dwelling-place. Lat. *habitaculum*.

HABITADOR, an inhabitant, a dwel-
 ler.

HABITA'NTE, idem; also dwelling,
 living in a place.

HABITA'R, to inhabit, to dwell.
 Latin.

HA'BITO, an habit, use, or custom;
 a religious man's, or any other habit
 or apparel; also the badge of knight-
 hood worn by a knight. Lat. *habitus*.

HABITUA'DO, habituated, accustom-
 ed, used.

HABITUA'R, to habituate, to use,
 or accustom.

HABITÚD, habitude, use, custom.

HA'BLA, speech, talk, a conference.
 From the Lat. *fabula*.

HABLA'DO, spoken, talk'd.

HABLADOR, a talkative person, a
 prating fellow.

Prov. *Al mal hablador discreto oydor*:
 For a bad talker a discreet hearer.
 That is, ill tongues ought to be heard
 by persons of discretion; or, one that
 cannot speak to be well understood,
 needs a person of discretion to hear
 him, to guess what he says.

HABLA'R, to speak, to talk. From
 the Latin *fabulari*.

Hablar por cifras, to talk mysteri-
 ously.

Hablar de gracia, to talk without
 book.

Hablar ad Efésios, vid. *Ad Efésios*.

Hablar de talanquera, to talk from
 an high place or scaffold. That is, to
 talk big, and find fault with those that
 are in danger, from a safe place, as
 those who see the bull-feasts on high
 scaffolds, out of danger, find faults
 with those that are expos'd to the bull;
 and so those that dare not show their
 face in an army, blame the behaviour
 of those that were engaged in battles.

Hablar de pápo, to talk after a lofty
 stately manner.

Prov. *Habla la boca con que paga la*
cóca: The mouth utters what a man
 afterwards pays for. We say, little
 said is soon amended; or, much talk-
 ing brings much woe.

Prov. *Cada qual hable en lo que sabe*:
 Let every one talk of what he under-
 stands. That is, the cobbler must not
 go beyond his last.

Prov. *Hábla de lisonjéro siempre es*
vana y sin provecho: A flatterer's talk
 is always vain and unprofitable.

Prov. *Hábla poco y bien, tenerte han*
por alguién: Talk little and well, and
 you will be counted somebody. That
 is, you will be esteemed.

Prov. *Hablar sin pensar, es tirar sin*
encarar: To talk without thinking is
 to shoot without taking aim. To let
 one's tongue run without reflecting on
 what one says, is like shooting at ran-
 dom.

Prov. *Quién mucho habla en algo aci-*
erta: He who talks much hits right in
 something. A man that is always
 talking cannot miss by chance of say-
 ing something to the purpose one time
 or other.

Prov. *A mucho hablar mucho errar*:
 Much talking is the cause of much er-
 ring. In plain English, great talkers
 speak much nonsense.

HABLATISTA, a prating fellow.

HABLILLA, idle talk, an idle story,
 a fable.

HABUBILLA, the bird called an
 howpe.

H A C

HA'CA, a nag, a gelding, a little
 horse. Gothick *akken*.

Prov. *Haca perezosa cabe casa tróta*:
 A jade trots near home.

HAÇALE'JA, the old Spanish word
 for a towel; quasi *facialéja*. From
facies, because it wipes the face.

HACANE'A, the same as *haca*, with
 this difference, that *hacanea* signifies a
 curious choice pad of a considerable
 price; whereas *haca* is any small horse
 indifferently.

HAÇA'NA, *Hazañofo*; vid. *Hazána*,
Hazañofo.

HACARIGUA, a river in the province
 of *Venezuela* in *South America*.

HA'CE, vid. *Haz*.

HACECILLO, a little bundle, faggot,
 sheave, or the like.

HACE'NA, vid. *Hazéna*.

HACE'R, vid. *Hazér*.

HACE'RA, vid. *Hazéra*.

HA'CES, vid. *Ház*.

HA'CHA, an axe, an hatchet; also
 a torch, a flambeau. In the first sense
 from the Lat. *ascia*, in the second from
fax.

Hacha de armas, a battle-axe.

Hacha de cera, a flambeau, a torch.

Hacha río, vid. *Río de la ha. ha.*

HACHA'L, vid. *Maravilla del*
Peru.

HACHA'ZO, a stroke with an axe,
 or with a flambeau.

H A E

HACHE'RO, one that works with an axe; also a great candlestick to hold a torch or flambeau.

HA'CHO de lena, a brush to light a fire with, a bundle of small wood.

HACHÓN de pez, a link to light with.

HACHUE'LA, a little ax or hatchet; also a small torch or flambeau.

HA'CIA, vid. *Házia*.

HACINA, a stack of wood or corn, a reek of hay, or the like.

HACINA'DO, piled, heaped up; also things confusedly put up.

HACINA'R, to pile, to heap, to put up things confusedly.

HACINO, a niggard, a scraping fellow.

H A D

HADA'DO, fated, doomed, decreed by fate.

HADADÓR, a fortune-teller.

HADA'LLA, a sort of fithe or fickle.

HADA'R, to tell fortunes.

HA'DAS, the fates. Improperly *há-das*, or *fádas*, are taken for enchanted nymphs or ladies, so called in romances. A *fándo*, because they are feign'd to speak and give answers to conjurers.

Prov. *Quién malas hádas ha en cuna, o las pierde tarde, o nunca*: He that has ill luck in the cradle, loses it late or never. That is, he that is born unfortunate scarce ever gets above it.

Prov. *A malas hádas malas brágas*: All fate is attended with ill breeches. That is, unfortunate people can scarce keep themselves in cloaths.

HA'DO, fate, destiny. Lat. *fatum*.

HADRÓLLA, the cheat there is generally in selling upon tick, either in putting off ill commodities, or exacting in the price. As in those we call tally-men, who sell to be paid so much a week, and have double the value of the goods.

HADROLLE'RO, one that sells goods after that manner, a tally-man.

H A F

HAFJA'R, vid. *Abijar*.

HAFIZ, an officer that has charge of the silk in the kingdom of *Granada*, where much is made and wrought.

H A G

HA'GA, *Hágo*, vid. *Házér*.

HAGUA'RO, the greatest river in the province of *Honduras* in *North America*, which runs by the city *Truxillo*, and has many towns upon its banks, and fruitful fields on each side.

H A I

HA'IA, vid. *Háya*.

HAIA'L, vid. *Hayál*.

H A L

HALA', vid. *Hála*; calling, as here, hey.

H A E

HALA'DO, pull'd, or pluck'd.

HALADÓR, one that pulls, or plucks.

HA LA HE, vid. *Ala he*; Rustick, by my faith.

HALAGA'DO, made much of, fawn'd, cherish'd, stroak'd.

HALAGADÓR, a fawning person.

HALAGA'LA, an expression of rejoicing and applauding another. From the Hebrew *halal*, to praise, and the Spanish *gála*, beauty, fineness, or excellency.

HALAGA'R; Præf. *Halágo*, Præt. *Halagué*; to make much of, to cherish, to fawn upon, to stroke, to appease.

HALA'GO, making much of, stroaking, fawning on, cherishing.

HALA'GUE, vid. *Halagar*.

HALAGUE'ÑO, kind, loving, fawning, cherishing.

HALAGUEÑAME'NTE, kindly, tenderly, lovingly, fawningly.

HALAGUE'RO, a kind, a tender, a loving, or flattering or fawning person, one that makes much of others.

HALA'R, to push, to pluck, to hall. Properly a sea-term.

HALARAQUIE'NTO, a troublesome noisy fellow.

HA'LCA, a chip, a bit of wood.

HALCANDA'RA, vid. *Alcandara*.

HALCÓN, a falcon. Lat. *falco*.

HALCONCÍLLO, a small hawk.

HALCONE'RA, a place to keep hawks in, a mew.

Torquelo, a male falcon.

Girifálte, a gear-falcon.

Alcotán, a lanner.

Sácre, a faker.

HALCONE'TE, vid. *Falconete*.

HALCYÓN, the bird called a kingfisher, which builds its nest on the sea-shore, and then they say it will be fair weather.

HA'LDA, a skirt of a garment that hangs down; also the skirt of a mountain. Vid. *Alda* and *Falda*.

Prov. *Por las húldas del vicario sibe el diablo al campanario*: The devil gets up to the belfry by the vicar's skirts. Bad priests bring the devil into the church.

HALDEA'NDO, shaking the skirts or coats, or drawing them along the ground.

HALDEA'R, to shake the coats as a woman goes along, or to drag them on the ground.

HALDÚDO, that has long skirts or coats hanging.

HALLA'DO, found.

HALLA'R, to find.

Hállarse en una parte, to be present in a place.

H A M

No *hállarse en una tierra*, not to like, not to be well at ease in a country.

Hállarse con dineros, to have money.

HALLA'ZGO, the reward given for finding a thing that is lost.

HALLÚLA, pellets to cram fowl with.

HALÓQUE, a pale red wine, like champagne.

HALVANE'GA, vid. *Alvaníga*.

HALUCINA'DO, *Halucinar*, vid. *Alucinado*, *Alucinar*.

H A M

HAMA'CA, a hammock, to hang up to lie in, used in the *Indies*, and aboard ships. The name Indian.

HAMA'GA, the coarsest sort of honey.

HAMA'GO, food for bees, or the honey they feed on in winter.

HAMAGÓSO, that has a fulsome taste like bad honey.

HA'MBRE, hunger, famine, scarcity. Met. a greedy desire of any thing. *Quasi hambre*, from the Latin *fames*.

Morir de hambre, to starve with hunger.

Matár la hambre, to satisfy one's hunger.

Tomár por hambre, to take a town by starving it; met. to make an advantage of a man's wants.

Hambre canina, an insatiable greediness or desire of eating; the greedy worm.

Prov. *A la hambre no ay pan malo*: There is no bread bad to hunger. Hungry dogs will eat dirty puddings.

Prov. *De hambre a nadie vi morir, de mucho comer a cien mil*: I never saw any body die for hunger, but an hundred thousand of too much eating. That is, intemperance destroys more than want.

Prov. *Séco, y no de hambre, baje del cómo de lándre*: Fly as from the plague, from one that is all bones and no flesh, and not through hunger. That is, beware of those that look like skeletons, when it is not thro' want.

Prov. *Hambre, y frío entregán al hombre a su enemigo*: Hunger and cold deliver a man up to his enemy. That is, they put him out of capacity of defending himself.

HAMBRE'AR, to hunger.

HAMBRIE'NTO, hungry.

HAMBRÓN, one that is always hungry.

HAME'CES, a disease in hawks for want of regular feeding. Arabick.

HA'MPA, a quarrel, a scolding bout among whores.

Gente de la hampa, base people, rogues and whores.

H A N

H A R

H A N

HANDRAJE'RO, *Handrájo*, vid. *Andrájo*, *Andrájo*.
 HANE'GA, a bushel. Arabick.
Hanega de tierra de sembradura, as much as a bushel of wheat will sow.
 HANE'GADA, idem.
 HANE'LAR, to draw one's breath short, as when one is out of breath. Thence met. to desire earnestly, to covet.
 HA'NPA, vid. *Hampa*.
 HANQUILLA, a sort of little boat.

H A O

HA'o, a voice of calling, as ho, hey.

H A Q

HAQUI'LLA, a little nag.

H A R

HARAGA'N, a lazy fellow, a slug-gard, a drone. From the Hebrew *ragan*, to mutter or grumble when he is bid to do any thing.
 HARAGANI'A, sloth, laziness.
 HARAMBE'L, vid. *Arambél*.
 HARA'NA, craft, deceit in buying or selling.
 HARAPIE'ZOS, properly the skirt, or hanging parts of any garment. Vulgarly, rags, or clouts.
Llevar de los harapiézos, to drag one away by the coat.
 HARBA DO, done in haste, writ in such haste that it is not legible. From the Arabick *harab*, a cypher.
 HARCABÚZ, *Harcabuzéro*, vid. *Arca-búz*, *Arca-buzéro*.
 HA'RDA, a squirrel.
 HARDALE'AR, to skip like a squirrel.
 HARDAL'ES, a town and marquisate in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*.
 HARDÍD, vid. *Ardid*.
 HARDÍLLA, a squirrel.
 HARE', vid. *Hazér*.
 HARE'NGA, an harangue, a speech, an oration.
 HARE'NQUE, a herring. Gothick.
 HARIJA, dust of meal.
 HARINA, meal. Lat. *farina*.
 Prov. *Cernér noche y día, y no echár harina*: To sift night and day, and shake out no flower. That is, to be very busy and do nothing.
 Prov. *Derramar, harina, y allegár ceniza*: To scatter meal and gather ashes. That is, to save at the tap, and let it run out at the bung.
 HARINA'L, a bin to keep meal in, a meal-trough.
 HARINE'RO, a sieve to sift meal.
 HARINILLAS, a sort of game at dice.
 HARINOSO, mealy.
 HARISCO, harsh, pettish.

H A R

HARÍZA, a town on the borders of the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Castile*.
 HA'RMA, wild rue.
 HARMONI'A, an harmony. Greek.
 HARNA'L, the place for sifting of meal.
 HARNE'RO, a sieve with small holes for the dust to fall through. Used in *Spain* to shake chopt straw, or such as we use to sift horses oats. Also a sieve for meal. *Quasi harinéro*, whence the name, but now only used in the first sense.
 HA'RO, a town in *Spain*, on the borders of *Old Castile* and *Biscay*, and banks of the rivers *Ebro* and *Tiron*, 3 leagues from *Naxera*, walled, in a fruitful soil, has 600 houses, 3 parishes, and one monastery of Augustinian friars. It is an earldom, the title given by king *John II.* to *D. Peter Fernandez de Velasco*, in whose family it still continues.
 HARÓN, a lazy idle fellow, a drone. Also the herb kuckoepit. From the Hebrew *ragan*, to mutter when bid to do any thing.
 HARONA *béstia*, a resty jade, a dull beast, one that soon tires.
 HARONE'AR, to be resty, to be lazy or slothful.
 HARONI'A, restiness, laziness, sloth.
 HA'RPA, a harp. Gothick *harpsfen*.
 HARPA'DO, torn or rent with hooks.
Cara harpada, a face that is slash'd, and full of scars.
 HARPADÓR, an harper, one that plays upon the harp.
 HARPADÚRA, the notching of any thing.
 HARPA'R, to cut, to tear in shivers, to cut the face and slash it.
 HARPI'AS, harpies, monstrous, ravenous birds, feign'd by the poets with faces like women. In cant, catch-poles.
 HARPIE'DO, in cant, a fool.
 HARPILLE'RA, the coarse cloath, or canvas in which goods are packed.
 HARPÓCRATES, the Egyptian god of silence.
 HARPÓN, a trout-spear, with three or four teeth. A grapple of a ship, or any iron hook. Sometimes it is taken for an anchor.
 HARPONA'DO, struck or wounded with a trout-spear; hooked, grappled.
 HARPONA'R, to strike with a trout-spear; to hook, to grapple.
 HA'RRE, a word carriers and such people use to their beasts to make them go; as ours say, Aree, gee, height, &c.
 HARRE'AR, to drive on beasts as carriers do.

H A U

HARRI'A, a drove of mules or asses.
 HARRIE'RO, a carrier.
 HARTA'DO, satisfied with meat.
 HARTA'R, to fill, to satisfy with meat.. *Quasi fartár*. From the Latin *farcio*.
 HARTA'ZGO, satiety, fulness of meat or drink.
 HA'RTO, satiated, filled, satisfied. Also enough.
 HARTÓN, in cant, bread.
 HARTÚRA, satiety, fulness of meat or drink.

H A S

HA'STA, till, even, up to.
Hasta cuándo? till when?
Hasta palacio, as far as the court.
Hasta que, until.
Hasta quanto? how much?
Hasta tanto, so much.
Hasta el borde, up to the brink.
Hasta, is also a spear, a pike. Lat.
 HASTA'DO, a pikeman.
 HA'STAS *hómes*: In Old Spanish signified arm, arm. That is, men take up your spears.
 HASTIL, the wood of a spear, pike, lance, or any such thing.
 HASTILLA, a chip, a splinter; also a quarter of timber.
 HASTILLA'ZO, a stroke with any piece of wood, or with the staff of a pike, or the like.
Dar bastillazo, in cant, to pack the cards.
 HASTI'O, a loathing, a want of appetite.
 HASTIÓSO, one that has a loathing to meat, that has lost his appetite.

H A T

HATA'CA, a great ladle; a melting-ladle; also a spatula.
 HATACADE'RA, the rammer of a gun.
 HATARA'YA, a small fishing-net, a casting-net.
 HATÍLLO, a small flock, or herd of cattle. Also a little bundle or parcel of cloaths.
 HA'TO, a flock or herd of cattle. Also apparel or goods. By the country-folks it is sometimes taken for a company of people; as *algúno ay en el hato*, there is some one in the company.
 HATUNCÓLLA, a town in the province of *Collao*, in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, antiently the chief town of that province, as the name implies; for *Hatum* in that language signifies great, but it is now decay'd.

H A U

HAV, an adverb of calling; as ho, hey.
 HA'VA, a bean. Lat. *faba*.

H A V

Háva morisca, a sort of small bean.

HA'VAS, are also great pimples caused by too much blood, or heat of blood. Farriers give this name to a sort of swelling in the gums of a horse, which hinders their eating; called the *lampas*.

Havas purgativas, purging beans. They are like our common beans, but smaller, and come from the firm land of *America*. In the middle they are divided by a film, like that of an onion. They purge flegm, choler and gross humours. They must be used carefully, taking off the outward shell or peel, and that film or skin that parts them, which would cause a dangerous excess of purging and vomiting; and they must be roasted, then they are powder'd, and they take a spoonful, drinking a glass of wine after them. They must not sleep after taking this powder, but be very regular. It is hot in the second degree, and dry in the first. *Monardes*, fol. 27.

HA'VA de malaca. Vid. *Anacardo*.

Rempujarle la hava, the sport among boys, which in *England* they call leap-frog; and in *Spain* he that leaps, says, *Empújete la hava*.

HAVA'CHO, or *Havachón*, a great fat fellow. So called from *hava*, a bean, because beans fatten.

HAVA'DO animal, a beast that has the disease called the *lampas*, in the mouth.

HAVA'NA, a great city and sea-port on the north side of the island of *Cuba*, in *North America*, in 23 degrees of north latitude. The fort is so secur'd by art and nature, that it is thought impregnable, the entrance being very narrow but deep, and within a large bay capable of above a thousand ships, so secure, being land-lock'd by mountains enclosing it on all sides, and so safe, that they scarce need anchors or cables to hold them, the least common rope being security enough. On the two points of land forming the entrance into the bay, are two forts, so strong, that they need not fear the greatest fleet in the world. On the east side is a high watch-tower, where a sentinel is always kept, who by a signal, gives notice of the approach of any ships, and their numbers. The city is defended by a strong castle, which can ply the prow of any ship that shall attempt to enter the bay, whilst the other forts tear her sides. Here the fleets of all the coasts and islands of the *West Indies* always rendezvous in order to return together to

H A Z

Spain, through the chanel of *Bahama*. The Garrison of the city consists of 1000 Spaniards, the inhabitants about 4 or 500 families, besides a vast number of slaves.

HAVA'R, a field of beans, or a place to keep beans.

HAVARRA'Z, vid. *Abarráz*.

HAVA'SCA, a sort of coarse cloth made in the *West Indies*, of the wool of the *llamas*, or Indian sheep. Vid. *llamas*.

HAVE'R, to have.

HAVE'RES, goods, wealth, possessions.

HAVERI'AS, vid. *Haberías*.

HAVITA'R, vid. *Habitar*.

HA'VITO, vid. *Hábito*.

HAVILIDA'D, vid. *Abilidad*.

HA'VO, Obs. an honey-comb. From the Lat. *favum*.

H A X

HA'XA, Obs. for *Fáxa*; also a Moorish name of a woman.

Prov. *De adónde Haxa con albanega*: Whence comes *Haxa* with a quois. This is used when they see any body rais'd to a degree above their merit, or in better apparel than their birth allows. The reason, because *Haxa*, being a Moorish name, is suppos'd to be a slave, who formerly wore nothing about their heads, and therefore seeing one with a quois, they ask, Whence the comes? or, How she came by it?

H A Y

HAY, vid. *Ay*.

HAY, the name of a beast in *Brazil*, in *South America*. It is as big as an ordinary dog, has a face like a monkey, a belly like a sow with pig, hair of a tawny dark colour, a long tail, having feet like a bear, with long talons. It is very wild in the woods, but easily tam'd when taken.

HA'YA, a beech-tree; also an hedge.

HAYA'L, a grove of beech-trees.

H A Z

HA'Z, the face, the superficies of any thing; the outside of any thing, or the right side; the front. A band of men. A faggot or brush of small wood. *Quasi faz*. From *facies*.

Haz de la tierra, the face of the earth.

Haz de una cosa, the outside of a thing, or the right side of a garment, or the like.

Haz del hombre, a man's face. From the Lat. *facies*.

Haz del leña, a faggot, a bavin. From the Lat. *fascis*.

En haz y en paz de todos, with the knowledge and good liking of all men.

H A Z

Cara con dos házes, a deceitful false countenance.

HA'Z, the imperative of *hazer*, do thou.

HA'ZA, properly the field where the corn is new reap'd, and lies to harden; but is also taken for a field that is sow'd.

HAZA'BRA, vid. *Azábra*.

HAZALE'JA, vid. *Haçaléja*.

HAZA'NA, an exploit, a great action, a feat. From *hazer*, to do.

HAZANE'RO, one that makes a great noise of a little matter.

HAZANOSO, one that performs great exploits.

HAZCONA, a little spear.

HA'ZE, corruptly for *ház*, a faggot, or a bundle.

HA'ZE, vid. *Hazer*, he doth.

HAZEBUCHE, vid. *Azebúche*.

HAZEDERO, factible, that may be done.

HAZEDOR, an actor, a doer.

HAZENDA'DO, wealthy, rich.

HAZENDA'RSE en alguna parte, to purchase an estate in some place.

HAZENDILLA, a little estate, small goods, little business.

HAZENDOSO, one that is always employ'd, full of business.

HAZE'NA, a water-mill.

HAZE'R, Præf. *Hágo*, *házes*, *háze*; Præf. *Híze*, *híziste*, *Hízo*; Fut. *Haré*, *harás*, *hará*; Sub. Præf. *Haga*, Imperf. *hiziera*, *hiziesse*; Fut. *Hiziere*; to do, to act, to bring about, to compass. Lat. *facere*.

Hazer agua el navio, is for a ship to leak.

Hazer aguada, to take in fresh water for a ship.

Hazer aguas, to make water.

Hazer cadéras, to grow fat, to spread in the hips.

Hazer cama, to keep one's bed for sickness.

Hazer cámara, to go to stool.

Hazer al caso, to be to the purpose.

Hazer alto, to halt, as soldiers, that is, to stop, to stand.

Hazer claro, to be clear or fair weather.

Hazer caso, to take notice of.

Hazer campo, to pitch the field against an enemy, to offer battle.

Hazer cuenta, to reckon.

Hazer cada uno su oficio, every man to do his duty.

Hazer dentera, to set the teeth on edge.

Hazer del enojado, to seem to be angry.

Hazér el cabello, to cut the hair.
Hazér en el juégo, to secure money play'd for upon tick.
Hazér frío, to be cold weather.
Hazér la barba, to trim.
Hazér las narices, ironically for de-
Hazér, to break one's nose.
Hazér a la mugir, to have to do with a woman.
Hazér mal a un caválo, to manage an horse, to make him prance, &c.
Hazér niebla, to be misty or foggy.
Hazér nieve, to snow.
Hazér noche en el campo, to lie out in the field all night.
Hazér nublado, to be cloudy weather.
Hazér omenaje, to do homage or fealty. The Spanish law called *Ley de la partida*, says, *Hazér omenaje*, es tornarse home de otro, to do homage is to become another man's man. That is, to become his liege-man, as was formerly express'd, or to be at his disposal.
Hazér pápo, to grow fat under the chin. Also to eat much, or to fill one's chops like a monkey.
Hazér pedaxos, to break or tear in pieces.
Hazér pesar, to do one a displeasure.
Hazér piernas, to strut; also to stand to what one says.
Hazér pinitos, to endeavour to walk after sickness.
Hazér plato, to keep a table.
Hazér plato de una cosa, to show or to boast of a thing we know must be valu'd.
Hazér plazér, to do one a pleasure, to oblige.
Hazér pléyto omenaje, properly to do homage; but it is generally used for making a solemn engagement to any person, tho' not a prince or sovereign, because by such engagement a man becomes bound to another no less than if he had a natural power over him.
Hazér quaresma, to keep Lent.
Hazér resto, to set at play.
Hazérse, to use or accustom one's self.
Hazérse afuera, to stand out, to stand off, to stand by.
Hazérse a lo largo, to get at a distance from another. To stand out to sea from shore, or to make away from another ship.
Hazérse de nuevas, to make one self a stranger to a thing, to seem to know nothing of it.
Hazér sol, is for the sun to shine.

Hazér sus necesidades, to ease one's self, to go to stool.
Hazér tiro, to make a shot.
Hazér véla, or *Hazérse a la véla*, to set sail.
Hazér ventaja, to exceed, to surpass.
Hazér virtud como la enzina a pálos, to do good as the oak does by thrashing, because they thrash the oak to beat down the acorns for the swine. To be beaten into good manners, or to do good.
Hazér una bestia, to fatten a beast.
Nadie me la hará, que no me la pague, no man shall do me an ill turn, but he shall pay for it.
Prov. *Házme la barba, y haréte el copete*. Vid. *Barba*.
Prov. *Algo se ha de hazér, para blanca ser*: Something must be done to be white. This they say to women who use all arts to have fine white skins. And it is apply'd in general, to signify, That some pains must be taken to compass our ends in any thing.
Prov. *Al hazér temblar, y al comer sudar*: To quake at doing, and to sweat at eating. This is said to those that love much eating and little pains taking; signifying, that they quake at the apprehension of labour, and eat till they sweat. We say, he has two stomachs to eat, and no one to work.
Prov. *Quién bien te hará, o se te muere, o se te va*: He that will do you any good either dies or goes away. To signify there are few that will do good to those in need, and those either die soon, or are removed out of the way.
Prov. *Buén hazér florice, todo lo al perice*: Doing good flourishes, every thing besides perishes. That is, only virtuous and good actions are lasting, all the rest is vanity.
Prov. *Haz bien no cates a quién, haz mal y guárte*: Do good, and mind not to whom; do ill and take heed. That is, let your charity be so universal as to do good to all, without excepting of persons; but if you do any ill look to your self, for it will fall upon you.
Prov. *Mas háze quién quiere que quién puede*: He does more who will, than he who can. That is, he who has a good will goes farther in doing any thing, than he who has a greater ability and wants the will.
Prov. *Haz por avér y veníte han a ver*: Endeavour to have, and they will come to see you. That is, if you have wealth, every body will visit you, as we see daily practis'd.

Prov. *Haz mal y espéra otro tal*: Do evil and expect the like.

HAZE'RA, a row of houses, or trees, or the like; the side of a street or walk.

HAZERI'CO, a small pillow.

HAZEZI'LLO, a little faggot, bundle or parcel.

HA'ZIA, towards.

HAZIA, I, or he, did make or do. Vid. *Hazér*.

Hazia abáxo, downwards.

Hazia arriba, upwards.

Hazia atrás, backwards.

Hazia adelante, forwards.

HAZIL'NDA, wealth, riches, goods, substance, an estate; also employment.

Prov. *En hacienda, y en bondad se quita la mitad*: Allow one half in riches and sanctity, for they are generally cry'd up for double what they really are.

HAZIE'NTE, an actor, a doer.

HAZIMIE'NTO, a doing, an acting.

Hazimiento de gracias, a thanksgiving.

HAZINA, a faggot, a bundle, a heap.

HAZINA'DO, bundled, truss'd, ty'd up; also heap'd or thrown together disorderly.

HAZINA'R, to make faggots; thence to bundle, to pack, to heap; also to throw things one upon another disorderly.

HAZINO, a miser, a poor wretch; also a silly fellow.

H E B

HE, as *a la he*, by my faith. Rustick and barbarous.

HE, as *he aquí*, see here, or

He lo aquí, here it is.

He, as *No lo he*, I have it not.

HEBE'R, the name of the father of the Jewish nation, from whom they are called Hebrews.

HE'ERA, a needle - full of thread, silk, or the like. The string of a root, or any small string of an herb, flower, or such like.

Hebra de azafrán, one single thread of safran.

Hebra de hilo, o seda, a needle-full of thread or silk.

Cortar la hebra, to cut the thread; met. to put a stop to one's discourse or proceedings.

Cortar la hebra de la vida, poetical, to cut the thread of life.

HEBRAISMO, a proper way of expression, according to the Hebrew; as an Anglicism or a Gallicism.

HEBRE'O, a Jew.

HEBRE'RO,

H E C

HEBRE'RO, the month of *February*, commonly *Febrero*. From the Latin *Februarius*, a *Februario*; because at the beginning of this month the Romans perform'd their purgations, for the souls of their predecessors departed, which they called *Februaire*.

Prov. *Quando, llueve en Hebrero todo el año ha tiempo*: When it rains in *February*, all the year is seasonable. Rain is so seasonable and necessary in *February*, that if it fails not then, they fear not all the year.

HEBRITA, a small needle-full of thread, a small fibre.

HEBROSO, full of fibres or threads.

H E C

HE'CATE, hecate, a poetical name for the moon.

HECATUMBA, an hecatomb, a sacrifice of an hundred beasts.

HE'CES, vid. *Héz*.

HECHA'DO, *Hechar*, vid. *Echado*, *Echar*.

HECHIZA'DO, bewitch'd.

HECHIZA'R, to bewitch.

HECHIZE'RA, a witch.

HECHIZE'RO, a wizard.

HECHIZERIA, witchcraft.

HECHI'ZO, witchcraft; also any thing that is or may be done.

Ruýdo hechizo, a false alarm.

HE'CHO, Adject. done, perform'd, made.

HE'CHO, Subst. an action, a deed, a fact, an exploit.

Hécho y derécho, compleatly done.

Hécho un león, enrag'd like a lion.

Hombre de hécho, a man of metal, or of his word, that will do what he says.

El hécho de una causa, the matter of fact.

Dicho y hécho, no sooner said than done.

En hécho de verdad, in truth.

De hécho, out of hand, without delay.

Llevarlo todo a hécho, to make no distinction in what one does or says.

Darlo por hécho, you may look upon it as done.

HOMBRE mal hécho, an ill-shap'd man.

Prov. *Hécho malo, al corazón y al cuerpo le a daño*: An evil action hurts both heart and body. That is, body and soul.

HECHURA, the making, the fashion, the form.

Pagar la hechura de una cosa, to pay for making, or the fashion of a thing.

Ser hechura de otro, to be another man's creature.

H E L

HECRE'N, vid. *Herrén*.

HE'CUBA, the name of the wife of *Priam*, king of *Troy*.

H E D

HEDENTINA, a confusion of several stinks.

HEDE'R; Præf. *Hiedo*, Præt. *Hedí*; to stink, to have an ill favour. Latin *fatere*.

Heder a grájos, to stink of jack-daws; this they say of the blacks.

Heder a perros muertos, to stink like a dead dog, or like carrion.

Ta biéde, signifies that is troublesome or offensive.

Déxelo, que no le biéde la boca, leave it, for it does not stink in the mouth. A saying of women that keep chandlers shops, or such like, when any body will not give them their price for a thing.

No hagáis cosa que biéda, do not any thing that may stink. That is, do no scandalous action.

HEDIONDE'Z, stink, stench.

HEDIÓNDO, stinking; met. a troublesome fellow.

HEDÓR, a stink, a stench.

HE'DOS, a poetical name for the constellation, called the seven stars. Generally in Spanish, *las cabritillas*, the kids. Thence from the Latin *hædus*.

H E I

HEIBA'R, vid. *Heybér*.

H E L

HE'LA, behold her.

HELA'DO, *Helár*, vid. *Elado*, *Elár*.

HE'LE, behold him.

HELEA'R, to be somewhat bitter. From *hiel*, gall.

HELEBÓRO, vid. *Elebóro*.

HELE'CHO, vid. *Elécho*.

Helécho de roble, polypodie of the oak.

HELE'RA, a sort of distemper with a swelling among poultry.

HE'IGA, a staple, such as the bolt of a lock shoots into, or the like. Arab.

HELGA'DO, the space betwixt teeth that do not join close; an open interval, as is between the two points of a staple.

HELGA'DURA, idem.

HELGOYBA'R, a town in the province of *Biscay* in *Spain*, on the banks of the river *Deva*, a league from *Heybar*, seated in a plain, abundance of muskets made in it, contains 200 houses, one parish, and one monastery of Franciscan friars. It is wall'd.

HELICÓN, a mountain in *Greece*, dedicated to *Apollo* and the muses.

H E N

HELIOGA'BALO, the emperor *Heliogabalus*; so called because he was before priest of the sun; a most profuse, leud, and wicked man.

HELIOTRÓPIA, vid. *Eliotropia*.

HELIOTRO'PIO, vid. *Eliotropio*.

HELLÓRIO, a town in the lordship of *Biscay* in *Spain*, a league from *Durango*, seated in a valley, has 25 houses, and one parish. Its trade iron-work.

HE'LO, behold it.

H E M

HE'MBRA, a female, a woman, or the female of any kind. Lat. *femina*. A horse's tail is also so called when it is very slender and thin.

Hembra de corchete, the eye of the hooks and eyes, &c.

Linda hembra, a fine beautiful woman.

Mala hembra, a wicked leud woman.

HEMBRA'R, to make woman; also to become womanish, or effeminate.

HE'MBRICO, in architecture is a rounded fillet, or narrow edge of stone over that the Spaniards call *gazilato*, on the top of a column.

HEMBRÚNO, feminine, womanish.

HEME'NCIA, vehemency, earnestness. A barbarous word.

HEMENCIA'R, to be very vehement; or earnest. Barbarous.

HEMENCIOSO, vehement.

HEMISFE'RIO, or *Hemispherio*, the hemisphere, that is, half the sphere or globe, as much as we can discover.

HEMISTICHIO, an half verse. Greek.

HEMITONO, an hemitone, or half tone in musick, that is, six parts of the twelve into which a tone-major is divided. *Holder*, p. 130. Greek.

HEMORROI'DES, the hemorrhoids or piles. Greek.

H E N

HENA'RES, a small river that runs by the university of *Alcala* in *Castile*, and therefore much celebrated by Spanish poets bred in that university.

HENCHINO, filled.

HENCHIMIE'NTO, a filling.

HENCHI'R, or *Hinchir*; Præf. *Hincho*, Præt. *Hinchi*; to fill. Quasi *impleo*. From the Latin *impleo*.

Henchirle a uno la cabeza de viento; to fill a man's head full of wind. That is, of chimeras and folly.

Henchirle las medidas, to satisfy a man fully, to content him, to pay him to his satisfaction.

HENCHI'R el ojo, to please, to give content, to be liked.

H E R.

Henchir la pánça, to fill the belly, to eat heartily.
Henchir el vacío, to perform what is wanting,
Henchir la silla, o el puesto, to deserve, to be worthy of a post.
Henchir el entendimiento, to fill, that is, to please the understanding, to fute with it.
 HENDECASILABO, vid. *Endecasílabo*.
 HENDEDURA, a crack, a slit.
 HENDE'R; Præf. *Hiendo*, Præt. *Hen-*
di; to cleave asunder, to split. *Quasi*
findere. From the Lat. *findere*.
Hender un cabello, to split a hair, to be very sharp.
Hender por la gente, to make way through a throng of people.
 HENDE'ROS *he la cabeza*, I'll break your head.
 HENDE'RSE *la cabeza de dolor*, is for the head to be ready to split with pain.
 HENDE'RSE, to cleave asunder, to split.
 HENDIBLE, that may be cracked, split, and clove asunder.
 HENDIDO, split, clove asunder, cracked.
 HENDIMIENTO, a cleaving asunder, splitting, or cracking.
 HENDRIJA, a cranny, a little chink.
 HENECHEN, a plant in the province of Panama, on the Isthmus of America, which has leaves like the thistle. The Indians make thread and ropes of it.
 HENERO, *January*.
 HENIL, a hay-loft to keep hay in.
 HENIR, vid. *Hinir*.
 HE'NO, hay. Lat. *fenam*.
 HENRI'QUE, vid. *Enrique*.
 HENRI'QUEZ, the surname of one of the greatest families of Spain, descended from a bastard son of king *Alonso II.* of Castile, of which the admiral of *Cadiz*, duke of *Medina de Rio Seco*, is chief, and the earl of *Alva de Liste* another branch, the duke of *Alcala* another; under which titles see more of them.

H E P

HEPA'TICA, vid. *Higadela*.
 HEPERION, vid. *Hyperion*.
 HEPTACHORDO, an heptachord or seventh in musick, containing seven notes reckoned inclusively. There is an heptachord major, and a minor. The measure of the first is as 15 to 7, and the second as 9 to 5. *Holder*, p. 135, 86. Greek.
 HEPTAMERO'N, a work of seven days, or of seven parts. Greek.

H E R

HE'R, rustick, for *Hazér*.

H E R

HE'RA, vid. *Era*.
 HERA'CLIO, *Heraclitus*, the proper name of a man. One a Roman emperor.
 HERACLI'TO, *Heraclius*, the philosopher, who always wept to see the folly of man; and *Democritus*, on the other side, laugh'd at it.
 HERA'L, vid. *Eral*.
 HERA'LDO, an herald at arms.
 HERBA'TO, vid. *Erbato*.
 HERBA'GE, grass, pasture, herbage.
 HERBA'TUM, the herb called hogsfennel, or brimstone-wort.
 HERBE'RA, an herb-woman.
 HERBE'RO, a man that sells herbs. Also the gullet or throat.
 HERBOLA'RIO, an herbal; also an herbalist, or botanist.
 HERBOR, vid. *Hervor*.
 HERBOROSO, vid. *Hervoroso*.
 HERCULE'O, belonging to, or like *Hercules*.
 HE'RCULES, the son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmene*. There were many of the name, and all their actions, with the fictions of the poets, being attributed to one, they make up a monstrous hero.
 HEREDA'D, inheritance, an estate, a farm.
 Prov. *Heredad por heredad una hija en la média edad*: Estate for estate, that is, of all estates, none beyond a daughter when a man is of a middle age. Because when he is old she is grown up and will take care of him.
 Prov. *Quién pequeña heredad tiene a passos la mide*: He who has a small estate measures it by paces. That is, a short horse is soon curried.
 HEREDA'DO, inherited, or he who has inherited, or who has an estate.
 HEREDAMIENTO, inheriting.
 HEREDA'R, to inherit.
 Prov. *Quién no hereda no medra*: He who does not inherit does not thrive. That is, as we say, It is good to be a-kin to an estate.
 Prov. *Quién hereda no birta*: He who inherits does not steal. This they say to one that has inherited some ill quality from his parents.
 HEREDE'RO, an heir. Lat. *heres*.
 HEREDE'ROS, they call those that sell wine of their own growth.
 HEREA'CO, vid. *Eriaco*.
 HEREDITA'RIO, hereditary.
 HERE'GE, an heretick, one that obstinately holds erroneous opinions in matters of faith. Greek.
 HEREGIA, heresy, obstinate error in matters of faith.

H E R

HERMI'TA, *Hermitaño*, vid. *Ermita*, *Ermitaño*.
 HERE'NCIA, an inheritance.
 HEREÑUE'LA, a sort of musical instrument, now scarce known.
 HERESIA'RCA, an heresiarch, an arch-heretick, one that starts and propagates a new heresy.
 HE'RIA, Obs. for *Feria*.
 HERIA'L, a field that lies waste, as to keep fairs in, or for such uses.
 HERIA'LES, Obs. briars, brambles.
 HERI'DA, a wound.
Herida de las alas, the clapping of the wings.
 HERIDA, in falconry, is when the hawk brings down the partridge at the first flight, which they call *coger de herida*.
 HERI'DO, wounded, struck.
 HERIDOR, one that wounds or strikes.
 HERI'R; Præf. *Hiéro*, Præt. *Heri*; to wound, to strike. Lat. *ferire*.
Herir de punta, to thrust with a weapon; met. to touch one to the quick, to murder one's reputation.
Herir la cuerda, in musick to touch or strike the string, and make it sound.
 HERIZA'R, *Herizo*, vid. *Erizar*, *Erizo*.
 HERMAFRODI'TO, vid. *Hermaphrodito*.
 HERMA'NA, a sister. Lat. *germana*. In cant, it signifies a shirt.
Prima hermana, a cousin German.
 HERMA'NAS, in cant, the ears.
 HERMANA'DO, match'd, pair'd.
 HERMANA'R, to match, to pair.
 HERMANA'RSE, to join in friendship, or league, like sworn brothers and sisters.
 HERMANDA'D, a brotherhood.
La santa hermandad, a brotherhood formerly instituted in Spain, in times of great confusions, to suppress robbers, and continued to this day, by which the roads are very much secured, because the brotherhood is spread through all Spain, and therefore travelling is very safe.
 HERMANI'CO, a little brother.
 HERMANILLO, or *Hermanito*, idem.
 HERMA'NO, a brother. Lat. *germanus*.
Hermiano del trabajo, a loving name to call a porter by.
 Prov. *El hermano para el día malo*: The brother for a bad day. That is, the brother ought to be the true friend in adversity. But we see very little of it.
 Prov. *Entre hermano y hermano, dos testigos y un notario*: Between brother and

and brother, two witnesses and a notary. That is, let brothers proceed among themselves with the same caution as if they were strangers, for where interest is concern'd, blood will not avail, but we daily see they become mortal enemies.

Prov. *Hermáno de por mitad remiéndolo en costal*: An half brother is like a patch on a sack. That is, no ornament, and of little service.

Prov. *Hermáno de por medio, cuero de bezerro*: An half brother is no better than a calf's-skin; that is, little worth.

Prov. *Hermáno ayuda, y cuñado ayuda*: A brother helps, and a brother-in-law, that is, a sister's husband, coins. It means, that one brother helps another, but the brother-in-law is for getting all he can; and so are the brothers now.

Prov. *Medio hermano paño remendado*: An half brother is like patch'd cloth, that is, of little value.

Prov. *Partir como hermanos, lo mío mío, lo tuyo de entrambos*: Or, *Tanto para mí como para entrambos*: Divide like brothers, what is mine my own, what is yours for both. Or, as much for me as for both you. To show the selfishness of brothers. Or, to expose those who pretend to make fair dividends, but keep the most or best for themselves.

Prov. *Siete hermanos en un consejo, a las veces juzgan tuerto, a las veces derecho*: Seven brothers in a council sometimes judge right, and sometimes wrong. That is, where kindred or faction are judges, partiality governs, and therefore it is meer accident whether they do right or wrong.

Prov. *Soy hermano del que os adereço al carro*: I am brother to him that mended your cart. This they say, when one pretends to scrape acquaintance upon some frivolous ground. The occasion they say, that one man finding another with his wife, ask'd him angrily, who he was, and what he did there, and he rising embrac'd him, and said, I am brother to him that mended your cart, upon which they grew very loving, and the brother of the cart-mender had opportunity to cuckold the other.

Prov. *Tu no mi hermano, tu no mi primo, llórote por medio celemin de trigo*: You are not my brother, you are not my cousin, but I bewail you for half a peck of corn. Taken from the women that were formerly hir'd to mourn at funerals, and apply'd to those who

seem to lament, and only do it for interest.

Prov. *De dónde nos vino hermano Carrillo este primo*: Whence came, or how came we by this cousin? *Carrillo* is a proper name among country-people. This is equivalent to, Marry come up my dirty cousin.

Prov. *Siete hermanos en un consejo de lo tuerto hacen derecho*: Seven brothers in a council make wrong right. That is, they carry all by faction, and therefore make that seem justice which is a wrong.

Prov. *Entre hermanos no metas tus manos*: Do not put in your hands between brothers. That is, if they are at variance do not concern your self with them, for they will be friends, and then fall out with you.

Prov. *Hermáno quiso a hermana, y marido a muger sana*: The brother loves a sister, and the husband a wife that is healthy or sincere, for the word *sana* bears both significations, and both proper, because sickness is troublesome, and healthy people agree and love one another.

HERMAPHRODITO, an hermaphrodite, that has both sexes of man and woman. So called from *Hermaphroditus*, the son of *Mercury* and *Venus*, whose name is composed of these two, for in the Greek, *Hermes* is *Mercury*, and *Aphrodite*, *Venus*. This youth being belov'd by the nymph *Salmacis*, she grasped him about, as he was bathing, and they were both join'd in one body, yet retaining both sexes, as *Ovid* romances, *Met. lib. 4.*

HERMOSA, a beautiful woman.

Hermosa necesidad, a notable folly.

HERMOSAMENTE, beautifully.

HERMOSEA'DO, beautify'd.

HERMOSEA'R, to beautify.

HERMOSTO, pretty, or little and beautiful, or indifferent beautiful.

HERMOSO, beautiful. Latin *formosus*.

HERMOSURA, beauty.

HERNA'N NÚÑEZ, a town in the province of *Andalucía* in *Spain*, six leagues from the city *Cordova*, has 400 houses, 1 parish, and 3 chapels, a rich soil. It belongs to the earl who takes his title from it.

HERNIA, a rupture.

HEROE, an hero, a demi-god.

HERÓICO, heroical, brave, worthy, renowned, notable.

Heróico verso, heroick verse, composed like the Latin, only of measure, without any rhyme.

HERÓLDO, an herald at arms.

HERRA'DA, a pail or bucket for water.

HERRA'DO, shod or bound with iron.

HERRADOR, a smith that shoes horses.

Herrador de pipas, he that puts iron hoops about casks.

HERRADURA, a horse-shoe.

HERRA'GE, iron-work.

HERRAMBRE', the dross or scales of iron.

HERRAMENTA'L, the street where the farriers live.

HERRAMIENTA, an iron tool.

HERRAMIENTO, the shoeing of a horse.

HERRA'R los zapatos, to drive the shoes full of hobnails, as peasants do.

Herrar esclavos, to mark slaves with an hot iron.

Herrar de ramplén, to shoe an horse with caulkins for the ice.

HERRE'N, maslin, a mixture of grain, which commonly they give to cattle green.

HERRENA'L, or *Herrenal*, a field sowed with maslin, or a mixture of several sorts of grain.

HERRERÍA, a smith's shop; also smith's work.

HERRERIA's, iron-works, where they melt and cast the iron into bars.

HERRE'RO, a blacksmith

Prov. *El herrero de Arganda, que el se lo fuelle y el se lo macha, y el se lo saca a vender a la plaza*: The smith of *Arganda*, who blows his own bellows, hammers his own work, and carries it out himself to sell to the market. This they say of one who has no body to help him, but is fain to do all his business himself.

Prov. *Sopla herrero, ganarás dinero*: Blow smith and you'll get money. To be industrious and work at one's business, is the way to get wealth.

HERRERUE'LO, vid. *Ferreruelo*.

Herreruelos cavillos, horse that serv'd with fire-locks, pistols and battle-axes; a sort of heavy horse.

HERRE'TE, a tag of a point, lace, or the like.

HERRÓJO, an iron bolt.

HERRON, as *jugar al herron*; a sort of sport us'd formerly in *Spain*, calling a dart. Now it is to play at coits. The coits in *Spain* are quite round, with a hole in the middle.

Prov. *Síame yo bueno y herrón para mi agüelo*: So I be good, a coit, or as we say, a fig for my grandfather. If we be good and commendable our selves, it is no matter what our forefathers

H E V

fathers were. As the world goes, it is not minded whether a man or his parents either were good, but whether he has money; and if he has that, tho' never so infamous, all is sanctified.

HERRONA'DA, the stroke of a cock's spur, or the talons of any bird, an hawk's pouncing.

HERRUGE, vid. *Herriumbre*.

HERRUMBRE, the dross, scales, or rust of iron.

HERVATÚ, the herb called hog's fennel, sulphurwort, or harestrong.

HERVE'RA, vid. *Herbéra*.

HERVIDE'RO, the swarming of lice, maggots, or the like.

HERVIE'NTE, fervent, hot, boiling.

HERVIR, to boil. Lat. *fervere*. Also to swarm.

Hervir en piojos, to swarm with lice.

Hervir la sangre, to be hot, eager, restless.

HERVÓR, boiling, heat, fervor. Lat. *fervor*.

HERVORÓSO, fervorous, hot, zealous, eager.

H E S

HESÍODO, the Greek poet *Hesiod*, the first that writ in verse of country affairs, whom *Virgil* imitated in his *Georgicks*. See *Putarch. conviv. Sept. Sapient.*

HESPA'ÑA, vid. *España*.

HESITACION, hesitation.

HESITA'R, to hesitate.

HESPE'RIA, the antient name of Spain.

HESPE'RIDES, the three daughters of *Hesperus*, who, the poets say, had an orchard where golden apples grew, which were guarded by a dragon, kill'd by *Hercules*, who carry'd away the golden apples.

HE'SPERO, *Hesperus*, brother to *Atlas*, who having been a great astrologer, the poets feign, was taken up to heaven, and converted into a star called by his name, which is the evening-star.

H E T

HETERÓCLITO, declined irregularly, or out of the common rule. Greek.

HETEROGL'NEO, of another kind. Greek.

HE TICO, vid. *'Etico*.

HETRIA, in the old Castilian signifies a medley, confusion, or disorder.

H E V

HEVILLA, a buckle.

No le falta hevilla, it wants not a buckle; it is compleat without any defect.

HEVILLA'DO, buckled.

HEVILLA'R, to buckle.

H I D

HEVILLE'TA, a little buckle.

H E X

HEXACORDO, an hexacord, or sixth in musick, containing six notes in reckoning inclusively. There is an hexachord major and a minor; the measure of the first is as 5 to 3, the second as 8 to 5. *Holder*, p. 135. Greek.

HE'XE, vid. *'Exe*.

H E Y

HEYBA'R, a town in the lordship of *Biscay* in Spain, 4 leagues from *Mon-dragon*, seated among mountains, on the banks of a river. In it are made abundance of fire-arms, and a sort of fine linnen, called in Spain, *Beatilla*. It has but 150 houses, 1 parish, and is wall'd.

HEYS for *Aveys*, ye have.

H E Z

HE'Z, the dregs of oyl, the lees of wine, the grounds or settlement of any other liquid. Lat. *fax*.

La bez del pueblo, the scum of the people, the worst of the mob.

HEZIE'NTO, full of dregs, lees, or grounds.

H I

HI for *hijo*; as *Hi de puta*, son of a whore.

HI, HI, HI, the sound of laughing like a fool.

H I A

HIA, or *I'a*; as, *Perderse hía*, it would be lost or cast away; *Parecerme hía*, it would seem to me; *Hablarle hía*, he or I should speak to him.

HIADAS, the hyades, or seven stars.

HIARE'TA, a sort of moss in Peru, which being put into the fire makes a smoke which immediately blinds those whose eyes it reaches. It also yields a gum, which is of good use in some distempers.

H I B

HIBE'RNIA, the kingdom of Ireland, more generally called by the Spaniards *Irlanda*.

HIBÚRA, a sort of bark in Brazil in South America, about half an inch thick, of a pleasant taste, especially when first taken from the tree, and is counted a sort of *guaiacum*, and is good against the pox.

H I C

HÍÇA, hoise, or hale; the cry of the sailors when they are hoising any thing.

HÍÇA'R, to hoise, to hale.

H I D

HIDALGAME'NTE, genteely, gentleman-like.

HIDA'LGO, formerly *Fidalgo*, and sometimes called *Hijo dälgo*, is a gentle-

H I D

man, a person well born; as the word implies, which is properly *Hijo dälgo*, that is, the son of something, or a son to whom his father had something to leave, that is honour and estate, thence for shortness called *hidälgo*, and in antient times *fijo dälgo*, for *hijo dälgo*.

Hidälgo de solár, a gentleman of an antient house; that is, who has an antient mansion-house and estate in his country, which the family has long enjoy'd.

Hidälgo de executória, a gentleman that has proved his gentility in open court, and has authentick deeds and decrees of court to show for it.

Hidälgo de privilegio, is either he that has been ennobled by the king for his good services, or he that has bought his gentility.

Hidälgo de devengar quinientos sueldos: This is understood three several ways. First, That if a gentleman had wrong done him by another, he might have a fine of 500 *sueldos* laid upon his adversary, to make him satisfaction; whereas he who was not an *hidälgo* could have but 300 allowed him. Secondly, Some will have it to be a title given to those gentlemen who were at the famous battle of *Clavijo*, when the Spaniards routed a vast army of Moors, and deliver'd themselves from the tribute they before paid them of 500 *sueldos* a year. And thirdly, they say these were gentlemen who had 500 *sueldos* a year pay from the king.

Hidälgos por el cuerno: So they call the inhabitants of *Zamarramala*, a little town near *Segovia*, who are exempt from all taxes on account of sending some persons every night to be upon a guard in the castle of *Segovia*. One of these cries out, *véla, véla, háo!* that is, Soho, the watch! and another answers with an horn; and therefore they are called *Hidälgos por el cuerno*, Gentlemen by virtue of the horn.

Hidälgo como un gavilán, as much a gentleman as an hawk; that is, as generous, as noble, as bold and daring.

Hidälgo de las canales adentro, a gentleman within the town-gutters. So they call one who can only prove that his father and he had the privilege of gentility for 20 years past; who therefore enjoys the said privilege only within his town, but not out of it. *Discursos de la Nobléza*, Disc. 6.

Prov. *Hidälgo pobre jarro de plata, y olla de cobre*: A poor gentleman should have a silver cup to drink out of, and a copper pot to dress his meat. Because

earthen ware breaks, and so proves more costly.

Prov. *'Effe es hidálgo el que háze las obras*: He is a gentleman who behaves himself like one.

HIDALGOTE, a gentleman of the lower degree.

HIDALGUÍA, gentry, or gentility.

HIDEPÚTA, son of a whore.

HIE'DA, *Hiédo*, vid. *Hedér*.

HIDRA, a monster with seven heads, as poets feign, destroyed by *Hercules*.

HIDRIA, or *Hýdria*, a pitcher to hold water or other liquor. From the Greek *hudor*, water.

HIDROGRAPHÍA, hydrography, the description of waters.

HIDROMANCÍA, hydromancy, divination by water. Greek.

HIDROPESÍA, the disease called the dropsy. Greek.

HIDRÓPICO, dropical.

H I E

HIE'Z, the gall; met. adversity. Lat. *fel*.

Hiél de la tierra, the lesser centaury; an herb so called because of its bitterness.

No *tenér hiél*, to have no gall, to be all meekness.

Dar a beber hiéles, to give a man gall to drink; to afflict, to trouble, to thwart him.

HIE'LO, vid. *Télo*.

HIE'LTRO, Obs. vid. *Fiéltro*.

HIE'NA, a beast supposed to be like a wolf, with a mane like an horse, which in the night counterfeits an human voice near the shepherds cottages, to draw them out and devour them.

HIE'NDA, Obs. dung, ordure, filth.

HIE'NDE, *Hiéndo*, vid. *Hendér*.

HIERARCHÍA, an hierarchy, the ecclesiastical state, order, or government. Greek.

HIE'RE, *Hiéro*, vid. *Herír*.

HIERMA'R, to lay waste or desolate, to destroy. From *yérmo*, a solitude.

Hiérmán los zánganos las colménas, the drones spoil the bee-hives.

HIE'RMO, vid. *Térmo*.

HIE'RNO, vid. *Térno*.

HIEROGLÍFICO, an hieroglyphick, the Egyptian characters or representations of things. So called from the Greek *hieros*, sacred, and *glípho*, to engrave.

HIERÓNIMO, vid. *Gerónimo*.

HIEROSÓLIMA, the city of *Jerusalem*.

HIEROSOLIMITAÍNO, of or belonging to *Jerusalem*.

HIE'RO, iron, an iron tool, a sword. From the Lat. *ferrum*.

Lo háre de mi hiérro, I'll set my brand or mark on it.

Hiérro del fuégo, a marking iron for cattel, or the like.

Hiérros de pózo, an iron with three hooks, to put down into a well to fetch up any thing that is dropt in.

Tenér a úno en hiérros, to keep a man in irons or fetters.

Hiérro is also the name of one of the *Canary Islands*.

Prov. *Quién a hiérro mata, a hiérro muere*: He who kills by the sword, dyes by the sword. Taken from our Saviour's words to St. Peter.

Prov. *Llevar hiérro a Biscaya*: To carry iron to *Biscay*. That is, to carry coals to *Newcastle*.

Prov. *Al hiérro el orín, y a la embidia el ruyn*: Rust iron, and envy a base man. *Subintelligitur* destroys.

Prov. *Cargado de hiérro, cargado de miedo*: He who is loaded with iron is loaded with fear. That is, he who loads himself with armour and weapons against danger, discovers he is much afraid.

Prov. *Quando el hiérro está encendido, entónes ha de ser batido*: You must strike whilst the iron is hot.

Prov. *Hiérro encendido, aunque negro se torna, álça empólla*: An hot iron, tho' it turns black, raises a blister; that is, if you touch it. So an angry man, tho' he covers his passion, must not be meddled with.

HIE'RTO, vid. *Térto*.

HIE'RVE, *Hiérvo*, vid. *Hervír*.

HIERUSALE'M, the city *Jerusalem*.

HISSOMA'NTE, a mould to make figures in plaister.

HIESTA'R, vid. *Enhestár*.

HIE'STO, vid. *Enhiésto*.

HIE'SGO, vid. *Tésgo*.

H I G

HIGA, a little hand made of jet, which in *Spain* they hang about children to keep them from evil eyes. A superstitious custom. The hand is made with the fingers clench'd, and the thumb sticking out between them.

Dar una biga, to put one's hand into that form, which is done in contempt of another.

Prov. *Meár cláro, y una biga para el médico*: Piss clear, and a fig for the physician. The word *biga* does not signify a fig, but the thing above explained.

HIGADE'LA, the herb liverwort, whereof there are many sorts, which you may see in *Ray*, verb. *Lichen*.

HIGADILLO, a little liver.

HI'GADO, the liver. From the Lat. *hepar*.

Tenér bigado, to have courage or resolution.

Echár los bigado, to labour unreasonably to compass any thing; also to spue one's heart up.

Tenér malos bigados, to be ill inclined.

Prov. *Lo que es bueno para el bigado es malo para el bazo*: What is good for the liver is bad for the milt. That which does good to one hurts another.

Higo, a fig. Lat. *figus*. It is also taken for the piles or hemorrhoids.

Higo del río, a plant growing in waters, called *nenuphar*, or *water-lilly*.

Higo de la India, o Banána. This is a fruit growing in *India*, and on the coasts of *Africk*, and most generally known by the name of *Banana*, but the Arabs and Persians call it *Mous*. The tree is about 14 or 15 foot high, consisting of many rinds or leaves growing one upon another. The trunk about the thickness of a man's leg, the root round and thick, and the common food of elephants; the leaf a bright green within, and a darker without, above two yards long, and near a yard wide. From the heart of the tree shoots a sprout about the thickness of a man's arm, divided by many knots, and on each of them 10 or 14 figs, in all from 100 to 200, and never more than this one branch that bears them. They are of several sorts, of a very pleasant taste and smell; some of them are a span deep in thickness, and are eaten fresh with wine, cinnamon, and sugar, and they are kept preserved with sugar and cinnamon. The Indian physicians give these figs to people in fevers, and other distempers; yet others say they are hurtful to the stomach. When the figs are ripe, the branch that bears them is cut off, and the tree withers, and is given to the tame elephants; and from the root springs another. Some are of opinion that this was the forbidden fruit which made *Adam* transgress. They that desire to see more of it may read *Christ. Acoft. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

Prov. *El higo que cae y no se levánta, es bueno para mi garganta, el higo saltador, es bueno para mi señor*: The fig that falls and does not rise, is good for my throat; the fig that leaps is good for my master. So said a waggish servant, who eat all the best figs himself, and gave the worst to his master; for those figs that fall and do not rise, are such

such as are soft and thorough ripe; those that leap or rebound when they fall, are hard and not ripe.

HIGUE'RA, a fig-tree. They also give this name to the plant called *Palma Christi*, growing in Egypt.

Higuera loca; *Nebrissensis* says it is the sycamore-tree; but *Covarrubias* the wild fig-tree.

Higuera del infierno, the herb called spurge.

La higuera de Andújar, a town of 200 houses, 1 parish, 2 chapels, and an hospital, in the province of Andalusia in Spain, 2 leagues from Andújar.

La higuera de Martos, a town of 200 houses, 1 parish, 2 chapels, and an hospital, in the province of Andalusia, 5 leagues from Jaen.

HIGUERA'L, an orchard of fig-trees.

HIGUERUE'LA, a little fig-tree.

HIGUE'RO, a large tree in New Spain in North America, whose leaves are like those of our mulberry-trees, and the tree like them in shape and size. It bears a fruit like a lemon, long and round, and in other shapes; of which the Indians make drinking-cups and other vessels. Sometimes they eat the pulp of it, which resembles that of the gourd.

H I J

HÍJA, a daughter. Quasi *fija*. From the Latin *filia*.

Hija d'algo, a gentlewoman. Vid. *Hidalgo* and *Hidalgo*.

Prov. *Hija desposada, hija enagenada*: A daughter married is a daughter alienated. Because then she is her husband's, and no longer her father's.

Prov. *Hija séy buena; Madre, he aquí un clavo*: Daughter, be good; Mother, here's a nail. Apply'd to those who answer nothing to the purpose, or who take no notice of good admonitions.

Prov. *Hija ni mala seas, ni hagas las señas*: Daughter, be not wicked, nor do not the likeness of it. That is, you must not only be good, but seem so.

Prov. *Hija regalada, quieres cómo o rebanada?* Pamper'd daughter, will you have crust or slice? A reflection upon dainty people.

Prov. *Hija Gómez, si bien te lo guisas, bien te lo comes*: Daughter Gómez, if you dress it well, you eat it as well. Taken from one that boasted of dressing meat well, but eat it all herself; and apply'd to those who would fain be praised for all they do for their own interest.

Prov. *La hija de la ramera cómo es*

criada, y la estopa cómo es hilada: The strumpet's daughter as she is bred, and hemp as it is spun. So they prove; for hemp may be spun fine, and an whore's daughter bred honest.

Prov. *Mi hija Maribuéla, la mano en la rueda, y el ojo en la puerta*: My daughter Molly has her hand on the spinning-wheel, and her eye on the door. This they say to idle people, who neglect their work to gad or gaze about.

Prov. *Mi hija hermosa el Lunes a Toro, el Martes a Zamora*: My beautiful daughter goes on Monday to Toro, and on Tuesday to Zamora; two cities in Spain. A reproof to handsome women, who love to be gadding to show their beauty.

Prov. *A la hija mala, dineros, y casalla*: A wicked daughter must have money given her, and be married. That is, if a man finds his daughter in danger of growing lewd, or losing her reputation, the only way to save all is to give her a portion, and marry her off.

Prov. *A hija casada salenos yernos*: When our daughter is married we find sons in law. That is, when we have no need, every body offers us service.

Prov. *Bezástes tus hijas galanas, cubrieronse de yervas tus sembradas*: You used your daughter to be fine, and your corn grew full of weeds. Taken from a poor country fellow, whose daughters used to weed his corn, but after they took to be fine, the corn did not thrive; and applied to those who toil and spend all they have to keep their children fine and idle.

Prov. *Muchas hijas en casa, todo se abrasa*: Many daughters in an house consume all. Because they are chargeable to maintain, and more to marry off.

Prov. *Por casar mi hija, mandé mi viña; casé mi hija, negué mi viña*: I promised my vineyard to marry my daughter; I married my daughter, and I denied my vineyard. This is like all those who promise great portions, but when their daughters are married give little or nothing.

Prov. *Quando la hija dixere Táyta, méte la mano en ol árca*: When the daughter can say Mammy, put your hand into the chest. That is, as soon as a daughter can speak, she begins to be chargeable.

Prov. *Quando a tu hija le viniere su hádo, no agüardes a que venga su padre del mercado*: When your daughter's good fortune comes, do not stay till her father comes from market. That

is, if you have an opportunity to dispose of your daughter well, do not stay for her father, tho' he be but at market, lest you slip the opportunity. Applied in all other cases, and is the same as, Lay hold of opportunity by the forelock.

Prov. *Si mucho las pintas y las regalas, de buenas hijas harás malas*: If you paint and pamper them too much, of good daughters you'll make bad ones. Children, or youth in general, are corrupted by fondness and pampering.

Prov. *Sufriré hija golisa, y alvenderá, mas no ventanera*: I'll bear with a daughter that is liquorish, or given to gadding, but not one that is always at the window. That is, a woman had better gad abroad, than expose herself to the censure of neighbours at her own windows.

Prov. *Tres hijas y una madre, quatro diablos para el padre*: Three daughters and a mother are four devils to the father. Because of the charge of maintaining women; and because generally, if there be any difference, the women side together against the father.

Prov. *Una hija, una maravilla*: One daughter, one wonder. Because they think that he who has one daughter has commonly more; and because to have but one is a comfort, whereas many are troublesome.

Prov. *Quién tiene hijas para casar, tome sedijas para hilar*: Let her that has daughters to marry take silk to spin. That is, let her give them a good example, and keep them employed; for idleness is the bane of all youth.

HÍJA'DA, the flank.

Mal de hijada, a pleurisy.

HÍJADEA'R, to pant, to blow hard in the flank, as an horse does.

HÍJA'R, a town in the kingdom of Aragon in Spain, 12 leagues from Zaragoza, seated at the foot of an hill, on the banks of a brook called *Martin*, has a strong castle on an eminence, 500 houses, 1 parish, and 1 monastery of Franciscan friars; its territory rich in corn, wine, oyl, saffron, silk, fruit, fowl wild and tame, and game.

HÍJA'RES, as *Hijadas*, the flanks.

HÍJA'STRA, a daughter-in-law; that is, a step-daughter.

HÍJA'STRO, a son-in-law; that is, a step-son.

HÍJO, a son. Quasi *fijo*. From the Latin *filius*.

Híjo d'algo, vid. *Hidalgo*.

Hijo de la gallina blanca, a white boy, a favourite, a darling; also a fortunate man.

Hijo legítimo, a son lawfully begotten.

Hijo natural, espíritu, or bastardo, a bastard son.

Hijo primogénito, the first-begotten son.

Hijo adoptivo, an adoptive son.

Hijo espiritual, a spiritual son.

Hijo póstumo, a posthumous son; that is, one born after his father was dead, or cut out of his mother's womb after she was dead.

Hijos are also the young shoots that sprout out of trees.

Prov. *El hijo de la puta a su madre saca de diada, quando parece al padre*: The son of a whore clears his mother, when he is like his father. Because every one takes him to be his son whom he resembles.

Prov. *Muchos hijos y poco pan contento con afán*: Many children and little bread are a satisfaction with great care and anxiety. Poor people are pleased to have children, but must labour hard to maintain them.

Prov. *Al hijo de tu vecina, quitale el moco, y casale con tu hija*: Wipe your neighbour's son's nose, and marry him to your daughter. That is, you had better take a neighbour you know with his faults, than a stranger you do not know.

Prov. *Casa el hijo quando quisiéres, y la hija quando pudieras*: Marry your son when you please, and your daughter when you can. That is, your son may get a wife at any time, but your daughter must be married when you can give her a portion.

Prov. *Casa tu hijo con tu igual, y no dirán de ti mal*: Marry your son to your equal, and they will not speak ill of you. Because if you marry him above his quality, he is subject to be hen-peck'd, and then to be laugh'd at.

Prov. *A bien te salgan hijo tus barragánadas*: God send no harm comes, son, of your youthful boldness. This they say a father said to his son, who from an high window was braving a dead bull, and it is used as a scoff to those that brave it, and talk great, far from any danger.

Prov. *Da a tu hijo mal por mal, dexarlo has al hospital*: Give your son evil for evil, and you'll leave him to the hospital. That is, if you turn out a son, because he is lewd, and disinheritor him, he must come to beggary, or, what is worse, to the gallows.

Prov. *De hijos y de corderos los campos llenos*: Of sons and lambs the fields full. That is, no matter how many sons, and how much cattle a man has, so he has not many daughters.

Prov. *Hijo eres y padre serás, qual bizieres tal auras*: You are a son, and will be a father; as you act, so you will find. That is, if you are not dutiful to your parents, you'll have the curse of undutiful children; or the contrary.

Prov. *Donde ay hijos, ni parientes, ni amigos*: Where there are sons, there are neither kindred nor friends. That is, kindred nor friends are not regarded in comparison of a man's own children.

Prov. *El hijo del mezquino, poco pan y mucho vicio*: The miser's son eats little bread, but is very vicious. That is, he eats little of his father's bread; for the covetous man values not what courses his children take, provided they be no charge to him.

Prov. *El hijo sabe que conoce a su padre*: It is a wise child that knows its father.

Prov. *El hijo borde y la mula cada día hacen una*: The bastard son and the mule do one every day. That is, do some unlucky trick; because mules are generally vicious, and bastard sons for the most part ill bred.

Prov. *El hijo del hidalgo un pie descalço, y el otro calçado*: A gentleman's son with one foot shod and the other bare. That is, tho' he be so poor that he has scarce shoes to his feet, yet he is respected as a gentleman; which is practised in Spain, but not in England.

Prov. *El hijo muerto, y el apio en el huerto*: The son dead, and the parsley in the garden. That is, it was found out when he was dead, and they wanted it for some medicine whilst he was living. Answerable to, after meat mustard, or, a day after the fair.

Prov. *El hijo harto y rompido, la hija hambrienta y vestida*: The son well fed and ragged, the daughter hungry and well clad. That is, keep them so. The son must be kept in full vigour, and no matter what cloaths he wears; the daughter must rather pinch her belly, than want good cloaths.

Prov. *Hijo tardano buerfano temprano*: A late son is soon an orphan. That is, he that is born in his father's old age.

Prov. *Hijo no tenemos, y nombre le ponemos*: We have no son, and we give him a name. That is, we reckon our chickens before they are hatch'd.

Prov. *El hijo por nacer, y la papilla a hervir*: The son not born, and the pap boiling. The sense much like the former.

Prov. *Hijo agéno mételo por la manga, salirse ha por el seno*: Another man's child, if you put him in at the sleeve, will come out at the bosom. That is, give him an inch, and he'll take an ell.

Prov. *Hijo, si fuéres bueno, para ti planto majuelo; y si malo, para ti planto*: Son, if you prove good, I plant a vineyard for you; and if wicked, sorrow. That is, if you are virtuous, all I do for you will become a blessing; if not, it will prove a curse. The Spanish word *planto* is ambiguous, signifying to plant, and mourning.

Prov. *Hijo sin dolor, madre sin amor*: A son born without pain makes a mother without love. Mothers generally love those children best with whom they have most pain.

Prov. *Hijos y criados no has de regalar, si quieres dellos gozar*: You must not pamper children and servants, if you would enjoy them. Because too much kindness spoils both.

Prov. *Hijo malo mas vale doliente que sano*: A bad son is better sick than well. Because then he is not able to do evil.

Prov. *Mi hijo Benitillo antes maestro que discípulo*: My son Bennet is a master before he is a scholar. This they say of those who pretend to know things that they never learned.

Prov. *Mi hijo vendrá barbado, pero no parido, ni preñado*: My son will come home with a beard, but not brought to bed, nor with child. This a woman whose son was run away, being reproached with it by another whose daughter had been astray, and got with child, retorted upon her; and it is apply'd to any who pretend to reproach others, having greater faults at home.

Prov. *Mis hijos criados, mis trabajos doblados*: My children bred up, and my troubles double. Because when the children are grown up they grow unruly, and commonly give their parents more sorrow than when little.

Prov. *No me pesa que mi hijo pierda, sino que desquitarse quiera*: I am not sorry that my son loses, but that he will have his revenge. Because if men would go off with their first loss, few would be great sufferers; but the desire of revenge draws them in to lose all.

Prov. *Quien tiene hijo varón, no da voces al ladrón*: Let not him who has a son, cry out at the thief.

a son grown a man, cry out thief. That is, let him not find faults with others, lest his son be as bad. And in another sense, let him not call out to others to defend him against a thief, if he has a son of his own able to do it; for it shows his son a coward not to deal with a thief in his father's defence.

Prov. *Si quieres que tu hijo crezca, lavale los pies, y rapale la cabeza*: If you'll have your son grow, wash his feet and cut his hair. That is, keep him clean and breed him hardy, exposing his head to the weather.

Prov. *Siete hijos de un vientre, cada uno de su mente*: Seven sons of one womb, and every one of his mind. That is, so many men, so many minds.

Prov. *Todos somos hijos de Adán y Eva, mas diferencianos la seda*: We are all Adam and Eve's children, but silk makes a difference between us. That is, fine cloaths or wealth makes all the difference.

Prov. *Quién a mi hijo quita el moco, a mi besame en el rostro*: He who wipes my son's nose, kisses my face. That is, the small kindness shown to my child, I take as a double one to my self.

Prov. *Quién hijos tiene al lado, no muere abitado*: He who has children by his side, does not die of a surfeit. That is, he who has many children never thinks he has enough for them.

Prov. *Allí has a tu hijo heredero donde anda la niebla en Enero*: Make your son an heir (that is, purchase an estate) where there are fogs in January. That is, in a country that is well water'd, whence fogs arise; because in Spain they fear drought rather than too much wet.

Prov. *Hijo de viuda, y criado, mal costumbrado*: A widow's son and man servant are ill taught, because where there is not a man to govern, they are never kept in awe.

Prov. *No me pesa que mi hijo enferme, mas de las malas costumbres que tiene*: I am not sorry my son fell sick, but for the bad customs he learned. Because sick persons are humour'd, which is the occasion they get ill habits; and therefore the sickness is not the trouble, but the ill habits he learned.

Prov. *Cada uno es hijo de sus obras*: Every man is the son of his actions. That is, his actions make him noble or ignoble; because a virtuous man, though basely born, is in reality more noble than the son of the greatest man, who is vicious.

Prov. *El hijo del Alcalde, aunque mate cien hombres, con todo sale*: The Alcalde's son, tho' he kill an hundred men, comes off still. That is, great men commit all sorts of villanies unpunished, as we see daily practised.

HIJUE'LA, a little daughter. From *filio*. It is also a small linnen cloth used by the priest at the altar, to wipe the chalice.

Hijuélas are also small trenches cut in the fields for water, which run into the great ones call'd *múdras*, that is, mothers, and the small, little daughters.

Prov. *A ti te lo digo, hijuela; entiéndelo tu, mi nuera*: I speak it to you, my little daughter; do you mind it, daughter-in-law. A way of speaking, when seeming to correct one person, we aim at another.

Prov. *Adelante, hijuela, y dirásle cornido*: Go on, daughter, and call him cuckold. That is, call your husband cuckold in jest, and he will never suspect he is so in earnest. It is not unlike, Cry whore first.

HIJUE'LO, a little son. Lat. *filio*.

H I L

HILA, lint made of linnen, such as surgeons use; also a row, a rank.

HILA'ÇA, vid. *Hilaza*.

HILA'CHA, a ravelling thread.

HILA'DA, a row, a rank; also a spinning.

HILA'DO, spun.

HILADÓR, a man that spins.

HILANDE'RA, a spinster.

HILA'NDRIAS, vid. *Filándrias*.

HILA'R, to spin.

HILA'RIO, the proper name Hilary.

HÍLAS, vid. *Hila*.

HILA'ZA, the thread in any thing that is wove; any threads, small strings; also the lees of wine, or the like.

HILE'RA, a rank.

Navío de primera hilera, a first rate ship.

HILILLO, a little thread.

HILLA'DA, vid. *Hilada*.

HILLE'ZNO, slender, fine. Oudin.

HÍLO, thread. Lat. *filum*. Also a line, row, or rank.

Hilo de acarréto, packthread.

Hilo-bramante, idem.

Hilo de cáñamo, an hempen thread.

Hilo de carréto, vid. *Hilo de acarréto*.

Hilo de gente, a row or a parcel of people going one after another.

Hilo de perlas, a string of pearls.

Hilo de plata, silver thread.

Andar al hilo de la gente, to go after

the multitude, to follow the people, to do as others do.

Colgar de un hilo, to hang by a thread; that is, to have small hopes.

Prov. *Por el hilo se saca el ovillo*: The thread leads to the bottom. We may guess at a great deal by a little.

Prov. *El hilo por lo mas delgado quiebra*: The thread breaks in the thinnest place. All misfortunes fall upon the weakest. The weakest goes to the wall.

HILVA'N, the basting of cloth together before it is sew'd.

HILVANA'DO, basted down before sewing.

HILVANA'R, to baste down before sewing.

H I M

HIMENE'ó, *Hymen*, the heathen God of matrimony; thence used for matrimony.

HIMNO, a song of piety. Lat. *hymnus*.

H I N

HINCA'DO, stuck in, thrust in, driven in as a stake in the ground, or the like.

HINCAPIE', a thing to rest or stand fast against, to fix the foot against; also the action of setting the foot fast against any thing.

HINCA'R; Præf. *Hinco*, Præter. *Hinqué*; to thrust in, to stick fast in, to drive in, to fasten. Quasi *finca*. From the Lat. *figere*.

Hincarse de rodillas, to kneel down.

HINCAROME'RO, a stick with a sharp point to thrust into the ground for planting of rosemary, or any other thing; also taken for the rest of a musket.

HINCHA'DO, swelled, puffed up; met. proud, haughty.

HINCHADURA, a swelling.

HINCHAMIE'NTO, idem.

HINCHA'R, to swell, to puff up. Lat. *inflare*.

HINCHAZÓN, a swelling; met. pride.

HINCHAZONZILLA, a little swelling.

HINCHIR, to fill.

HIÑIDE'RO, a trough to knead bread in.

HIÑIDO, kneaded as bread.

HIÑIE'STA, broom. Lat. *genista*.

HIÑIR, to knead dough.

HINOILES, Obs. garters.

HINOJO, the plant fennel; also a knee.

Hinojo marino, samphire.

HINOJOS, a town in the province of Andalusia in Spain, 8 leagues from Sevil, in the earldom of Niebla. It has 1 parish, 1 hospital, 3 chapels, 200 houses,

H I R

houses, and a plentiful territory, and belongs to the dukes of *Medina Sidonia*.

HINQUE', vid. *Hincár*.

H I P

HIPA'R, to hicker.

HIPE'ROLE, a figure in rhetoric, representing things above all likelihood of truth. Greek.

HIPERBÓLICO, hyperbolical, represented above all likelihood of truth.

HIPERIÓN, vid. *Hipperión*.

HÍPO, the hicket.

HIPOCONDRIA, the hypochondria, melancholy.

HIPOCRA'S, hypocras, made of wine, sugar, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and ambergris.

HIPOCRÉSIA, hypocrisy. Greek.

HIPÓCRITA, an hypocrite.

HIPOTHE'CA, a mortgage, a bill of sale, an engagement. Greek.

HIPÓSTASIS, a Greek word used in all languages, and signifies subsisting nature, or a thing naturally and truly subsisting. Hence

Unión hipostática, the hypostatic union; that is, the personal real union of the human nature of Christ with the divinity.

HIPPA'R, *Hippo*, vid. *Hipár*, *Hipo*.

HIPPOCRE'NE, a fountain near *Helicon*, dedicated to the muses. Greek, signifying the horse's fountain, because the poets feign it was made with a kick of the horse *Pegasus*.

HIPPOCRITA, an hypocrite.

HIPPO'MANES, something that distils from a mare's nature when she is in lust, or a fleshy bunch they say a colt brings with him into the world on his forehead, which the mare bites off. Either of these, they say, witches use for wicked purposes. Greek, signifying the rage of an horse.

HIPPOPÓTAMO, a monster said to breed in the river *Nile*, with the forepart like an horse. Greek, a river-horse.

H I R

HIRA'RA, a beast in *Brazil* like a civet-cat. There are of them black and brown, and some white. They live only upon honey. When they find an hive, they dig under it till they have made a way into it; then they put in their young ones, and eat none themselves till they are satisfied.

HIR, an he-goat. *Itinerário bis*.

HIR, wounding, striking.

HIR, boiling hot, fervent.

HIR, vid. *Hervir*.

H O C

H I S

HISCA'L, a three-strand rope.

HISSOPO, the herb hyssop; also a thing like a brush to sprinkle water with; a great brush or pencil.

HISSOPILLO, a little sprinkler, a small pencil.

Hissopillo griego, the herb taragon.

HISTORIA, an history.

HISTORIADOR, an historian, an historiographer.

HISTRIA'DO, fluted as columns are.

H I T

HITA, the name of a town in *Spain*, formerly called *Cesata*.

HITO, a mark, the white to shoot at, the pin to coit at. *Quali fito*. From *fixus*.

Jugar al hito, to play at coits.

Mudar hito, to change one's mind.

Dar en el hito, to hit the mark in shooting, or to pitch upon the pin at coits.

Mirar de hito en hito, to look earnestly upon.

Tirar a dos hitos, to aim at two things, that if one fails the other may hit; to have two strings to one's bow.

HITO is also the name of a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*.

H I V

HIVERNA'L, belonging to winter.

H I Z

HIZA, hoise, as sailors speak.

HIZA'R, to hoise.

HIZE, *Hiziéra*, *Hiziéffe*, *Hizó*; vid. *Hazér*.

H O B

HOBACHO, or *Habachón*, a great jade of a beast, unfit for service; met. a great lazy fellow.

HOBENQUES, vid. *Obénques*.

HOBERO; as, *Cavállo bobéro*, a cream-colour'd horse. From *buébo*, an egg, because he is like the yolk of an egg.

HOBLO'N, hops, such as we put into beer. Borrowed from the French *koublon*.

HÓBO, a tree, the root whereof held in the mouth yields so much juice, that one will feel no thirst. So says *Minsbeew*.

HÓBAS, a sort of fruit in the *West Indies*, of no value, and therefore there is no further account of it but the bare name, and its little worth. *Acoft. nat. hist. W. Ind. p. 258*.

H O C

HOCA'R, to root, or dig up the roots as an hog does with his snout, to run the nose into any thing.

HÓCE, vid. *Hóz*.

HOCEÍLLA, a sickle.

H O J

HOCHELA'GO, a town in the province of *Canada* in *North America*, 6 or 7 leagues from the banks of the great river of *Canada*.

HOCCICA'DA, a blow with the snout.

HOCICA'R, to muzzle, to turn up with the snout, to strike or rub with the snout; ironically, to kiss.

HOCICO, the snout of any beast, or great sticking out lips in man or woman. *Quali focico*. From the Latin *fauces*, jaws.

HOCICUDO, that has a snout.

HOCINA, or *Hocino*, an hook or bill to lop trees. It is also an orchard on the side of a small narrow bottom between two hills, call'd in Spanish *Hoz*, and thence *Hozino*.

HOCIQUILLO, a little snout.

H O D

HODE'R, to have to do with a woman, to commit the act of carnal copulation.

HODOR, one that commits carnal copulation.

H O G

HOGA'ÇA, a great loaf of bread.

Prov. *La hogaça no embarça*: The loaf is no let. Store is no fore.

Prov. *Al que cuéze y amása no le hiertes hogaça*: Do not steal a loaf from him that needs and bakes. Because he counts them, and it is not safe to steal out of a parcel that is told.

Prov. *Pués tenemos hogaças, no busquemos tortas*: Since we have loaves, let us not seek for cakes. Let us be contented when we are well, and not aim at high things when we are easy.

HOGA'R, the hearth, the chimney, or any place to make a fire. *Quali focar*. From the Latin *focus*, fire.

HOGUE'RA, a bonfire.

HOGUE'RO, vid. *Hogár*.

H O J

HÓJA, a leaf of a tree or herb, a thin plate of metal, a sword blade, a sheet of paper, a leaf of a book. *Quali fôja*. From the Lat. *folium*.

Hôja de lata, tin, such as we make lanterns, pots, and other things of.

Hôja de Milán, idem.

Hôja de oro, leaf-gold to gild with.

Hôja rayada, a leaf full of fibres.

Ser todo hôja sin fruto, all leaf, and no fruit; all show, and no substance; all talk, and no doing.

Al caer de la hôja, at the fall of the leaf, in autumn.

Temblar como hôja en árbol, to quake like a leaf on the tree.

Vino de tres o quatro hôjas, wine three or four years old; so called because

because the vines have bore leaves so many times since it was made.

Bolvar la hoja, to turn over a new leaf, to take another course.

Prov. *Quien debaxo de la hoja se posa, dos veces se moja*: He who rests or stops under the leaf, (that is, under a tree when it rains) is doubly wet. Because when the tree is loaded with rain, it falls from it much more heavy than from the clouds.

Prov. *Tras esta hoja buélve otra*: After this leaf another comes up. That is, after ill luck comes up good.

Hojaldra'do, puff-paste crust.

Hojal'dre, puff-paste. From *hoja*, because it parts in leaves.

Hojara'sca, the wither'd leaves fallen from the trees.

Hojear, to turn over the leaves of a book.

Hojecer, to bear leaves.

Hojica, a little leaf, or sword blade.

Hojoso, full of leaves.

Hojuela, a pancake, or a fine puff-paste cake.

Hojuela de plata, leaf-silver; also tin-silver.

H O L

Hola, a voice of calling; as, ho, hey.

Holanda, the province of *Holland*; also *Holland* cloth or linnen.

Holande's, a Dutchman, an *Hollander*.

Holandilla, a slight fort of *Holland*, such as we call *Silesia Holland*.

Holgaça'n, an idle fellow.

Holgadame'nte, easily.

Holga'do, rested; also feasted, rejoiced, made merry, at ease.

Andar holgado en la hacienda, to be well to pass, to have plenty.

Tráer holgado el vestido o el zapato, to wear one's cloaths or shoes big enough, not to be pinch'd in them.

Holga'nça, rest, merrymaking, ease.

Holga'r; *Præf. Huélgo*, *Præf. Holgué*; to rest, to be idle, to take one's pleasure, to make merry, to rejoice, to be glad.

Holgar la fiesta, to keep holy-day, not to work.

Irse a holgar, to go abroad to divert one self.

Holgarfe de una cosa, to be glad, to rejoice at a thing.

Holgaça'n, an idle fellow.

Holgazaname'nti, idly.

Holgazaneria, idleness.

Holgura, rest, ease, merrymaking, joy, pleasure, diversion.

Holla'do, trod, trampled on.

Camino hollado, the beaten road.

Holladúra, a treading or trampling.

Holla'r; *Præf. Huéllo*, *Præf. Hollé*; to tread, to trample.

Holla'r a otro, to use a man ill, to trample on him.

Holla'rse bien una persona, to make much of one's self.

Holle'ja de culébra, the skin a snake casts.

Holle'jo, the skin, husk or cod of fruit that is not par'd, as grapes, currans, gooseberries, or the like.

Holli', a sort of gum in *New Spain*, in *North America*, whereof the Indians make balls to play with.

Hollin, foot.

Hollina'do, footed, daub'd with foot.

Hollina'r, to foot, to daub with foot.

Hollinie'nto, footy.

Hollinamie'nto, footing, daubing with foot.

Hollóres, swellings. *Minsh.*

Holoca'usto, a burnt-offering or sacrifice in the Jewish law, in which no part was reserv'd, but all burnt. Greek *olon*, all; and *caio*, to burn. Us'd frequently in Spanish.

H O M

Hommarrá'che, vid. *Mamarrácho*.

Hombra'ço, a great lusty man.

Hómbre, a man. It was formerly called *hóme* or *ome*. From the Latin *homo*. Also the game at cards called *ombre*.

Hómbre buéno, a yeoman, one below a gentleman; as we call Goodman such a one.

Hómbre de monte y ribera, a man for the mountain and the shore; that is, a man fit for any business.

Mi hombre, so some women among the meaner sort call their husbands.

Ser muy hombre, to be much a man, to be brave.

Es ya hombre, he is now a man, now he is grown a man.

No seréis hombre para hazer tal cosa, you are not man enough to do such a thing, you have not the courage. It is calling a man coward.

No tengo hombre, I have no man, I have no body to take my part, to assist or defend me.

No ay hombre con hombre, there are not two men left together. They are all dispers'd and scatter'd. Also there are not two of the same mind, they are all at variance, they all differ or disagree.

Ricos hombres, were formerly men of the first rank and quality, before it was grown so frequent to distinguish them by the titles now used of dukes, earls, &c. They were also called *ricos homes*, or *omes*, which is all the same.

Hómbre de capa, y espada, a man that wears a cloak and sword; that is, one of the better sort.

Hómbre de pelo en pécho, a man of worth, a staid sober man.

Hómbre apercebido vale por dos, a man prepar'd or provided, is worth two; that is, forewarn'd, forcarm'd.

Hómbre apercebido medio combatido, a man that is prepar'd has half the battle over. The sense the same as the last above.

Prov. *No todos son hombres los que méan a la pared*: They are not all men who piss against the wall; that is, all who have the shape and outward actions of men, are not men in prudence, valour, and other manly attributes.

Prov. *Al hombre viejo múdale tierra, y dará el pellejo*: Remove an old man from one country to another, and he will leave you his skin; that is, when a man is grown old in one place, it may cost him his life to remove to another country.

Prov. *Del hombre es errar, y del diablo perseverar*: It is human frailty to err, but a diabolical obstinacy to persevere.

Prov. *De hombre palabre-muger, libre me Dios del*: Some will have this to signify, God deliver me from a man that has a voice like a woman; that is, shrill; and it may be used in that sense. But there is another better, which is, God deliver me from a man who regards not what he says, but like a woman, talks any thing, and never keeps his word.

Prov. *El hombre haga ciento, la muger no le toque el viento*: Tho' the man commit an hundred faults, the woman must not let the wind blow upon her; that is, tho' the man be never so false to her, she must not give the least cause of suspicion that she is so to him.

Prov. *El hombre buéno no sibe en lecho agéno*: A good man does not get into another's bed; that is, does not commit adultery.

Prov. *El hombre rico con la fama casa el hijo*: A rich man marries his son by fame; that is, the fame of his wealth brings him choice of wives.

Prov. *Hombre que sufre cuernos sufre a dientes menos* : The man who bears with horns, will bear with loss of teeth ; that is, he who knowingly will suffer himself to be cuckolded, will suffer another to beat his teeth down his throat.

Prov. *Hombre zeloso el cuerno al ojo* : A jealous man has horns in his eyes ; that is, every shadow frights him, and looks like one that cuckolds him.

Prov. *Hombre cornudo, mas vale de ciento, que de uno* : A man had better be made a cuckold by an hundred than by one ; because when people talk of many it is scarce believ'd, and of one every body credits it.

Prov. *Al hombre osado la fortuna le da la mano* : Fortune gives her hand to a bold man ; that is, fortune favours the bold.

Prov. *Al hombre harto las cerezas le amargan* : When a man's belly is full, hart-cherries taste bitter ; that is, the greatest dainties have no good taste when a man is full.

Prov. *Al hombre por la palabra y al buey por el cuerno* : Hold a man by his word, and an ox by the horn.

Prov. *Al hombre pobre capa parda y casa de roble, taza de plata, y olla de cobre* : A poor man should have a sad-colour cloak, a house of oak, a silver cup, and a copper pot. Because they are lasting.

Prov. *Al hombre vergonzoso el diablo le trixo a palacio* : The devil carry'd the modest man to court. Because all evil is attributed to the devil ; and it is unhappy for a modest man to be at court, where none but impudence prevails.

Prov. *Al hombre mezquino basta un rocino* : One nag is enough for a miser.

Prov. *Al hombre inocente Dios le enderéca la simiente* : God guides a good man's seed ; that is, either his undertakings prosper, or his issue is provided for.

Prov. *'Ay hombres bestias como ansares pardas* : There are beasts of men as well as grey geese.

Prov. *Del hombre heredado nunca te veras vengado* : You'll never get your revenge of a rich man. They have too much power for the poor to have justice of them.

Prov. *Dezir y hazer, no es para todos hombres* : To say and do is not for men ; that is, all men have not so much honour or goodness.

Prov. *De un hombre necio a veces buen consejo* : A fool sometimes gives good advice.

Prov. *De hombre reglado, nunca te veras vengado* : You'll never get your revenge of a regular man. Because he keeps out of harm's way.

Prov. *De hombre agradecido todo bien creído* : You may believe any good of a grateful man.

Prov. *De mal que hombre teme de esse muere* : The disease a man dreads that he dies of.

Prov. *De hombre jugador, y de lite con tu mayor* : From a gamester, and from a contest, or law-suit with one who is greater than you, good Lord deliver you.

Prov. *De hombre que no habla, y de can que no ladra* : From a man who does not talk, and from a dog that does not bark, deliver us, &c. Because the silent man observes, and the dog bites.

Prov. *Dos pocos, y un mucho hazen a un hombre rico* : Two littles and one much, make a rich man. This may be understood literally. As we say, many littles make a mickle. But the common interpretation of the two littles is, little shame and little conscience ; and the much, is, much industry : For industry, impudence, and no conscience are the way to wealth.

Prov. *El hombre es el fuego, la muger la estopa, viene el diablo y sopla* : Man is fire, and woman tow ; the devil comes and blows, and so sets it in a flame.

Prov. *El hombre mantenido estira el hilo* : The man that is well kept, stretches the thread ; that is, he is strong and labours hard.

Prov. *El hombre necesitado cada año apedreado* : The poor man has his corn destroy'd by hail every year ; that is, the poor shall be poorer.

Prov. *El hombre bueno goza el hurto* : The honest man enjoys the theft ; that is, the receiver, who lives in reputation as an honest man, and sells what others steal.

Prov. *El hombre manco por perdiendo gana seso* : The young man by losing, gains brains. Losses teach youth experience, and makes them cautious.

Prov. *Al hombre mayor, darle honor* : Honour old age.

Prov. *Al hombre comedor, ni cosa delicada, ni apetito en el salor* : A great eater must neither have dainties nor fine sauce.

Prov. *Al hombre bueno no le busquen abolengo* : Do not look for a good man's pedigree. Because his virtue betokens a good birth ; and tho' he be of no great family, virtue is honour enough.

Prov. *El hombre metido en asfrenta*

haze por treinta : A man in distress or despair does as much as thirty. We see desire of revenge, necessity or despair, have made some men perform incredible actions.

Prov. *Harto es el hombre de poco saber, que se mata por lo que no puede aver* : That man is fool enough who kills himself ; that is, who frets and vexes for what he cannot have, or for what cannot be mended.

Prov. *Hombre de pocas palabras, y ef-sas sabias* : A man should speak few words, and those wise ones.

Prov. *Hombre apasionado, no quiere ser consolado* : A man in affliction will not endure to be comforted.

Prov. *Hombre adudado, cada año apedreado* : The man that is in debt is flon'd every year ; that is, dunn'd, follow'd, perplex'd.

Prov. *Hombre harto, no es comedor* : A man that has his belly full is no great eater.

Prov. *Hombre sin abrigo, pajaro sin nido* : A man without an home is like a bird without a nest, always straying, and never well.

Prov. *Hombre que madruga de algo tiene cura* : The man that rises early has some care upon him.

Prov. *Hombre holgazán, en el trabajo se lo verán* : You'll know an idle fellow by his work.

Prov. *A veces lleva el hombre a su casa con que llora* : Sometimes a man carries that home which will make him lament. Men often mistake in choice of friends and other affairs, and are fond of that which proves hurtful to them.

Prov. *Al hombre desnudo mas valen dos camisones que uno* : For a naked man two shirts are better than one.

Prov. *Con hombre interesal no pongas tu caudal* : Do not join your stock with a griping man, lest he cheat you, and run away with the profit.

Prov. *Con un poco de tuerto llega el hombre a su derecho* : With a little wrong a man comes by his right ; that is, a man must sometimes strain a point beyond what looks honest to get his own.

Prov. *De hombre obstinado, y de borracho ayrado* : From an obdinate man, and from an angry drunkard, deliver us, O Lord.

Prov. *Hombre bravo, y reconden, son pedernal y eslabon* : An hasty man, and one that mutters, are like a steel and a flint ; one provokes and the other strikes fire.

Prov. *Hombre señalado, o bueno, o malo*

málo: A man that is remarkable, or has any particular mark is either good or very bad. They generally look upon him as very bad.

Prov. *La que al hombre cree el jurar, algo gana que llorar*: The woman that believes a man's swearing gets nothing but sorrow, because men are so apt to swear any thing till they have their will of a woman; and that done, they never mind her more.

Prov. *Quando el hombre mea las botas, no es bueno para las moças*: When a man bepisses his boots, that is, when he cannot piss beyond them, he is not fit for the young wenches.

Prov. *A falta de hombres buenos hacen a mi padre Alcalde*: For want of good men my father is made Alcalde: Answerable to the Latin, *Cum nemini contrudi potest itur ad me*.

Prov. *Quien sirve a hombre malo, se embra en el mercado*: He who serves an ill man, fows in the market; that is, he who obliges base persons, loses his labour.

Prov. *Trápanse los hombres, y no los montes*: Men meet, but mountains do not.

Prov. *Todo lo bueno parece bien, sino hombre ageno sobre muger*: Every good thing looks well, except another body's man upon a woman, that is, a marry'd man to commit adultery.

Prov. *Donde hombre no piensa salta la liebre*: The hare starts where a man least expects it.

Prov. *El hombre pobre todo es tracas, y el rico trapas*: The poor man is all contrivance, and the rich man cheats. The first contrives to live, and the latter values not what he does to gather more wealth.

Prov. *Tres cosas matan al hombre, sóles, cinas, y penas*: Three things destroy man, the scorching sun, great suppers, and troubles.

HOMERECILLO, a little dwarf; met. a pitiful fellow.

HOMERILLO, a little shoulder.

HOMERO, a shoulder. Lat. *humerus*.

Hombro con hombro, shoulder by shoulder; cheek by jowl.

Llevar en hombros, to carry on the shoulders.

Arrimar el hombro, to support.

Levantado de hombros, high-shoulder'd; look'd upon in Spain to betoken haughtiness and courage.

Derrocado de hombros, low in the shoulders; which they count a sign of a lovingly and saint-hearted fellow.

HOMERON, a great big man.

HOMBRUNO, mannish, as *Muger hombruna*, a great manly woman.

HÓME, Obs. vid. *Hómbre*.

HOMECILLO, Obs. murder. From the Latin *homicidium*. But in the ancient laws, called *De la partida*. It is also taken for a quarrel, fray, or contention, because these often produce murders.

HOMENAJE, or *Homenaje*, homage. *Torre del komenaje*, the chief or highest tower.

HOMERO, *Homer*, a Greek poet.

HOMICIDA, a murderer.

HOMICIDIO, murder, killing of a man. Lat. *homicidium*.

HOMILDA, Obs. vid. *Humildad*.

HOMILIA, an homily, a more familiar speech to the people than a sermon. From the Greek *homilos*, a congregation or throng, because spoken to the multitude.

HOMIZA'NO, a base murderer, one that murders basely.

HOMOGÉNEO, of one kind. Greek.

HOMONOMIA, divers things signified by one word. Greek.

HOMÓUSIO, consubstantial, of the same substance with the father. A word first said in the council of Nice, to signify the son's being of the same substance with the father; against *Arius* the arch-heretick, who deny'd it. And on account of their using this word, the *Arians* called the Catholics *Homousians*. Greek.

H O N

HONCIGUE'RA, or *Honcijera*, a gin to catch birds.

HONDA, a sling to cast stones. Lat. *funda*.

HONDA'BLE, that may be founded.

HONDAME'NTE, deeply.

HONDEADOR, a slinger.

HONDEAR, to sling.

HONDE'RO, a slinger.

HONDIDO, vid. *Hundido*.

HONDO, deep. Lat. *fundum*.

HONDON, the bottom; also the lees of any thing.

Prov. *Ado sacan, y no pon, presto llegan al bondón*: Where they take out, and do not put in, they soon come to the bottom.

HONDURA, depth.

HONDURAS, a province of North America, bounded on the north by the gulph of the same name, on the east by the North Sea, on the south by the province of Nicaragua, and on the west, by those of Guatemala, and Vera-paz. A plentiful rich country.

HONESTAME'NTE, modestly, decently.

HONESTA'R, to honour, to give reputation to.

HONESTIDA'D, modestly, decency's probity of life.

HONE'STO, modest, courteous, well-behav'd, virtuous. Lat. *honestus*. But speaking of the price in buying and selling, it is the reasonable value of a thing.

Persona honesta, a person of a good and untainted reputation.

HONGA'R, a spot of ground where mushrooms grow.

HONGO, any sort of mushroom. From the Lat. *fungus*.

Hongo bexin, vid. *Bexin*.

Hongo de árbol que sirve de yéscas, spunk that grows in trees, used instead of tinder.

Hongó péce, a sort of sea fish.

HONGOSO, full of mushrooms.

HONOR, honour. Lat.

Prov. *El dar es honor, y el pedir dolor*: To give is an honour; and to ask is a sorrow.

Prov. *Entonces perdí mi honor, quando dije mal y oy pedir*: I then lost my honour when I spoke ill and heard worse. This is common among women, who giving ill language, provoke others to say what is to their dishonour.

HONORA'BLE, honourable.

HONORA'NDO, to be honour'd.

HONORÍFICO, honourable.

HONRA, honour, respect. Latin *honor*.

Arrastra la honra, vid. *Arrastrar*.

Prov. *Honra y provecho no caben en un saco*: Honour and profit cannot be contain'd in one bag; that is, they are incompatible.

Prov. *Honra sin provecho, anillo en el dedo*: This is convertible, and either signifies, that a ring on the finger is honourable, but not profitable; or, that honour without profit, is like a ring for show and no use.

Prov. *Honra es de los ámos la que se hace a los criados*: The honour done to servants redounds to the masters.

Prov. *La honra del hidalgo, antes róto que remendado*: The gentleman's honour, rather ragged than patched. That is, a poor gentleman thinks it less dishonourable to have a rent in his cloaths, than to have them patch'd.

HONRADAME'NTE, honestly.

HONRA'DO, honoured; also honest, good and just.

HONRADÓR, one that honours others.

HONRA'R, to honour, to respect.

Prov. *Honra al bueno, porque te honre, y al malo porque no te deshonre*: Honour a good man, that he may honour you; and

and an ill man that he may not dishonour you.

HONRAS, the funeral-obsequies for the dead.

HONRILLA, impertinent niceties in point of honour.

HONROSAME'NTE, honourably.

HONRÓSO, honourable.

HONTANA'LES, spring-heads.

H O P

HÓPO, a tuft, or such like thing, as a fox-tail, or such other. In cant, the welt of the cloak.

H O Q

HÓQUE, a bribe.

H O R

HÓRA, an hour. Lat.

HÓRAS *canónicas*, the set time for the clergy to say their office, also those parts of the office it self, called prime sixth and none, because said at those hours; and to these, we must add the mattins, lauds, vespers, and complin, which joining the mattins and lauds, make the seven canonical hours.

HÓRA's, any little prayer-book, but particularly that in which is the office of the blessed virgin, because it is divided into hours, like the great office; and from that, the name apply'd, tho' improperly, to any other prayer-book.

Prov. *De hora a hora Dios mejora*: From hour to hour God mends, that is, if we bear troubles with patience, God will mend them hourly.

Prov. *De hora menguada, y de gente que no tiene nada*: From an ill hour, and from people that have nothing, deliver us, O Lord.

Prov. *En chica hora Dios obra*: God works in a little hour, that is, God needs not time to bring to pass the greatest things.

Prov. *En hora mala nace, quién mala fama cobra*: He is born in an evil hour who gets an ill name. And the contrary.

Prov. *En hora buena nace, quién buena fama cobra*: He is born in a good hour who gets a good name.

HORACA'R, vid. *Horadár*.

HORADA'DO, pierc'd, bor'd.

Hómbre *boradado*, is an infamous name, signifying a bardash, or one that is patient in the act of sodomy.

Muger boradada, a woman that has been debauch'd.

HORADA'R, to pierce, to bore.

HORA'DO, a hole.

HORA'RIO, a dial.

HÓRCA, a gallows, a prong, a fork,

a forked stick. Lat. *furca*. See more of it as gallows, verb. *Róllo*. Met. it is a crafty double-hearted knave.

Hórca de ájos, a rope of garlick.

Prov. *Mostrar primero la hórca que el lugar*: To show the gallows before the town, that is, to thwart and vex a man before doing him a kindness. Taken from little towns that have a gallows on a high ground, which appears before the town can be seen.

HORCAJA'DA, the name of some considerable towns in Spain.

HORCAJADILLAS, as *Ir a horcajailillas*, is for a woman to ride astride like a man.

HORCAJADURA, the forked part of a man, or rather the part where he begins to be forked.

HORCA'JO, a fork or prong.

HORCA'R, vid. *Aborcar*.

HORCA'SO, vid. *Horcájo*.

HÓRCA de cebollas, a rope of onions.

HORCÓN, a great fork.

HORGONEA'R, vid. *Hurgar*.

HORICÓNES, Indians in that part of North America, called the New Netherlands.

HÓRIO, vid. *Hóro*.

HORIZONTE, vid. *Orizónte*.

HÓRMA, a shoe-maker's laste. Lat. *forma*.

Prov. *Hallado ha hórma de su zapáto*: He has found a laste to his shoe, that is, he has met with his match.

HORMA'R, to set shoes on the laste.

HORMICA'NTE *púlso*, a pulse that beats softly, like the motion of a pismire.

HORMIGA, an ant, a pismire. Latin *formica*. In cant, a die.

HORMIGAS, a parcel of rocks on the south side of the island *Jamaica*, five leagues from the shore.

HORMIGO, a sort of mess they make in Spain, to eat on fasting-days; it is made of oil fry'd with a crust of bread in it, till the crust is burnt to a coal, which then they throw away: To the oil they put as much water as is necessary, season'd with salt and pepper, and some coriander-seed. This liquor is boil'd, and then thickned with grated bread, and small nuts toasted, and pounded as small as the bread. Lastly, it is sweetned with sugar.

HORMIGÓN de pared, a sort of plaster of Paris.

HORMIGUE'RO, an ant-hill.

HORMIGUILLO, a distemper in beasts, which wastes their skulls inwardly; also the same as *hormigo*.

HORNA'ÇA, a furnace to melt metals.

HORNA'CHA de *limbre*, a great plate of iron to lay over the fire.

HORNA'CHOS, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in Spain, ten leagues from *Merida*, has a rich territory, 300 houses, one parish, and one monastery of Franciscan friars.

HORNACHUE'LOS, another town in the same province, eight leagues from the city *Cordova*, over which, on a rock, is a strong castle; and the water is brought to the town from a mountain, through a trench cut in the rock under the castle. It is also walled, and has a good ditch cut in the rock, two churches, one of them a parish; three chapels, one hospital, and two monasteries of friars without in its liberty, and 400 houses: It is an earldom of the creation of king Philip the IVth, who bestow'd that honour on D. Lope de Hozes y Cordova, in whose issue it continues. From it comes the

Prov. *Los desposados de Hornachuelos*: The bride and bridegroom of *Hornachuelos*. So they call a man and his wife who bear an equal aversion for one another. The reason is, they say, that at this town the parents of a couple had agreed to marry them before they saw one another; but they were both so deformed, that when they met, they would both have gone back; yet in obedience to their parents, they comply'd: Whence the proverb remained, because they could not endure one another.

HORNA'DA, an oven-full.

HORNAGUEA'R, to burn brakes on the ground.

HORNAGUE'RA *tierra*, ground that is used to be burnt, as is done in some places for improvement.

HORNA'ZA, a furnace to melt metal in.

HORNA'ZO, a sort of rich cake, sometimes made with eggs.

Hornázo de acéyte, a cake made with oil instead of butter.

HORNEA'R, to set bread into the oven.

HORNE'RA, a woman-baker.

HORNERIA, a bakehouse.

HORNE'RO, a baker.

Prov. *No seáis hornera, si tenéis la cabeza de manteca*: Do not undertake to be a baker, if your head is made of butter, that is, do not take upon you any business you are unfit for.

HORNEZINO, a bastard. *Quasi* *fin* *necino*.

HORNÍJA, a baven to heat the oven.
HORNILLO, a little oven; also a little stove as they have in great kitchens.

H O R

chins to stew meat upon. In fortification a *fourneau*, being the chamber of a mine, in the hollow under some work that is to be blown up.

HORNILLOS, a small town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*.

HORNO, an oven. Lat. *furnus*.

Horno de cal, a lime-kill.

Horno de vidrio, a glass-house, where glass is made.

HORODA'DO, vid. *Horádado*.

HOROSCOPO, the horoscope, a term in astrology. From the Greek *horoscospos*, the constellation at a man's birth, so that it is the position of the heavens, from which astrologers pretend to tell fortunes, to cheat fools of their money.

HORQUILLA, a little fork or prong, a rest for a musquet; also the cleaving of the ends of hair, when it is too long.

HORRA'R, to make free.

HORRE'NDO, horrid, dreadful, ugly, hideous, frightful.

HORRE'RO, a granary-keeper. From the Latin *horreum*, a granary.

HORRIBLE, horrible, frightful, dreadful, ugly. Lat. *horribile*.

HORRIBLEME'NTE, horribly, dreadfully.

HÓRRIDO, horrid, dreadful, hideous. Lat. *horridus*.

HORRIFICO, dreadful, terrible.

HORRISONO, that has a dreadful sound. Lat.

HÓRRO, free, one that has been a slave, and is made free. Arabick *hor*, free. *Ir hórrus en el juégo*, is when three play for two, to save their stakes.

Prov. *Hórro Mahóma, y diéz años por servir*: You say you are free Mahomet, and have ten years to serve. Apply'd to those who think they have done their duty, when the greatest part is behind.

HORRÓR, horror, terror, fright, dread. Lat.

HORRURA, filth, nastiness; also the dross of metal.

HORTALIZAS, all garden-ware, wholesome herbs to be eaten, or for the pot.

HORTELA'NO, a gardiner.

HORTE'RA, a wooden dish; also a round piece of wood spinsters clap on the spindle, to make it weigh that it may turn the better when they begin to spin; for them that spin by hand with a rock, not with a wheel.

HORTEZUE'LA, a little orchard.

HORTIGA, a nettle. Lat. *urtica*. See several sorts of them in *Ray*.

H O S

Hortiga muérta, a nettle that cannot sting, the herb archangel.

HORTIGA'R, to nettle, to sting with a nettle.

HORTIGÓSA, the name of a small town, and surname of a family in *Spain*.

HORTIGUILLA muérta. *Ray*, in his history of plants, sets down three sorts of it, and calls them Mercury, Dogs-mercury, and French-mercury; all of a purging nature.

HORTOLE'NO, as *Hortelano*; also a delicious small bird called an ortelan.

HORÚGA, vid. *Orrúga*.

HORÚJO, vid. *Crijo* or *Borújo*.

H O S

HOSA'NNA, Hebrew; but used in all languages; signifying, save now.

HÓSCO, brown, dark-colour'd, dun-colour'd. Latin *fuscus*. Also louring of countenance, of a stern aspect.

Toro hóscó, a fierce-looking bull.

HOSPEDA'BLE, hospitable.

HOSPEDA'DO, lodg'd, entertain'd as a guest.

HOSPEDA'GE, the act of hospitality, of lodging or entertaining guests: As *Buen*, or *Mal hospedage*, good or bad entertainment.

HOSPEDA'L, vid. *Hospitál*.

HOSPEDA'R, to entertain, to lodge as a guest.

HOSPEDERÍA, a place to entertain strangers.

HOSPICIO, a lodging for friends only in travelling; a little house of any religious order, to entertain their brethren that travel.

HOSPITA'L, an hospital.

Prov. *De los leales se bincben los hospítales*: The hospitals are fill'd with the honestest people, because honesty makes them poor, cheating and knavery being the way to thrive.

HOSPITALE'RO, one that has charge of an hospital.

HOSPITALIDA'D, hospitality.

HOSSA'RIO, vid. *Ofario*.

HOSTA'L, an inn.

HOSTALE'RO, an inn-keeper.

HÓSTE, Obs. for *Huésté*, an army.

HOSTERÍA, an inn.

HÓSTIA, the sacrifice offer'd, the host that is consecrated at mass. Lat.

HÓSTIA'RIO, the box to keep the hosts in that are to be consecrated.

HÓSTIGA'DO, prick'd, egg'd, or beaten on, spurr'd on, driven; also chastiz'd and expell'd, or forc'd away.

HÓSTIGAMIE'NTO, driving or forcing away; egging or beating on, chastizing.

H O Y

HÓSTIGA'R; Præf. *Hostigo*, Præt. *Hostigué*; to drive or force away; to egg-beat or spur on; to chastize. From the obsolete Latin word *hostio*, to strike.

HÓSTIGO, a driving or forcing away; beating or spurring on; chastizing; also as much of a wall as the rain and wind beats on.

HÓSTIGUE', vid. *Hostigár*.

HÓSTILIDA'D, hostility. Lat. *hostilitas*.

HÓSTILME'NTE, hostily, like an enemy.

H O T

HOTEAR, to spy, to watch.

HOTE'RO, vid. *Otero*.

HÓTO, confidence in, relying on; as in this

Prov. *En hóto del conde, no mates el hombre; que se morirá el conde, y te pedirán el hombre*: Do not kill the man confiding in the earl, for the earl will die, and you will be called to account for the man; that is, do no ill action, confiding in the favour of a great man, for the great man may die, and you'll pay for all.

H O V

HOVACHÓN, a fat puffy fellow. Vid. *Hobachón*.

HÓVE'RO, vid. *Hobéro*.

HÓVO, a great shady tree in the province of *Darién*, near the Isthmus of *America*, whose shade is counted wholesome; and therefore they generally sleep under it. From its branches comes a very good water; and of the bark, they make vessels to bath in, and to wash the feet, for they say it takes away weariness. From the root pressed, runs abundance of water, good to drink. Its fruit is small, brown, and has a little pulp about the stone. It is wholesome, and easy of digestion, but bad for the gums, because of the hardness of the stone.

H O X

HÓXEAR, to fright, to drive away birds, or the like.

H O Y

HÓY, or 'Oy, to day. Lat. *hodie*.

Hóy de mañana, this morning.

HÓYA, a grave to bury the dead; also any pit or deep place.

HÓYO, a pit, a hole, a dent.

Prov. *Hazer un hóyo para tapár otro*: To make a pit to fill up another, to rob *Peter* to pay *Paul*.

HÓYOSO, pitted, or full of holes.

HÓYUE'LO, a little pit, hole or dent.

Jugar al hóyuélo, to play at chuck-farthing.

H O Z

HÓZ, a sickle or hook to reap corn; also a narrow bottom hemm'd in betwixt two hills. In the first sense, from the Latin *falx*. In the second, from *fauces*.

Entrarse de hoz y de coz, to come in to a place abruptly, without saying by your leave. Taken from striking the sickle into the corn.

HÓZAR, to grub, to rut in the ground with the snout as hogs do, and properly belonging to them.

Hozico, a snout like a hog's.

Hozino, a gardiner's knife, a pruning hook.

H R O

HRO, the abbreviation of *heredero*, an heir.

H U A

HUA'CA, or *Guaca*, a Peruvian word, signifying any thing sacred, excellent, or extraordinary; and by this name they call'd their idols, and the chapels, or places where they were worship'd.

H U B

HUBA'TES, a nation of Indians, in the province of *New Mexico* in *North America*.

H U C

HÚCHA, a box with a slit to put money in; such as servants sit up in publick houses at *Christmas*, or are carried about to beg for the prisoners.

HUCHONÓ, the word us'd by falconers to call down the hawk to the lure, when she rakes; that is, flies out too far from her game.

HÚCIA, Obs. confidence or trust repos'd in another. *Quasi fiducia*.

H U E

HUE'BRA, an acre of land, or as much as can be plow'd in a day.

HUE'CA, the hollow of the bone, where the joint is.

HUE'CAR, one of the two rivers betwixt which the city *Cuenca* stands in *Castile*. The other is called *Jucar*, into which the first falls.

HUE'CO, hollow. From the Latin *Occo*, to break clods of earth that they may lie hollow.

Hablar hueco, to talk loud, to make much noise; as hollow things do. Also to talk as old people do that have lost their teeth.

Ponerse hueco, to grow vain or proud.

HUE'GO, Obs. for *Fuég*.

HUE'LE, *Huelo*, vid. *Olér*.

HUE'LEA, *Huelgo*, *Huelgue*, vid. *Holgár*.

HUE'LEA, Subst. a merry-making, a merry-bout, a play-day.

HUE'LGAS, a monastery of Bernardine nuns, near the city *Burgos* in *Spain*, one of the finest in the world.

HUE'LGO, Subst. the breath, a man's wind. So

Tomar huelgo, to take breath, to rest.

HUE'LGO, vid. *Holgár*.

HUE'LLA, the print of a man's foot, or of a beast; the track.

Sacarle por la huella, to find one out by the track.

HUE'LE, *Huello*, vid. *Hollár*.

HUE'LEA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, in the earldom of *Niebla*, on the sea-coast; it contains 1000 houses, 2 parishes, 1 hospital, 3 chapels, 3 monasteries of men, and 2 of nuns, is walled, has a good castle, and fruitful territory. Formerly called *Onoba*.

HUE'REANA, an orphan female.

HUE'REANO, a male orphan. Latin *orphanus*.

HUE'RCO, hell. From the Latin *orcus*. Also a bier on which they carry the dead to the grave. Obs. it is also taken for one that is always lamenting, and lives in obscurity, because he is the picture of death.

HUE'RO, addle, as an egg.

HUE'RTA, an orchard.

Prov. *Huerta con palomar*, *paraíso terrenal*: An orchard with a pidgeon-house is an earthly Paradise.

HUE'RTA DEL REY, a town in the kingdom of *Old Castile* in *Spain*, four leagues from *San Estevan de Gormaz*, seated in a plain woody country, and has not above 80 houses.

HUE'RTO, an orchard. From the Latin *hortus*.

HUE'RTOS *pénfiles*, gardens on the tops of houses, or on high terrass-walks.

Prov. *Huerto sin agua*, *casa sin texado*, *muger sin amor*, y *marido descuyddo*: A garden without water, a house untild, a wife without love, that is, for her husband, and a careless husband. These four things are all alike, being all stark nought.

Prov. *Huerto*, y *tuerto*, y *moco*, y *pótro*, y *muger que mira mal*, *quierense saber tratar*: An orchard, a man that has but one eye, a servant, and a colt, and a squinting woman, require art to manage them.

HUE'SCA, a city in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, seated on a hill, all encompass'd with valleys, and they again with hills, on the banks of the river *Isuela*. It has strong walls, and on them 99 towers, and 10 gates. The soil fruitful, the inhabitants 5000, 4 parishes, 5 monasteries of men, 1 of

nuns. It is an university, sends deputies to the *cortes*, and is a bishoprick worth 13000 ducats a year to its prelate. Antiently called *Osea*.

HUESPED, an host, a landlord; also a guest. Lat. *hospes*.

Prov. *Huésped con sol ha honor*: A guest that comes by day-light, has honour, because, if he comes late to an inn, perhaps the best rooms and provisions are taken up; and if to a friend's house, they are not provided to entertain him.

Prov. *Tránsese los huéspedes*, y *comeremos el gallo*: The guests will be gone, and we will eat the cock. This is a threat to a servant, to let him know, that when the guests are gone, he shall hear of his faults; because when guests stay to eat up all the hens, the cock being left alone, is eaten after they are gone; so the servant shall suffer when they are gone, for whose sake he was before conniv'd at.

Prov. *El huésped y el peca a tres días hiéde*: A guest and a fish stink after three days. A man must not intrude upon his friend till he is weary of him.

HUE'SPEDA, an hostess, a landlady; also a woman guest.

Prov. *Huespéda hermosa*, *mal para la bolsa*: A beautiful hostess or landlady is bad for the purse.

HUE'SSA, a grave, a ditch, a pit. Corruptly from the Latin *fossa*.

Prov. *El muerto en la huessa*, y *el vivo a la mesa*: The dead man in the grave, and the living at the table. Tho' we be never so much concern'd for the death of friends, they must go to the grave, and we must eat and drink. We must live by the living, and not by the dead.

HUESSILLO, a little bone.

HUE'SSO, a bone. Lat. *os*.

Huésso de fruta, the stone of any fruit, as peaches, &c.

Huésso del espinazo, the back-bone.

Huésso de la garganta, the knot of the throat.

Huésso del pelo, a bone near a man or woman's privities, being the second part of *os ilium*.

Huésso sacro, the *os sacrum*.

Huésso jugal, the end of the cheek-bone towards the eye.

Rete esse huésso, pick that bone.

Estar podrido hasta los huésos, to be rotten to the bone; met. to be fretted to the bones.

Costal de huésos, a bag full of bones, one that is nothing but skin and bones.

Moler los huésos, to tire a man out with importunity.

H U E

HUE'ssos, in architecture are pillars, or other supports set up at distances, to bear up the timber-work, or otherwise strengthen a structure. Also the rafters, or timber in a roof.

HUE'STE, an host, an army.

HUE'TE, a city in the kingdom of Old Castile in Spain, seated in a pleasant fruitful valley, water'd by the brook *Canda*. It is walled, has a castle, 600 houses, 10 parishes, 5 monasteries of men, 2 of nuns, and 3 hospitals. Its territory, besides its other product, yields one year with another, 40000 pounds of saffron, valu'd at 300000 ducats. The present name is Moorish, and signifies moon. The ancient name was *Julia*, given it by *Julius Caesar*.

HUE'vo, an egg. Lat. *ovum*.

Huévo *huévo*, an addle egg.

Huévo *empollado*, an egg with chicken.

Huévos *de pescado*, the spawn of fish, the roes.

Huévos *mexidos*, the yolks of eggs, without any of the white, beaten or mix'd with white-wine, orange-flower-water, and sugar, and then kept over the fire only till the raw taste of the egg be gone.

Huévos *estrellados*, fry'd eggs.

Huévos *passados por agua*, poach'd eggs.

Huévos *y torréznos*, collops and eggs.

Huévos *reales*, vid. *Cabéllos de Angeles*.

Huévos *rebueltos*, butter'd eggs.

Huévos *de faltriquera*, yolks of eggs preserv'd in a shell of sugar like their own shell, to carry in the pocket.

Poner *huévos*, to lay eggs.

Tazer *sobre huévos*, to sit upon eggs.

Empollar *los huévos*, to sit to hatch eggs.

Parécirse *como un huévo a otro*, to be as like as two eggs.

Aborrecer *los huévos*. Vid. *Aborrecer*.

Prov. *Sobre un huévo pone la gallina*: The hen lays upon an egg, that is, the nest-egg. All beginnings are small, but things increase by degrees, and there must be a beginning or foundation for every thing.

Prov. *Un huévo quiere sal y fuego*: An egg requires salt and fire. The poorest thing must have some dressing.

Prov. *Un huévo, y esse huévo*: But one egg, and that addle. Of those who have but one child, and that sickly, or good for nought. Or one of any other thing that is faulty.

Prov. *Huévos solos, mil manjares y*

H U M

pára todos: Eggs alone will make a thousand dishes, and please every body.

Prov. *No por el huévo, sino por el fuego*: It is not for the egg, but for the right. As when a man goes to law, or contests for a thing that is not above the value of an egg. It is not for the sake of that egg, but to preserve some right or title; as when an estate pays an acknowledgement to the chief lord, of a pepper-corn, an egg, or the like.

Prov. *Cacarear, y no poner huévo*: To cackle and lay no egg, to talk much and do little.

Prov. *Al freír de los huévos se verá*: It will appear when you are to fry your eggs. A man stole a frying-pan, and the owner asking him what he carry'd, he said, you'll know when you go to fry the eggs. Thence the proverb.

H U G

HÚGA, or *Hugia*, the fish called the *torpedo*.

H U I

HUÍDA, *Huido*, *Huir*. Vid. *Huyda*, *Huydo*, *Huyr*.

HUITZITZI'L, vid. *Tominejos*.

H U L

HULA'NO, vid. *Fulano*.

H U M

HUMANA'DO, made humane; also civiliz'd and humbled.

HUMANA'L, humane, that has humanity.

HUMANAME'NTE, humanly, civilly, courteously.

HUMANA'R, to tame, to make humane, to make courteous, to civilize.

Humanarse, to humble one's self, to be courteous and affable.

HUMANIDA'D, human nature; also civility, courtesy, human frailty, humanity, that is, the schools under philosophy.

HUMA'NO, human; also civil, courteous, friendly, affable.

HUMARE'DA, smoak.

HUMA'ZO, smoak; commonly taken for the whiff of smoak boys give one another when they fall asleep, snatching a firebrand out of the fire, and holding it under the nose of him that sleeps, which almost stifles him.

HUMERA'L, the threshold.

HUMEA'DO, smoaked.

HUMEA'R, to smoak.

HUMEDA'D, dampness. Lat. *humiditas*.

HUMEDECE'R; Præf. *Humedéscio*, Præf. *Humedeci*; to moisten, to dampen.

HUMEDECIDO, moisten'd, dampen'd.

H U N

HÚMEDO, moist, damp. Lat. *humidus*.

HUME'RO, the tunnel of a chimney, or a place where they smoak bacon, or the like.

HUMILDA'D, humility. Lat. *humilitas*.

HUMILDEME'NTE, or *Humilménte*, humbly.

HUMILIACIÓN, humiliation, an humbling one's self, as bowing, kneeling, or the like.

HUMILLADE'RO, a little chapel or altar set up on the high-ways, or other places, where people as they pass stop to pray, or at least kneel or bow as they pass, whence it took name from their humbling themselves.

HUMILLA'DO, humbled.

HUMILLA'R, to humble.

HUMILME'NTE, humbly.

HÚMO, smoak. Lat. *fumus*. It is sometimes taken for the hearth, and the hearth for the house; so that to say, *Tantos húmos*, so many smoaks, signifies so many houses.

Vender húmo, to impose upon a man, and get his money upon pretence of doing him a kindness with one's interest at court, when either we cannot or will not do it.

Tener muchos húmos, to be very haughty, proud, or conceited,

Irse en húmo, to vanish away in smoak; when we expect great matters, and nothing comes.

Subir el húmo a las narizes, to take snuff, as we call it; to be offended, to be in an huff.

No lo hago a húmo de pajas, I do it not lightly or inconsiderately.

Prov. *Húmo, y gotera, y muger gritadera, echan al hombre de su casa afuera*: Smoak and the rain coming in at the tiles, and a bawling or scolding wife, turn a man out of his house. From a smoaky house and a scolding wife, we say, good Lord deliver us.

Prov. *Cerca le anda el húmo tras la llama*: The smoak is near the flame. There is no smoak without some fire.

Prov. *Dono ay húmo, no ay bien ninguno*: Where there is no smoak, there is no good. The smoak signifies the fire, without which there is no good living.

HUMOSO, smoaky, full of smoak.

HUMOR, humour; that is, the humours of the body, viz. phlegm, choler, blood, and melancholy; also humour or temper, and moisture. Lat.

H U N

HÚNDIDO, the round top of a ship.

HUNDIBAL,

H U R

HUNDIBLE, that may be cast, founded, or melted.

HUNDICIÓN, casting, founding, melting.

HUNDIDO, cast, founded, melted; also sunk, drowned.

HUNDIDOR, a founder.

HUNDIMIENTO, casting, founding, melting; also sinking, drowning.

HUNDIR, to run, melt, or cast metal: From the Latin *fundere*, to melt. Also to sink, to drown: From *fundum*, the bottom.

Hundirse una cosa, is not only to sink, but to vanish, to be lost without knowing how.

Hundir la casa a voces, to make such a noise, as if they would bring the house down.

HUNGARINA, vid. *Ungarina*.

HUNGRIA, the kingdom of Hungary.

H U R

HURA de cabeza, a sort of scurf on childrens heads.

HURAÑO, one that lives obscurely, flying all company, and is afraid of every man. Arab. *huraz*, reserv'd; also coy, disdainful.

HURCA, vid. *U'cca*.

HURGA'DO, raked, grabbed, stir'd about, poked.

HURGADOR, one that rakes, grabs, stirs about, pokes.

HURGAMENDE'RA, in cant, a wench, a whore.

HURGANE'RO, a rake, a poker, or such like thing; also a maulkin to sweep an oven.

HURGA'R; Præf. *Hirgo*, Præt. *Hurgué*; to rake, to grabble, to poke, to stir about, to stir or remove with a fork, or such like instrument. From *hërca*, a fork.

Peor es hurgallo, it is worse to stir it; the more you stir it, the more it will sink.

HURGÓN, or *Hurgonéro*, a fire-fork, or poker.

HURGONA'ZO, a blow, a stroke, or a thrust with a fire-fork, or poker.

HURGONEA'R, vid. *Hurgar*.

HURGUE', vid. *Hurgar*.

HURÓN, a ferret to catch rabbits.

Prov. *Andar a caca con hurón muerto*: To go a coney-catching with a dead ferret. To undertake business with improper methods. Also to follow women in old age.

HURONEA'R, to ferret, to catch rabbits with a ferret.

HURRA'CA, a magpye; also the proper name of a woman.

HURRACA'N, an hurricane, a violent whirlwind.

H U Y

HURTAA'GUA, a watering-pot full of holes.

HURTADAME'NTE, by stealth, privily.

A HURTADILLAS, idem.

HURTA'DO, stolen; also the surname of a very noble family in Spain.

HURTADOR, a stealer, a thief, or robber.

HURTA'R, to steal. Quasi *furtar*, from the Latin *fur*, a thief.

Hurtar el cuerpo, to slip aside, to shun danger.

Prov. *Quién una vez hurta, fiél nunca*: He who once steals is never trusty. Once a thief, always a thief.

HURTILLO, a little theft, a petty larceny.

HURTO, a theft, a robbery.

H U S

HUSA'DA, a distaff full of flax.

HU'SARO, a soldier called an *Hussar*.

HUSILLO, a little spindle, a little screw; also a wine-press.

HUSMA'R, to smell about as a dog does, or as Epicures when they get the scent of a dainty; met. to guess, to imagine, to suspect.

Húso, a spindle. Lat. *fusus*.

Derécho como un húso, as straight as a spindle: We say, as an arrow.

Prov. *Guáy del húso, quando no anda la barba de húso!* Alas for the spindle, when the beard is not over it! By the spindle is meant the woman, and by the beard the man.

H U T

HUTI'A, a sort of little beast in the island *Hispaniola* in North America, like a rabbit, but less, its ears shorter, with a tail like a mole.

HUTZOCHITE, so the Indians of New Spain call a tree, which distils a sort of balsam, but not so good as those of *Chile*, *Tolu*, and other parts.

H U V

HUVIE'RA, *Huviéffe*, vid. *Avér*.

H U Y

HUY'DA, flight, running away.

HUY'DO, fled, run away.

Carne huýda, flesh that shrinks away from its place.

HUYDOR, one that flies or runs away.

HUY'R; Præf. *Húyo*, or *Huygo*, Præt. *Húye*; to fly, to run away. From the Lat. *fugio*.

Húyr el rostro, to get out of the way where a man may fare ill, and does not know how to help himself.

Prov. *Mas vale que digan aquí huýo, que aquí murió*: It is better they should say here he fled, than here he died. A jeer to those that have behav'd them-

H Y T

selves shamefully; and answers ours of the same nature, It is better to run like a man, than to stay to be beaten like a dog; or, One pair of heels is worth two pair of hands.

Prov. *Húyr y correr no es todo uno*: To fly and to run is not the same thing.

H U Z

HÚZIA, vid. *Húcia*.

HUZILLO, vid. *Husillo*.

H Y A

HY, HY, HY, the sound of foolish laughing.

H Y'A, vid. *Hía*.

H Y'A D A S, the constellation called the seven stars.

H Y D

HY'DRA, a serpent with many heads in the Lernean lake, kill'd by Hercules.

HY'DRIA, vid. *Hídria*.

HYDROMANCIA, divining by water. Greek.

HYDROPE'SIA, the dropsy. Greek.

HYDRÓPICO, dropical, troubled with the dropsy.

H Y E

HYE'L, vid. *Hiél*.

HYE'NA, vid. *Hiéna*.

H Y G

HYGE'Y, the name of a province in the island *Hispaniola* in North America, at the east end of it.

H Y M

HY'MNO, an hymn, a spiritual song. Greek.

H Y P

HYPERBORE'OS, the northern people. Greek.

HYPERCÓN, the herb St. John's wort.

HY'PO, vid. *Hípo*.

HYPOCRÉSIA, hypocrisy. Greek.

HYPOCRITA, an hypocrite.

HYPOTHE'CA, a Greek word used in Spanish and other languages, signifying a pledge, and is properly the security given in contracts or bargains, generally consisting in a real estate, a mortgage.

HYPÓTHESIS, Greek also, signifying an argument to dispute on.

HYPOTRACHE'LIO, a term in architecture, signifying the neck of a column.

H Y T

HYTA; as, *Calle hýta*, all the street along, the whole length of the street.

I.

The third letter among the vowels, and serves as a consonant before other vowels, as in the words *Jirya*, *Joya*, *Juslo*; for *i* is only used before the three vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, the *g* serving instead.

J A C

instead of it before *e* and *i*, except in the names *Jeremias*, *Jerusalem*, and *Jesus*, where the *j* is used. The Spaniards, when thus used as a consonant, give it an harsh guttural sound, as is explained in the grammar. The *i* vowel in Spanish is pronounced as in the Latin, that is, as we pronounce it in the words *Hill*, *History*, &c. not as in *Hide*, *Tide*, and the like.

J A

JA', vid. *Hia*.

J A B

JABALI'NA, Obs. a javelin.

JABALQUÍNTO, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, near the city *Baësa*. The name Arabick, and signifies the mountain of the cat.

JABE'GA, a great fishing-net, a drag-net.

JABÓN, *Jabonar*; vid. *Xabón*, *Xabonar*.

JABUTICA'BA, a large straight tree in the province of *Brazil* in *South America*, with large branches, bearing fruit from the foot to the top in such quantity, and so close together, that the body of the tree can scarce be seen. The fruit is round, black, and about as big as a small lemon, the juice of it sweet like ripe grapes, very wholesom, and good for people in fevers. *Laet. p. 493.*

J A C

JA'CA, a coat of mail.

JA'CA, a tree growing in some islands of *India* near the water. It is very tall and thick, the leaf a span long, of a light green. The fruit is large, long, and thick, all of a dark green, cover'd with an hard rind set thick with prickles, especially on the *Malabar* coast; for those of *Gua* are not so good. When ripe, it has a good scent; and there are two sorts of it, the one called *Barca*, which is the best, the other *Papa* or *Girasal*, which is not so good, and is known by its softness, for it yields under the finger like dough. It grows out of the trunk of the tree and branches. Cutting it open from end to end, it appears all white within, and pulpy, but divided into cells or holes, full of kernels bigger than dates, white within like chestnuts, and cover'd with a dusky red. They are not good raw, but roasted, have a pleasant taste, and are provocatives to venery. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

JA'CA, a city in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, seated in a plain at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, in figure round, wall'd, has a strong castle, and a fruitful territory. It contains 800 families, 1 parish, which is

also the cathedral, 3 monasteries of men, 1 of nuns, and a good hospital. It sends representatives to the *cortes*, and is a bishoprick, worth to its prelate 3000 ducats a year.

JACAPUCA'YA, one of the largest trees in the province of *Brazil* in *South America*, bearing a fruit like a chalice with a cover to it, full of a sort of nuts or kernels, like mirabolans. The cover comes off of itself when full ripe, so that the fruit falls out. If they eat many of them raw, they cause all the hair of the body to fall off; but boil'd they do no harm. They use the shell for a drinking-cup. The wood of the tree is very hard, and not subject to rot.

JA'CARA, a sort of song or ballad.

JACARA'NDA, a tree in the province of *Brazil* in *South America*, of a wonderful beauty, the wood whereof has a delicious scent, like that of a rose.

JACARANDINA, vid. *Xacarandina*.

JACERINA cota, a coat of mail.

JACÍNTA, the proper name of a woman.

JACÍNTO, a precious stone called an hyacinth; also a flower of the same name, being a sort of violet, called by *Ray* the hyacinth plant and flower. It is also the proper name of a man. *Lat. hyacinthus.*

JA'CO, a coat of mail.

JACO'B, the scriptural name *Jacob*.

JACOBÍTA, the Jacobites in the eastern countries, being a sort of Christians, so call'd from the founder of their opinions.

JACÓBO, *James*, the proper name of a man.

JA'CRA, the water that runs from the coco-tree, which distill'd makes a strong spirit, and boil'd to a consistence serves for sugar.

JACTA'R, to boast, to brag.

JACUAGUÍA, the name of a province in the island *Hispaniola* in *North America*.

J A D

JADEA'R, vid. *Hijadlar*.

J A E

JAE'N, a city in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, the metropolis of a kingdom under the Moors, seated at the foot of an hill, on which is a strong castle. It is wall'd, has a rich and fruitful country about it, is inhabited by 5000 families, has 12 parishes, 11 monasteries of men, 8 of nuns, 12 hospitals, and 12 chapels, sends deputies to the *cortes*, has a fair on the 16th of *March*. Some will have it to be the ancient *Miturgis*; others, with more

J A M

probability, *Mentesa*. It is a bishoprick, worth to its prelate yearly 40000 ducats.

JAE'N, a city in the province of *Quito* in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, seated in the district of *Chacaynga*, 50 leagues from *Loxa*, and 30 from *Chachapoya*, in a mountainous country, but very temperate.

JAE'N DE NICARA'GUA, a town in the province of *Nicaragua* in *North America*, 30 leagues from the *North Sea*, upon the mouth of the lake of *Nicaragua*.

U'vas Jaénes, a sort of grapes peculiar to the territory of *Jaen*, but thence transplanted to other parts.

Dóblas Jaénes, Spanish pistoles of *Jaen*.

JAE'Z, a furniture for an horse.

Jaéz de cama, furniture for a bed.

Cófas deste jaéz, things of this sort.

J A G

JAGOARUCU, a sort of creature of *Brazil* like a dog, and barks like it. They are of a colour brown and white mixed, have a bushy tail, and are very swift; they live upon prey and fruit.

JA'GUA, vid. *Xagua*.

JAGUACIN, a beast in *Brazil* about as big as a fox, and like it in colour; it feeds most on crabs and prawns, as also on sugar-canes, among which they often make great havock; in other respects harmless, and very sleepy, which makes it easily taken.

JAGUA'NA, a town in the island of *Hispaniola* in *America*, otherwise called *Santa Maria del puerto*, seated on the west side of the island, 50 or 60 leagues from the metropolis, and 1 league from the sea, where it has a pretty good port. It consists of about 150 houses.

J A H

JAHARRA'DO, plaster'd.

JAHARRA'R, to plaster a wall.

JAHA'RRO, plastering. Arabick. Used by plasterers.

J A L

JA'LDE, yellow.

JAL'E, jelly.

JALVEGA'DO, white-wash'd, as walls are.

JALVEGA'R, to white-wash, as they do walls.

J A M

JAMAICA, the island of *Jamaica*, discover'd by *Columbus* in his second voyage, lying between 17 and 18 deg. of north latitude, about 170 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. A long chain of mountains runs the whole length of it, and divides the north from

J A M

the south part. It was taken from the Spaniards by *Oliver Cromwel*.

JAMA'S, never.

JAMBAS, the jambs of a door, the two posts on the sides of it. So called by artists from the French *jambe*, a leg.

JAMBO, a sort of fruit in the *East Indies*, pleasant to the sight, and very delicious both for scent and taste. The tree that produces it is as large as the biggest orange-trees in *Spain*, very thick of boughs, making a fine shade, and pleasing to the sight. The trunk and boughs are of a dark colour, and easily break. The leaf is beautiful and smooth, of a bright green on the outside, and a darker within, about a span long. The fruit is about as big as a good pear, and there are two sorts of it; some of such a dark brown, that they almost look black, and most of these have no stone in them, and are the best in all respects; the others are white, and have a white stone, hard, and as big as a peach-stone, smooth, and cover'd with a white downy skin; these, tho' fit for the nicest palate, are not so good as the others. They smell like a rose, and are cold and moist, and very soft in the mouth; the rind so thin and tender, that it cannot be par'd off with a knife. The trees are always full of fruit and blossom, all the ground under it cover'd with blossoms, which look like scarlet, fresh coming out as the old falls off; so that there is blossom, green and ripe fruit all at once. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

JAMBOA, a sort of fruit growing in the *Philippine Islands*, twice as big as a man's head, round, and yellowish. Some of them have white, some red, and some yellow seeds. Their taste is like a lemon, with a mixture of sweet to the sour. The tree is also like the lemon-tree in bigness and leaves. *Ge-melli, vol. 5. l. 2. c. 4.*

JAMBOLA'NOS, a sort of fruit in the *East Indies* like the ripe olives of *Cordova*, of an harsh taste, which contracts the throat. The leaf is like that of the crab-tree, and tastes like the green myrtle. The wood without is of the colour of the mastick-tree, and the fruit commonly eaten with rice, and pleasant. It is not medicinal, nor much in esteem. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

JAMILLA, the proper name of a woman in *Spain*, now out of use.

Prov. *Tenídme, Jamilla, sinó haríos biúda*: Hold me, *Jamilla*, or I shall make you a widow. A jeer upon those

that would appear very stout, but seek all occasions where people may hold or part them.

JAMÓN, a gammon of bacon.

JAMONA, in cant, is a gratuity at will for money lent.

JAMUGA, a sort of side-saddle for a woman to ride on, with a rail about it, or laths, or a frame so set up, that she sits as it were in an arm-chair, and cannot easily fall out, having rests for her back and arms. It was brought into *Spain* by the Moors, and the name is theirs.

J A N

JA'NA, a small town of about 200 houses in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

JANDIRÓBA, a plant in *Brazil*, which runs up the trees, and bears a round fruit like a quince, full of a white pulp within, and in that three beans, which yield a good sort of yellow oyl, good against pains in the limbs proceeding from cold.

JANDUCÓCO, a bird in *Brazil* like an ostrich, very large, lives on prey, and cries so loud, that it is heard half a league. It is all black, has beautiful eyes, a beak like a cock, to which joins an horn almost a span long, which is said to cure any impediment in the tongue, only hanging it about the neck.

JANDULILLA, a little river in the country of *Jaen*, of the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*.

JANE'YRO río, vid. *Río de Janéyro*.

JANGOMA, a fruit in the *East Indies*, somewhat like the service or sorb-apple, and in colour and taste like a plum not thorough ripe. The tree is like the plum-tree, as is the leaf and blossom. It grows in the fields, the woods, and gardens. The fruit, tho' ripe, before it is eaten, is soften'd betwixt the fingers, and is very astringent, and therefore is used for binding. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

JANIPA'BA, a very beautiful tree in *Brazil*; of a delightful green, changes its leaves every month, and they are like those of the walnut-tree, bears a fruit in shape like an orange, in taste like a quince, excellent against the flux. The juice of it is first white, but rubbing the skin with it, soon turns wonderful black, which lasts nine days, and the Indians use it to colour their skins with; this is before the fruit is ripe.

JA'NO, the Roman God *Janus*, whose temple was always open in time of war, and shut in time of peace.

J A R

J A O

JAÓLA, vid. *Jaila*.

J A P

JAPÓN, the great island of *Japan*, east of *China*.

J A Q

JA'QUE, check, at the game of chess. In cant, a ruffian, a bully.

JAQUE'CA, vid. *Axaquécá*.

JAQUE'L, a chequer, or chess-board.

JAQUE'TA, a sort of jacket, made close before and open on the sides.

JAQUETILLA, a little jacket.

JAQUIMA, vid. *Xaquima*.

JAQUIMA'LLA, a coat of mail.

J A R

JAR, in cant, to piss.

JA'RA, vid. *Xara*, an arrow, a shaft to shoot out of a cross-bow. Hebrew *jara*, to cast.

JARA'L, vid. *Xarál*.

JARA'MA, vid. *Xaráma*.

JARAMA'GO, vid. *Xaramágo*.

JARANDILLA, vid. *Xarandilla*.

JARANDILLA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, near *Estremadura*, on the mountains of *Cordova*, contains 400 families, 1 parish, one monastery of friars, has much game about it, and is a marquissate belonging to the earl of *Oropesa*.

JARARA'CAS, this name comprehends four sorts of snakes in *Brazil*, which see at large described in *Laet. p. 488*.

JARARA'NDA, an odoriferous tree in *Brazil*.

JARA'VA, vid. *Xaríva*.

JARA'VE, vid. *Xaráve*.

JA'RZIAS, vid. *Xárzias*.

JARDA'LES, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 22 leagues from *Sevil*, and 8 from *Malaga*, contains 300 families, 1 parish, 4 chapels, 1 hospital, and one monastery of Capuchins; it is a marquissate belonging to the marquiss of *Algarva*.

JARDÍN, a garden. Gothick *gárten*.

JARDINERÍA, gardening.

JARDINE'RO, a gardener.

JA'RES, the small guts.

JARE'TAS, vid. *Xarétas*.

JARE'TE, vid. *Xaréte*.

JARÓCHO, vid. *Xarócho*.

JARÓPE, vid. *Xarópe*.

JA'RRÁ, a pot with a great belly and two handles.

JARRA'ZO, a blow with a pot.

JARREA'R, to drink often, that is, to lift the pot often to the head; also to lade any liquor out with a pot.

JARRETA'DO, hough'd, hamstring.

JARRETA'R, to hough, or hamstring.

JARRE'TE, the hough or bending of the

J A Y

the leg under the knees, the hams; also any defect or blemish.
JARRETE'RA, a garter; so they call the English order of the garter, from which they have taken the word.
JARRILLO, a little pot.
JARRRO, a pot or pitcher.
Dar besitos al jarro, to kiss the pot often, to sip often.
Echarse el jarro a péchos, to lay the pitcher to one's mouth, and drink without measure.
Dar para tripas al jarro, to give money to fetch wine.
No dar un jarro de agua, not to give a pitcher of water; to be so covetous or ill natur'd, as not to give another water.
JARRÓN, a great pot or jar.
JARRONCILLO, a small pot, or an urn.
JARRUMA, a herb in the *West Indies*, whose leaves heal wounds.
J A S
JASMIN, vid. *Jazmín*.
JASTE, the jasper-stone.
JASPE'DO, speckled, or colour'd like jasper, or adorned with jasper-stone.
JASSA'DO, sacrificed, carbonadoed, flash'd.
JASSADÓR, a sacrificer, one that carbonadoes or flashes meat.
JASSADÚRA, sacrificing, carbonadoing, flashing of meat.
JASSA'R, to sacrifice, to carbonado, to flash, to lance the flesh.
J A T
JATA'NCIA, boasting. Latin.
JATANCÍOSO, given to boasting.
JATA'R, to boast, to brag.
J A V
JAVALÍNA, a boar-spear. Obs.
JAVALÍ, a wild boar. From the Arabick *gebel*, because it lives in woods and on mountains.
Navajas o colmillos de javalí, the tusks of a wild boar.
Lavajal de javalí, the foil of a wild boar.
JAVE'GA, vid. *Xavéga*.
JAVEGUE'RO, vid. *Xaveguéro*.
JAVELÍN, a wild boar. Rustick.
JAVIES; as *'Uvas javies*, a small sort of grapes like currants.
JAU'LA, a cage, a goal.
JAULE'RO, a cage-maker; also a goaler.
JAULÓN, a great cage; also a goal.
JAVÓN, *Favonar*, *Favonéte*; vid. *Xabón*, *Xabonar*, *Xabonéte*.
J A Y
JAYA'N, a giant, a great raw-bon'd fellow. In cant, a pimp of quality.
JAYNE', the proper name *James*.

I C O

J A Z

JAZERÍNA, a coat of mail.
JAZMÍN, jafmin. Arab. *yazmin*.

I B A

IBAISABE'LLO, a river in *Biscay* that runs by the town of *Bilbao*, so called by the natives and others, *Nervio*.

I B E

IBERIA, one of the antient names of *Spain*. Vid. *España*.

IBE'RNIA for *Hibernia*, the kingdom of *Ireland*.

IBE'RO, vid. *Ebro*.

I B I

IBIEOBÓCA, a sort of serpent in *Brazil*, beautiful to behold, being all over speckled with black, white, and red, but the most venomous of any, and moves the slowest.

I'BIÇA, a small island in the *Mediterranean*, not far from *Majorca* and *Minorca*, and subject to *Spain*.

IBIRA'BA, a tree in *Brazil* like a pear-tree, bearing a flower as large as a rose, very fragrant, and consisting of five leaves of a pale yellow. The fruit is like a cup with a plain cover, with sexangular knobs sticking out, the cup as big as a chestnut. They make ink of this fruit. *Ray*, p. 1676.

IBIRA'CUA, a sort of snake in *Brazil*, so venomous, that whoever is bit by it, bleeds so violently at the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, and lower passages, that unless immediately remedies be applied, he presently dies.

IBIRAPITA'NGA, the most celebrated tree in *Brazil*, like our oak in bigness, and abundance of branches, sometimes so large, that three men can scarce fathom it, the leaves very like those of the box-tree. It bears no fruit. The bark of it is very grey, the wood very hard and red, without any moisture, but so dry, that burnt it sends forth very little smoke; it affords a strong red dye. *Laet*. p. 496.

IBIS, a bird in *Egypt* resembling the stork, but is not the same.

I C A

IÇA, in cant, a wench, a whore.
IÇA'DO, one that keeps a whore.
IÇA'R, to hoise, a sea-term.

I C H

ICHTHOGRAPHIA, the ichnography, that is, the plan or platform of any structure, being the draught of it on the ground. Greek *ichnos graphe*, the description of the footstep; in English, the ground-plat.

I C O

ICÓNES, in Spanish signify books full of cuts. Greek *icon*, an effigies.

J E Q

I D A

Id, for *Td*, go. Vid. *Ir*, or *Tr*.

I'DA, a going, a departure.

Prov. *La ida del cuervo*: The going of the crow. That is, going never to return again. Because when *Noah* let the crow out of the ark, it did not return again, as the dove did.

Prov. *'Ida y venida por casa de mi tia*: Going and coming I call at my aunt's house. A year to those who cannot pass by a place without staying. Taken from a child that had a kind aunt, and could never go to, or come from school, but he would call in there.

I'DA, an high mountain in *Asia* near the city *Troy*.

IDA'NHA, vid. *Tdánha*.

I D E

IDE'A, an idea, notion, or conception of a thing. Lat.

IDEA'DO, fancied, conceited, conceived, imagined.

IDEA'R, to fancy, to conceit, to conceive, to imagine.

IDENTIDA'D, identity, the very same being. Lat.

I D I

IDIÓMA, an idiom, the proper or peculiar manner of speech, or the language of any nation. Greek *idios*, peculiar.

IDIÓTA, an idiot, an unlearned person, a fool. Greek.

I D O

IDOLA'TRA, an idolater.

IDOLATRA'R, to commit idolatry.

IDOLATRIA, idolatry.

I'DOLO, an idol. Lat.

IDÓNEO, meet, fit, apt. Lat.

I D R

IDROPES'IA, the dropsy. From the Greek *hydor*, water.

IDRÓPICO, dropical.

I D U

IDÚBEDA, a great mountain in *Spain*, which runs from the *Pyreneans* across the country to *Portugal*.

J E M

JE'ME, vid. *Xéme*.

J E N

JENA'BE, vid. *Xenábe*.

JENA'BLE, vid. *Xenable*.

JENE'R, vid. *Xenér*.

JE'NERO, vid. *Género*.

JENIZA'RO, vid. *Genizáro*.

J E Q

JEQUITINGUAÇU, a tree in *Brazil* bearing a fruit like a strawberry, in which, instead of a seed, is an hard bean, round, black, and shining as jet, its skin very bitter; it serves instead of soap, and washes better than the best Portuguese soap.

J E S

J E R

JEREMI'AS, the proper name *Jeremy*.
JEREPEMONGA, a sort of sea-snake in *Brazil*, which often lies still under the water, and whatever creature touches it, sticks so fast that it can scarce be parted, on which the snake feeds. Sometimes it comes out and coils itself on the shore; and if a man puts his hand to it, it sticks fast, and putting the other to get it off, that sticks too; then the serpent stretches itself out, and getting into the sea feeds on its prey.

JE'RGA, vid. *Xérge*.

JERGÓN, vid. *Xergón*.

JERGUERITO, vid. *Xerguerito*.

JERIGÓNÇA, vid. *Gerigónça*.

JERINGA, vid. *Xeringa*.

JERINGA'R, vid. *Xeringár*.

JERÓNIMO, *Ferome*, the proper name of a man.

JERÓNIMOS, the religious of the order of St. *Ferome*; so called, not because instituted by him, for he founded no religious order, but because their rule was gather'd out of his works by *F. Lope de Olmedo*, who was general of the *Jeronimites*, or hermits of St. *Ferome*, who before lived under the rule of St. *Augustin*. Pope *Martin V.* approv'd this new institute, and they have several monasteries in *Spain*, *France*, and *Italy*, and among them the noblest that of the *Escorial*.

JERVILLA, vid. *Xervilla*.

JERVILLE'TA, vid. *Xervilléta*.

JERUSALEM, the city *Jerusalem* in the holy land.

J E S

JESUITAS, the *Jesuits*, a religious order instituted by St. *Ignatius* in the year 1534, and confirmed by Pope *Paul III.* in the years 1539 and 1540. They are also call'd *La compañía de Jesus*, or the society of *Jesus*; and the Spaniards vulgarly, though improperly, call them *Teatinos*, for in reality the *Theatins* is another congregation of priests living in community. Besides the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, which are common to all orders, the *Jesuits* take a fourth, which is for missions. They have spread wonderfully since their first institution, and gone as far in missions as any order, but more particularly in *Japan* and *China*, and have had among them a very great number of learned men.

JESÚS, the most sacred name of *Jesus*.

Prov. *Jesús, y cruces, y pedradas en los Andalúzes*: *Jesus*, and crosses, and casting of stones against the *Andaluzi-*

ans. The *Castilians*, who are a most sincere sort of people, have made this proverb against the *Andaluzians*, who are more crafty and deceitful, as living near the sea, and learning of strangers. They call upon the holy name of *Jesus* to assist them against those people, make the sign of the cross as they do against the devil; and, thinking all this too little, add, they must throw stones at them.

J E T

JETAIBA, the locust-tree; its wood is hard, white, and fit for building; it yields a sort of sweet gum, which the *Brazilians* call *Jetica-Eica*, used for pains in the head proceeding from cold.

I G B

IGBUCAMICI, a tree in *Brazil* bearing a fruit like a quince, full of little seeds, which are a certain cure, as they say, for the flux.

I G C

IGCIE'GA, a tree in *Brazil* producing a sort of mastic of a pleasing scent; the bark of it bruised yields a liquor, which, when congealed, serves instead of frankincense, and is apply'd with success in plaisters on aches proceeding from cold.

I G L

IGLE'SIA, a church, a congregation of christians. Lat. *ecclesia*.

Iglesia catedral, a cathedral church, or bishop's see.

Iglesia colegial, a collegiate church, which has a dean and prebends.

Iglesia parroquial, a parish church.

Iglesia rural, a church that stands alone in the country.

Ser de la iglesia, to be a clergyman.

No le vale la iglesia, the privilege of the church will not avail him.

Iglesia me llamo, my name is church. This is the answer those who have taken sanctuary in the church give, when they ask them any questions.

Prov. *Quién quiere medrar, iglesia, o mar, o casa real*: He that will thrive must follow the church, the sea, or the king's service.

I G N

IGNA'CIO, *Ignatius*, the proper name of a man.

IGNIPOTE'NTE, hot or powerful in fire.

IGNOMÍNIA, reproach, shame, disgrace, ignominy. Lat.

IGNOMINIÓSO, ignominious, reproachful, shameful.

IGNORA'NCIA, ignorance. Lat.

IGNORA'NTE, ignorant.

IGNORA'R, to be ignorant, not to know.

I G N

I L U

IGNÓTO, unknown. Lat.

I G U

IGUA'L, equal. Lat. *equalis*.

IGUALA'DA, a small town and famous monastery of the order of St. *Jerome*, in the kingdom of *Aragon*, formerly called *Ergaria*, according to *Ortelius* and *Ptolomy*.

IGUALA'DO, made equal.

IGUALA'R, to make equal.

Igualarse con otro, to stand in competition, and make one's self equal to another.

Igualar mercadería, to bargain and agree for a commodity; because it brings the price and the goods to a balance.

IGUALDA'D, equality.

IGUALME'NTE, equally.

IGUA'NA, so they call the alligators in some parts of the *West Indies*.

I J A

IJA'DA, the flank.

Mal de ijada, the cholick, a pain in the flank.

Tener su ijada, to have a blind side.

Ijada de pescado, the belly-piece of a fish.

IJADEA'R, to pant as an horse does after running.

IJA'RES, the flanks.

J I G

JIGÓTE, vid. *Gigóte*.

J I M

JIME'LGA, vid. *Ximelga*.

I L A

ILACIÓN, an inference.

I L E

ILEGALIDA'D, unlawfulness. Lat.

ILEGÍTIMO, illegal, unlawful.

ILE'SO, unhurt. Lat.

I L I

ILI'ACO dolor, the gripes or cholick.

ILIBE'RIA, or *Ileberis*, it was formerly a city near the present city of *Granada* in *Spain*; now nothing remains of it but the memory, preserved in a mountain corruptly called *Elvira*, and a gate of *Granada* of the same name.

ILICITAME'NTE, illegally, unlawfully.

ILÍCITO, unlawful. Lat.

ILIÓN, *Troy* city.

I L L

ILLE'SCAS, vid. *Illescas*.

I L U

ILUMINACIÓN, illuminating, lighting. Lat. Also colouring of prints, and adorning with leaf or shell-gold or silver.

ILUMINA'DO, illuminated, lighted; also colour'd, or set off with leaf or shell-gold or silver.

ILUMINA'

I M M

ILUMINADÓR, one that colours prints, or adorns them with leaf or shell-gold or silver.

ILUMINA'R, to colour prints, or to adorn them with leaf or shell-gold or silver.

ILUSIÓN, a false apparition or representation, a deceit.

ILUSTRA'DO, illustrated, made famous or remarkable.

ILUSTRADÓR, he that extols or magnifies another.

ILUSTRA'R, to illustrate, to make famous, or remarkable, or conspicuous.

ILUSTRE, illustrious, famous, honourable, noble. Lat.

I M A

IMA, a great sort of turnip.

IMA'GEN, an image. Lat. *imago*.

Imágen celeste, a constellation.

IMAGINA'BLE, imaginable.

IMAGINACIÓN, the imagination.

No me passa por la imaginación, I have no such thought.

IMAGINA'DO, imagined.

IMAGINA'R, to imagine, to conceive.

IMAGINA'RIO, a statuary, one that makes images or statues, imaginary.

IMAGINATIVO, thoughty, pensive.

IMAGINERÍA, imagery, or work of images.

IMAGINE'RO, a carver, an image-maker.

IMAGINE'TAS, little pictures or images, puppets.

IMA'N, vid. *Imán*.

I M B

INBADÍDO, invaded.

INBADÍR, to invade.

INBECÍ'L, weak, frail. Lat. *imbecilis*.

INBECILIDA'D, weakness.

INBECILME'NTE, weakly.

INBE'LE, not warlike.

I M E

INE'NSO, vid. *Iménso*.

I M I

IMITACIÓN, imitation.

IMITADÓR, one that imitates others.

IMITA'R, to imitate. Lat.

I M M

IMMACULA'DO, immaculate, unspotted. Lat.

IMMARCESSÍBLE, unperishable, that will not fade, perish, or decay. Lat.

IMMEDIATAME'NTE, immediately, directly, presently.

IMMEMORA'BLE, immemorial.

IMMENSIDA'D, immensity, unmeasurableness. Lat.

IMME'NSO, immense, vast, unmeasurable.

IMME'RITO, undeserv'd. Lat.

IMMOBIL, immoveable, not to be moved. Lat. *immobilis*.

I M P

IMMOBILIDA'D, immoveableness.

IMMOBILME'NTE, immoveably.

IMMODERAME'NTE, immoderately.

IMMODERA'DO, immoderate.

IMMODESTAME'NTE, immodestly.

IMMODE'STIA, immodesty. Lat.

IMMODE'STO, immodest.

IMMOLACIÓN, immolation, sacrifice.

Lat.

IMMOLA'DO, sacrificed.

IMMOLADÓR, a sacrificer.

IMMOLA'R, to sacrifice. Lat.

IMMORTA'L, immortal. Lat.

IMMORTALECE'R; Præf. *Immortalefco*, Præt. *Immortaleci*; to grow immortal.

IMMORTALME'NTE, immortally.

IMMORTALIDA'D, immortality.

IMMORTALIZA'DO, immortalized.

IMMORTALIZA'R, to immortalize, to make immortal.

IMMOVIBLE, immoveable.

IMMOVIBLEME'NTE, immoveably.

IMMUDA'BLE, immutable, unchangeable. Lat.

IMMUNDÍCIA, filth, dirt, uncleanness. Lat.

IMMÚNDO, unclean, filthy.

IMMÚNE, exempt, free. Lat.

IMMUNIDA'D, immunity, exemption, freedom, liberty.

IMMUTA'BLE, unchangeable. Lat.

I M P

IMPACIE'NCIA, impatience.

IMPACIENTA'R, to put out of patience, to vex, to fret.

IMPACIE'NTE, impatient. Lat.

IMPACIENTEME'NTE, impatiently.

IMPALPA'BLE, impalpable, not to be felt. Lat.

IMPALPABLEME'NTE, impalpably.

IMPALPABILIDA'D, impalpability.

IMPA'R, odd, uneven, unequal. Lat.

IMPARCIA'L, impartial.

IMPARCIALME'NTE, impartially.

IMPARCIALIDA'D, impartiality.

IMPASSIBILIDA'D, impassibility, the quality of not being able or subject to suffer. Lat.

IMPASÍBLE, impassible, that cannot suffer.

IMPASSIBLEME'NTE, impassibly.

IMPAVIDAME'NTE, undauntedly.

IMPA'VIDO, undaunted. Lat.

IMPECÍBLE, that may be hindered; rather *Empecible*.

IMPEDÍDO, hindered, obstructed; also disabled by lameness or sickness.

IMPEDIMIE'NTO, let, hindrance, obstruction, impediment.

IMPEDÍR; Præf. *Impido*, Præt. *Impedi*; to hinder, to let, to obstruct. Lat.

IMPELE'R, to force, to thrust on, to urge, to compel. Lat.

I M P

IMPELÍDO, forced, thrust on, urged, compelled.

IMPELÍR, vid. *Impelér*.

IMPENETRABILIDA'D, impenetrability, the quality of not being to be pierced.

IMPENETRA'BLE, impenetrable, not to be pierced.

IMPENETRABLEME'NTE, impenetrably.

IMPENITE'NTE, impenitent, that does not repent.

IMPENSADAME'NTE, unexpectedly.

IMPENSA'DO, unexpected, unthought for. From *pensar*, to think.

IMPERA'NTE, ruling, reigning, commanding.

IMPERA'R, to reign, to sway, to command. Lat.

IMPERATIVO, commanding; also the imperative mood.

IMPERCEPTIBILIDA'D, imperceptibility, the quality of not being perceivable. Lat.

IMPERCEPTÍBLE, imperceptible, not to be perceived.

IMPERCEPTIBLEME'NTE, imperceptibly.

IMPERFECCIÓN, imperfection. Lat.

IMPERFE'CTO, or *Imperfeto*, imperfect.

IMPERIA'L, imperial. Lat.

IMPERIA'L, a city in the kingdom of Chile in South America, in 38 deg, and 4 min. of south latitude, 4 leagues from the South Sea, seated on the banks of the river Cauten.

IMPERIA'LES, gamasses, or buskins of coarse cloth.

IMPE'RIO, the empire, sovereignty. Lat.

IMPERIOSEME'NTE, imperiously, haughtily.

IMPERÍOSO, imperious, haughty.

IMPERITAME'NTE, unskillfully.

IMPERITO, unskilful. Lat.

IMPERSONA'L, impersonal, that has no person. Lat.

IMPERSONALME'NTE, impersonally.

IMPERTINE'NCIA, impertinency. Lat.

IMPERTINE'NTE, impertinent.

IMPERTINENTEME'NTE, impertinently.

IMPE'RVIO, inaccessible. Lat.

IMPETRA'BLE, that may be obtained.

IMPETRACIÓN, obtaining, getting by intreaty.

IMPETRA'DO, obtained.

IMPETRA'R, to obtain, to get by intreaty or endeavour. Lat.

IMPETU, force, violence, vehemency. Lat.

IMPETUOSA-

T M P

T M P

I N A

IMPETUOSAME'NTE, impetuously, violently.

IMPETUOSIDA'D, impetuosity, forcibleness.

IMPETUÓSO, impetuous, forcible, violent, vehement.

IMPÍDE, *Impido*, vid. *Impedir*.

IMPIEDA'D, impiety, ungodliness, wickedness. Lat.

IMIGE'NES, an excrescence above a horse's hoof, called a ring-bone; or upon the shin-bone, and then call'd a knot or knob.

IMPÍO, impious, ungodly, wicked.

IMPLACABILIDA'D, implacableness.

IMPLACA'BLE, implacable, not to be appeased. Lat.

IMPLACABLEME'NTE, implacably.

IMPLEÓLA, an hole cut in a stone, narrow at the superficies, and wider within, which serves to put in wedges of iron, which, being in, open, and hold fast, so that the stone is drawn up with pulleys by them, and when set down again, pressing the wedges together, they come out with ease. It is a term used by builders, and by us called a luis-hole.

IMPLICACIÓN, implying; also intangling or perplexing.

IMPLICA'DO, imply'd; also intangled or perplexed.

IMPLICA'R, to imply; also to entangle or perplex. Lat.

IMPLICIDA'D, implicitness, implication; also intangling or perplexing.

IMPLORA'DO, implored, intreated, sought to.

IMPLORA'R, to implore, to intreat, to seek to. Lat.

IMPONE'R; Præf. *Impongo*, *impōnes*, *impōne*; Ptæt. *Impūse*, *impusiste*, *impūso*; Fut. *Impondré* or *imporné*, -as, -á; Sub. Præf. *Impōnga*; Imperf. *Impusiera*, *impusieße*, or *impornia*; Fut. *Impusiere*; to impose, to lay upon, to put on; also to accuse; also to teach or instruct. Lat. *imponere*.

IMPONGA, *Impōngo*; vid. *Imponér*.

IMPÓRTA, vid. *Importancia*.

IMPORTA'NCIA, importance, moment, weight. Lat.

IMPORTA'NTE, important, of moment, of weight.

IMPORTANTEME'NTE, importantly.

IMPORTA'R, to be of importance, moment, or weight. French *importer*.

IMPORTUNACIÓN, importuning.

IMPORTUNAME'NTE, importunately.

IMPORTUNA'R, to importune, to sue earnestly, to press hard.

IMPORTUNIDA'D, importunity.

IMPORTÚNO, importune. Lat.

IMPOSICIÓN, an imposition, a tax. Lat.

IMPOSSIBILIDA'D, impossibility.

IMPOSSIBILITA'DO, made impossible; also disabled.

IMPOSSIBILITA'R, to make impossible; also to disable.

IMPOSSIBLE, impossible. Lat.

IMPOSSIBLEME'NTE, impossibly.

IMPÓSTAS, figures standing upon rails that rest on banisters at certain distances for ornament; also the rail itself.

IMPOTE'NCIA, impotency, weakness, want of ability. Lat.

IMPOTE'NTE, impotent, weak.

IMPOTENTEME'NTE, impotently, weakly.

IMPRECACIÓN, an imprecation, a curse. Lat.

IMPRE'NTA, a printing-house.

IMPRESCTÍBLE, that is without prescription.

IMPRE'SA, vid. *Emprésa*.

IMPRESIÓN, an impression, the mark made by pressing one thing upon another; the impression of a book. Lat.

IMPRESSIONA'DO, that has received an impression.

IMPRESSIONA'R, to make an impression.

IMPRE'SSO, printed as books are, or that has an impression.

IMPRESSOR, a printer.

IMPRÍME, vid. *Imprimír*.

IMPRIMIDO, imprinted, or printed.

IMPRIMIDOR, a printer.

IMPRIMIR, to print, to imprint, to press on. Lat.

IMPROBABILIDA'D, improbability. Lat.

IMPROBA'BLE, improbable.

IMPROBABLEME'NTE, improbably.

IMPROBIDA'D, improbity, dishonesty.

IMPROBO, naught, wicked. Lat.

IMPROPE'RIO, a reproach. Lat.

IMPROPRIAME'NTE, improperly.

IMPROPIEDA'D, impropriety.

IMPRÓPRIO, improper. Lat.

IMPROVA'BLE, that may be found fault with; also as *Improbable*.

IMPROVISO, unforeseen, unexpected. Lat.

IMPRUDE'NCIA, imprudence, indiscretion. Lat.

IMPRUDE'NTE, imprudent, indiscreet.

IMPRUDENTEME'NTE, imprudently, indiscreetly.

IMPUDE'NCIA, impudence. Lat.

IMPUDE'NTE, impudent.

IMPUDENTEME'NTE, impudently.

IMPUDICAME'NTE, immodestly, lewdly.

IMPUDICÍCIA, immodesty, lewdness.

IMPUDÍCO, immodest, lewd.

IMPUE'STO, imposed, laid on, laid to a man's charge.

IMPUGNA'DO, impugned, opposed.

IMPUGNADOR, an impugner, an opposer.

IMPUGNA'R, to impugn, to oppose. Lat.

IMPULSA'DO, excited, forced, or push'd on.

IMPULSIÓN, an impelling, or pushing on, or exciting.

IMPÚLSO, an impulse, a natural inclination or propension. Lat.

IMPULSOR, one that excites or pushes on.

IMPÚNE, unpunish'd.

IMPUNEME'NTE, freely, without punishment.

IMPUNIDA'D, impunity. Lat.

IMPUNIDO, unpunished.

IMPUNI'TO, idem.

IMPURAME'NTE, impurely, uncleanly, foully, unchastely.

IMPURIDA'D, impurity, uncleanness, unchasteness. Lat.

IMPÚRO, impure, unclean, unchaste.

IMPÚSE, *Impusiera*, *Impusieße*, *Impúso*; vid. *Imponér*.

IMPUSICIÓN, vid. *Imposición*.

IMPUTACIÓN, imputation.

IMPUTA'DO, imputed.

IMPUTADOR, he that imputes, or lays to another's charge.

IMPUTA'R, to impute, to lay to one's charge. Lat.

I N A

INABÍL, incapable, unfit, unable. Lat.

INABILIDA'D, inability, unfitness, incapableness.

INABILITA'DO, disabled, made unfit or incapable.

INABILITA'R, to disable, to make unfit or incapable.

INABILME'NTE, unaptly, unhandily.

INABITA'BLE, inhabitable. Lat.

INACESSIBLE, inaccessible. Lat.

INADVERTE'NCIA, inadvertency, heedlessness, inconsiderateness.

INADVERTIDAME'NTE, inconsiderately.

INADVERTÍDO, inconsiderate, rash, heedless.

INALIENA'BLE, not to be alienated.

INAMISSÍBLE, not to be lost.

INANIMA'DO, inanimate, that has no life or soul.

INAPEA'BLE, inconceivable, incomprehensible.

INAUDÍTO, unheard of, strange.

INAVERTE'NCIA, vid. *Inadvertencia*.

INAUGURACIÓN, inauguration, the ceremony of consecrating or admitting a prince or prelate.

INC

INC

INCAPACIDA'D, incapacity.
 INCAPA'Z, incapable.
 INCARNA'DO, incarnated, made flesh; the flesh growing up in a wound.
 INCA'UTO, not wary, careless, not circumspect.
 INCENDIA'RIO, an incendiary, one that fires houses; met. one that raises tumults or broils, or sets folks together by the ears.
 INCE'NDIO, a conflagration, a great fire. Lat.
 INCENSA'RIO, a censor, a thurible.
 INCENTIVO, an incentive, that which excites or stirs up; also excitive, or stirring up.
 INCERTIDUMBRE, *Incertitud*, or *Incertinidad*, uncertainty.
 INCESSA'BLE, incessant.
 INCESSANTE, idem.
 INCESSANTEME'NTE, incessantly.
 INCE'STO, incest, carnal copulation between kindred. Lat.
 INCE-TUOSO, incestuous.
 INCHA'R, vid. *Hinchár*.
 INCHÍR, vid. *Henchar*.
 INCHOA'DO, commenc'd, begun.
 INCHOA'R, to commence, to begin. Lat.
 INCIDE'NTE, incident.
 INCIE'NSO, vid. *Encienso*.
 INCIERTAME'NTE, uncertainly.
 INCIE'RTO, uncertain. Lat.
 INCIE'RTA *fábrica*, vid. *Fábrica*.
 INCÍLE, the mouth of any running water, the way or passage for it.
 INCIRCUMCÍSO, uncircumcis'd.
 INCISIÓN, an incision. Lat.
 INCISO, that has an incision made in it.
 INCITACIÓN, an inciting or stirring up.
 INCITA'DO, incited, stirred up.
 INCITADÓR, an inciter, a stirrer up.
 INCITAMIE'NTO, an inciting or stirring up.
 INCITA'NTE, inciting, stirring up.
 INCITA'R, to incite, to stir up. Lat.
 INCITATIVO, inciting, stirring up.
 INCIVILIDA'D, incivility.
 INCIVILME'NTE, uncivilly.
 INCLEME'NCIA, inclemency, unmercifulness.
 INCLEME'NTE, inclement, unmerciful.
 INCLINACIÓN, inclination; also bowing or inclining out of respect. Lat.
 INCLINA'DO, inclin'd, addicted; also bow'd or bent down.
 Bien, or *Mal inclinado*, well or ill inclin'd.

INC

INCLINA'R, to incline, to addict; also to bow, to bend.
Inclinár la cabeza, to bow the head in token of respect, or let it sink thro' weakness.
Inclinárse la pared, is for the wall to incline and threaten ruin.
Inclinárse a una parcialidad, to incline or be affected to a party.
 INCLITIVOS, a sort of herb and flower.
 I'NCLITO, renowned, famous, noble. Lat.
 INCLUÍDO, included.
 INCLUÍR, to include. Latin *includere*.
 INCLUSIVAME'NTE, inclusively.
 INCLUSÍVE, idem.
 INCLÚSO, included.
 INCOGITA'BLE, not to be thought on.
 INCÓGNITO, unknown. Lat.
 I'NCOLA, an inhabitant. Lat.
 INCOMBUSTI'BLE, incombustible, that cannot be burnt.
 INCOMMENSURA'BLE, incommensurable, that cannot be measur'd by the same measure.
 INCOMODA'DO, incommoded, ill at ease, not well.
 INCOMODADÓR, a disturber.
 INCOMODAME'NTE, inconveniently.
 INCOMODA'R, to incommode, to disturb.
 INCÓMODO, inconvenient, troublesome; also an inconveniency or disturbance.
 INCOMPARA'BLE, incomparable.
 INCOMPARABLEME'NTE, incomparably.
 INCOMPATÍBLE, incompatible. Lat.
 INCOMPATIBLEME'NTE, incompatibly.
 INCOMPENSA'BLE, not to be made amends for.
 INCOMPETE'NCIA, incompetency, unfitness.
 INCOMPETE'NTE, incompetent, unfit, improper.
 INCOMPETENTEME'NTE, incompetently, unfitly.
 INCOMPORTA'BLE, unsufferable.
 INCOMPORTABLEME'NTE, unsufferably.
 INCOMPREHENSÍBLE, incomprehensible.
 INCOMPREHENSIBLEME'NTE, incomprehensibly.
 INCOMPUE'STO, not compounded; also disorder'd, undress'd.
 INCONSIDERACION, inconsiderateness, rashness.
 INCONSIDERADAME'NTE, inconsiderately, rashly.

INC

INCONSIDERA'DO, inconsiderate, rash.
 INCONSIDERA'NCIA, vid. *Inconsideración*.
 INCONSOLA'BLE, inconsolable, that cannot be comforted.
 INCONSTA'NCIA, inconstancy.
 INCONSTA'NTE, inconstant.
 INCONSTANTEME'NTE, inconstantly.
 INCONTESTA'BLE, incontestable, not to be controverted.
 INCONTINE'NCIA, incontinency, unchastity.
 INCONTINE'NTE, incontinent, unchaste; also immediately.
 INCONTINENTEME'NTE, incontinently, unchastely.
 INCONSTRASTA'BLE, firm, stable, not to be oppos'd or overturn'd.
 INCONVENIE'NCIA, inconveniency.
 INCONVENIE'NTE, inconvenient.
 INCONVENIENTEME'NTE, inconveniently.
 INCÓRDIO, vid. *Encordio*.
 INCORPORA'DO, incorporated.
 INCORPORA'R, to incorporate, to make, or to receive into one body.
 INCORPÓREO, incorporeal, that has no body.
 INCORRECIÓN, uncorrectness, and incorrigibility.
 INCORRECTAME'NTE, uncorrectly.
 INCORRE'CTO, uncorrect.
 INCORREGÍBLE, incorrigible.
 INCORREGIBLEME'NTE, incorrigibly.
 INCORRÍR, vid. *Incurrir*.
 INCORRUPTION, incorruption, exemption from corruption.
 INCORRUPTÍBLE, incorruptible.
 INCORRUPTIBLEME'NTE, incorruptly.
 INCORRÚPTO, incorrupt, not corrupted.
 INCREÍBLE, incredible, not to be believ'd.
 INCREIBLEME'NTE, incredibly.
 INCREDULIDA'D, incredulity.
 INCRE'DULO, incredulous. Lat.
 INCREME'NTO, increase, augmentation.
 INCREPA'DO, rebuk'd, reprov'd.
 INCREPA'R, to rebuke, to reprove. Lat.
 INCREYBLE, incredible.
 INCREYBLEME'NTE, incredibly.
 I'NCUBO, a devil or evil spirit, which is said to take human form, and have to do with women. Lat.
 INCULCA'DO, inculcated.
 INCULCA'R, to inculcate. Lat.
 INCULPA'BLE, blameless.

IND

IND

INE

INCULPABLEME'NTE, blamelessly.
INCULTO, unpolish'd, undress'd, not adorn'd. Lat.
INCUMBIR, to apply one's self to, to be diligent about. Lat.
INCURA'BLE, incurable.
INCURRIDO, incur'd.
INCURRIR, to incur. Lat.
INCURSION, an incursion.

IND

INDAGA'DO, search'd out, inquir'd into.
INDAGA'R, to search out, to inquire into. Lat.
INDECE'NCIA, indecency.
INDECE'NTE, indecent.
INDECENTEME'NTE, indecently.
INDECI'BLE, unspeakable.
INDECISAME'NTE, irresolutely.
INDECISO, not decided, not resolv'd.
INDECLINA'BLE, not to be declin'd.
INDEFE'NSO, undefended.
INDEFE'SSO, indefatigable, not to be tir'd.
INDEFINI'TO, indefinite.
INDELIBLE, indelible, not to be blot-
ted out.
INDE'MNE, not damnify'd.
INDEMNIDA'DO, indemnity.
INDEMNISA'R, to save from damage or loss.
INDEPENDE'NCIA, independency.
INDETERMINA'BLE, not to be de-
termin'd or decided.
INDETERMINA'DO, undecided, not
resolv'd.
INDEPENDIE'NTE, independent.
INDEVIDAME'NTE, unduly.
INDEVI'DO, undue.
INDEVOCION, want of devotion.
INDEVOTAME'NTE, undevoutly.
INDEVOTO, undevout.
INDEZI'BLE, unutterable, not to be
express'd.
INDIA, properly the country of *India*
in *Asia*, being that which is most of it
subject to the *Mogol*. In the plural
number *Indias* signifies both the *East*
and *West Indies*, but most generally, by
Spaniards, taken for the *West*, where
they are masters; whereas they have
no trade to the *East*.
INDIA'NO, one that has been in the
Indies.
INDICACION, declaration, pointing
out, showing.
INDICA'DO, pointed out, show'd.
INDICA'R, to point out, to show.
INDICION, vid. *Indicion*.
INDICIO, a token, a circumstantial
proof. Lat.
INDICION, an indiction, which is a
term of 15 years, by which Christians

began to reckon in the year 313, when
Christian Religion was asserted by *Con-*
stantin the Great; after which time,
they reckon'd so many indictions, and
such a year of the last indiction. It is
also a tax, and the imposing or autho-
rizing that tax.

INDIFERE'NCIA, indifferency.
INDIFERE'NTE, indifferent.
INDIGE'NCIA, indigence, want. Lat.
INDIGE'NTE, indigent, poor.
INDIGESTI'BLE, not to be digested.
INDIGESTION, indigestion, want of
digesting well in the stomach.
INDIGE'STO, undigested; also hard
of digestion.
INDIGNACION, indignation, wrath.
Lat.
INDIGNA'DO, angry, provok'd.
INDIGNAME'NTE, unworthily.
INDIGNA'R, to offend, to provoke,
to make one angry.
INDIGNIDA'DO, unworthiness, indig-
nity.
INDIGNO, unworthy. Lat.
INDINO, idem.
I'NDIO, an Indian.
INDIRECTAME'NTE, indirectly.
INDIRE'CTE, idem.
INDIRE'CTO, indirect, out of course,
dishonest.
INDISCRECION, indiscretion, want
of judgment, a foolish act.
INDISCRETAME'NTE, indiscreetly.
INDISCRE'TO, indiscreet.
INDISERTAME'NTE, uneloquently.
INDISE'RTO, not eloquent.
INDISPENSA'BLE, indispensable, not
to be dispens'd with.
INDISPENSABLEME'NTE, indispen-
sably.
INDISPOSICION, indisposition, sick-
ness.
INDISPUE'STO, indispos'd, not well.
INDISSOLUBLE, indissoluble, not to
be dissolved.
INDISSOLUBLEME'NTE, indissolubly.
INDISSOLUTO, undissolv'd.
INDISTINTAME'NTE, undistinctly.
INDISTINTO, undistinct.
INDIVIDUO, individual, that can-
not be divided.
INDIVISI'BLE, that cannot be divi-
ded.
INDIVI'SO, undivided.
INDIVULSO, not parted, or torn a-
way.
INDOCIL, dull, hard to learn.
INDOCILME'NTE, dully.
INDOCTAME'NTE, unlearnedly.
INDOCTO, unlearned.
INDOMA'BLE, untameable.
INDOMABLEME'NTE, untameably.
INDOMEÑA'BLE, not to be tam'd.

INDOMITAME'NTE, untamedly,
fiercely.

INDOMITO, untam'd, fierce, wild.
INDOTO, vid. *Indocto*.
INDUBITA'BLE, not to be doubted of,
undoubted.
INDUBITABLEME'NTE, undoubtedly.
INDUBITADAMENTE, idem.
INDUCIDO, induc'd, prevail'd upon,
perswaded.
INDUCIDOR, he that induces or per-
swades.
INDUCIMIE'NTO, or *Inducion*, in-
ducement, perswasion.
INDUCIR, to induce, to persuade,
to prevail upon. Lat. Vid. *Induzir*.
INDULGE'NCIA, indulgence, pardon.
Commonly taken for the indulgence
granted by the pope, which is a re-
mission of the pain or punishment due
to sin, upon performing some religious
acts, as fasting, praying, giving alms,
&c. provided the party be truly peni-
tent for his sins, and resolves, with
God's grace, never to commit them a-
gain. Of which see more verb. *Indu-*
leo.
INDULGE'NTE, indulgent, favoura-
ble.
INDULGENTEME'NTE, indulgently.
INDULTO, suffer'd, born with; par-
don'd. The *indulto* in trade is the
king's license for landing plate or
goods, and delivering them to the
owners, which is granted by means of
a composition made, the merchants
paying as much as is agreed on to the
king in the gross, in lieu of all the du-
ties that should be paid, if the goods
were carry'd to the custom-house.
INDUSTRIA, industry. Lat.
Hazer una cosa de industria, to do a
thing on purpose, or designedly.
INDUSTRIA'DO, instructed.
INDUSTRIA'R, to instruct.
INDUSTRIOSAME'NTE, industriously.
INDUSTRIOSO, industrious.
INDUZGA, *Induzgo*, vid. *Induzir*.
INDUZIDO, induc'd.
INDUZIDOR, an inducer.
INDUZIR; Præf. *Induzgo*, Præf. *In-*
duci, or *Induxe*; to induce, to per-
swade, to prevail upon. Lat.

INE

INEFA'BLE, inaffable, unspeakable.
Lat.
INEFABLEME'NTE, ineffably, un-
speakably.
INENARRA'BLE, not to be related.
INE'PCIA, unaptness, folly, imperti-
nence. Lat.
INEPTAME'NTE, unaptly, foolishly,
impertinently.
INE'PTO,

INEP'TO, unapt, foolish, impertinent.

INE's, *Agnes*, the proper name of a woman.

INESCRUTA'BLE, inscrutable, unsearchable.

INESCUSA'BLE, inexcusable, not to be excus'd.

INESCÚSABLEME'NTE, inexcusably.

INESPERADAME'NTE, unexpectedly.

INESPERADO, unexpected.

INESPERTAME'NTE, unexpertly.

INESPERTO, unexperient'd.

INESPUONA'BLE, impregnable.

INESTIMABLE, inestimable.

INEVITA'BLE, inevitable, not to be shunn'd.

INEVITABLEME'NTE, inevitably.

INEXHA'USTO, not exhausted, or not to be exhausted.

INEXORA'BLE, inexorable, not to be won by prayer or intreaty.

INEXPERTO, unexperient'd.

INEXPLICA'BLE, not to be explicated or explain'd.

INEXPLICABLEME'NTE, inexplicably.

INEXPUGNA'BLE, impregnable.

INEXTINGUIBLE, unquenchable.

INEXTINGUIBLEME'NTE, unquenchably.

I N F

INFALÍBLE, infallible, certain, not to be deceiv'd.

INFALIBLEME'NTE, infallibly, certainly.

INFAMA'DO, defam'd.

INFAMADOR, a defamer.

INFAMA'R, to defame.

INFAMATORIO, defaming.

INFAME, infamous.

INFAMEME'NTE, infamously.

INFAMIA, infamy. Lat.

INFANÇON, vid. *Infanzón*.

INFAN'DO, so wicked, villainous, or profane, as not fit to be spoken.

INFANTA, a king's daughter. They are all called *Infantas*, except only the eldest, if she be an heiress, is call'd *Princesa*.

INFANTA'DO, a territory in *Spain*, containing the towns of *Alcozer*, *Salmeron* and *Valdeolivas*; so called, because formerly the dower of an *Infanta*. In process of time, it came to the family of *Mendoza*, and was, by *Ferdinand* and *Elizabeth*, king and queen of *Aragon* and *Castile*, erected into a dukedom in favour of its owner *D. James Hurtado de Mendoza*, then marquis of *Santillana*, which title is now given to his eldest son, the father being titled duke del *Infantado*. The family of *Mendoza*, or *Hurtado de Mendoza*, which

is the same thing, is of great antiquity and ancient nobility, the dukes progenitors having been created marquises of *Santillana* by king *John* the second of *Spain*, in the year 1445. Their arms are, *Parti per saultier, in chiese & base vert a bend gules coytiz'd Or*; the dexter and sinister sides, *Or*, with these words, *Ave Maria gratia plena, Azure*.

INFANTA'ZGO, the title and dignity of an *Infante* or *Infanta*.

INFA'NTE, the title by which all the kings sons are called, except the eldest, who is called *principe*, prince. It also signifies a foot-soldier; and formerly a child.

INFANTERÍA, the infantry, the foot of an army.

INFANÇON, an old word, now out of date, and signify'd a man of a great estate, a good family, and lord of manors, being originally those that had castles, or strong holds, whence they made war against the Moors, and were so called as having a superior power over the infantes or private soldiers. This title descended to all their successors, so that it became common to all the nobility and gentry, which, in *Spain*, are both call'd noble. See *Discursos de la nobleza de Bern. Moréno de Vargas. Disc. 4.*

INFATIGA'BLE, indefatigable, not to be tir'd.

INFATIGABLEME'NTE, indefatigably.

INFATUA'DO, infatuated.

INFATUA'R, to infatuate.

INFA'USTO, unfortunate, unhappy. Lat.

INFECTA'DO, infected.

INFECTADOR, an infecter.

INFECTA'R, to infect.

INFECTO, infected.

INECUNDAME'NTE, unfruitfully.

INECUNDIDA'D, unfruitfulness.

INECÚNDO, unfruitful.

INFELICIDA'D, unhappiness.

INFELÍZ, unhappy, unfortunate.

INFERE'NCIA, an inference, a consequence.

INFERIÓR, inferior, lower, meaner. Lat.

INFERIORIDA'D, inferiority.

INFERIORME'NTE, inferiorly.

INFERIR; *Præf. Infero, Præf. Inferi*; to infer, to deduce a consequence. Lat.

INFERNA'DO, made hellish.

INFERNA'L, infernal, hellish.

INFERNA'R; *Præf. Inferno, Præf. Inferné*; to cast to hell.

INFERTIL, unfruitful.

INFERTILIDA'D, unfruitfulness.

INFERTILME'NTE, unfruitfully.

INFESTACIÓN, an infesting or annoying.

INFESTA'DO, infested or annoy'd.

INFESTA'R, to infest or annoy.

INFESTO, offensive, troublesome, annoying, hostile. Lat.

INFICIONA'DO, infected.

INFICIONA'R, to infect.

INFIDELIDA'D, infidelity.

INFIE'L, unfaithful, an infidel.

INFIE'RE, *Infierno*, vid. *Inferir*.

INFIE'RNO, hell. Lat. *infernus*. In religious houses where they do not eat flesh, they call the chamber where servants or strangers eat it, *infierno*. In libraries they give the same name to a place they have apart lock'd up, where they keep heretical books.

INFIMO, lowest, meanest, basest. Lat.

INFINIDA'D, infinity, a vast number or quantity. Lat.

INFINITAME'NTE, infinitely.

INFINITO, infinite, without bounds, unmeasurable, numberless. Lat.

INFLACIÓN, swelling, puffing up.

INFLAMA'BLE, that may be inflam'd.

INFLAMACIÓN, an inflammation.

INFLAMA'DO, inflam'd.

INFLAMA'R, to inflame. Lat.

INFLEXÍBLE, inflexible, that will not bow. Lat.

INFLUE'NCIA, influence. Lat.

INFLUIR, to have an influence.

INFLÚXO, a flowing in. Lat.

INFORMACIÓN, information.

INFORMA'DO, inform'd.

INFORMA'NTE, the informant, or the deponent, he that gives an information.

INFORMA'R, to inform.

INFÓRME, information; also monstrous or mishapen. Lat.

INFORTUNA'DO, unfortunate.

INFORTÚNIO, a misfortune.

INFRACTOR, an infringer. Lat.

INFRANGIBLE, not to be broken. Lat.

INFREQUE'NCIA, lonesomeness, unfrequency.

INFREQUE'NTE, lonesome, unfrequent.

INFREQUENTEME'NTE, unfrequently.

INFRUTÍFERO, unfruitful.

INFRUTUOSAME'NTE, unfruitfully.

INFRUTUOSIDA'D, unfruitfulness.

INFRUTUOSO, unfruitful.

INFUNDIDO, infus'd, poured in.

INFUNDIR, to infuse, to pour in. Lat. *infundere*.

INFURCIÓN, the rent, or other payment for lands held of the church.

I N H

INTUSIÓN, infusion, steeping or macerating.

INFUSO, infus'd, steep'd, macerated.

I N G

INGA, the title of the Indian sovereigns of *Peru*, equivalent to king or emperor.

INGALATE'RA, *England*.

INGENIA'R, to contrive, to design, to invent, to play the ingenier.

INGENIE'RA, a trap to catch birds.

INGENIE'RO, an ingenier.

INGE'NIO, wit and ingenuity. It is not that light sort of wit which we commonly mean by this word, but a solid capacity and ingenuity, as is signified by the Latin *ingenium*; whence the Spanish. It is also any manner of engine or invention to perform that with ease, which before was difficult; as

Ingénio de azúcar, a sugar-work; that is, the mill, and other necessities to get it from the cane.

INGENIOSAME'NTE, ingeniously, wittily.

INGENIÓSO, ingenious, witty.

INGENUAME'NTE, ingeniously.

INGENUIDA'D, ingenuity.

INGERIDO, intruded, thrust in; also ingrafted.

INGERIR, vid. *Inxerir*.

INGERIRSE, to intrude, to thrust one's self in.

INGLATE'RA, *England*.

INGLE', the groin. Lat. *inguina*.

INGLE's, an Englishman.

INGRATAME'NTE, ungratefully.

INGRATITÚD, ingratitude. Lat.

INGRA'TO, ungrateful.

INGREDIÉ'NTE, an ingredient in a composition.

INGUE'NTO, an ointment. Latin *unguentum*.

I N H

INHA'BIL, unapt, unfit, incapable, unhandy.

INHABILIDA'D, inability, unhandiness, incapacity.

INHABILITACIÓN, rendring unfit or incapable.

INHABILITA'DO, disabled, rendred unfit or incapable.

INHABILITAMIE'NTO, a disabling, rendring unfit or incapable.

INHABILITA'R, to disable, to render unfit or incapable.

INHABILME'NTE, unhandily, unartificially, unskilfully, ignorantly.

INHABITA'BLE, inhabitable, not to be inhabited.

INHABITA'DO, not inhabited.

INHA'MA cóna, a fruit in the *East Indies*, white within, and growing un-

I N N

der ground, like patatas, but much bigger, and weighing many pounds. Boil'd it is much better than patatas. *Gemelli*, vol. 3. lib. 1. cap. 8.

INHIBICIÓN, inhibition, prohibition.

INHIEÍDO, forbidden.

INHIEIR, to forbid, to prohibit. Lat.

INHIL'STA, the plant, broom.

INHIE'STA, a town near the borders of the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, which *Pliny* and *Strabo* call *Egelaste*.

INHIE'STO, rais'd or rear'd up, standing upright, set up an end.

INHONESTAME'NTE, basely, vilely, dishonestly, immodestly, indecently.

INHONE'STO, base, vile, dishonest, immodest, indecent.

INHUMANAME'NTE, inhumanly, barbarously.

INHUMANIDA'D, inhumanity, barbarity.

INHUMA'NO, inhuman, barbarous, cruel. Lat.

I N I

INIA'MBI, a river in the captainship or government of *St. Vincent* in the great province of *Brazil* in *South America*.

INJECCIÓN, injection, casting into. Lat.

INIE'STA, vid. *Inhiésta*.

INIGO, the proper name of a man; more us'd formerly in *Spain* than at present.

INIMICÍ'CIA, enmity. Lat.

INIQUAME'NTE, wickedly.

INIQUIDA'D, iniquity, wickedness. Lat.

INIQUO, wicked, unrighteous.

INJÚRIA, injury, wrong. Lat. Also a reproach, ill language.

INJURIA'DO, injur'd, wrong'd, reproach'd.

INJURIADOR, one that injures, wrongs, or reproaches.

INJURIA'R, to injure, to wrong, to reproach.

INJURIOSAME'NTE, injuriously, wrongfully, reproachfully.

INJURIOSO, injurious, wrongful, reproachful.

INJUSTAME'NTE, unjustly.

INJUSTÍ'CIA, injustice. Lat.

INJÚSTO, unjust.

I N L

INLEVA'BLE, intollerable.

I N M

INME'NSO, vid. *Inménsfc*.

I N N

INNAVEGA'BLE, innavegable, that cannot be sail'd on.

INNOVA'DO, innovated.

I N Q

INNOVA'R, to innovate.

INNUMERA'BLE, innumerable, not to be number'd.

I N O

INOBEDECE'R; Præf. *Inobedésc*, Præf. *Inobedeci*; to disobey.

INOBEDECI'DO, disobey'd.

INOBEDIE'NCIA, disobedience.

INOBEDIE'NTE, disobedient.

INOBEDIENTEME'NTE, disobediently.

INOCE'NCIA, innocency. Lat.

IN OCE'NTE, innocent, guileless, harmless; also an infant, and a fool.

INOCE'NCIO, the proper name *Innocent*.

INOCENTEME'NTE, innocently.

INOFFICIÓSO *testamento*, a will bequeathing more than the effects amount to.

INOGIL, Obs. a garter.

INOJA'L, the bone of the knee-pan.

INÓJO, vid. *Hinójo*.

INÓLO, the herb elicampane.

INÓPIA, scarcity, want, poverty. Lat.

INOPINADAME'NTE, unexpectedly.

INOPINA'DO, unexpected, not thought of.

INORME, vid. *Enórme*.

INÓTO, vid. *Ignóto*.

IMPETINE'NTE, vid. *Impetinénte*.

INOVACIÓN, innovation.

INOVA'DO, innovated.

INOVADOR, an innovator.

INOVA'R, to innovate, to altar, to bring up new customs or devices. Lat.

I N P

INPACIE'NCIA, vid. *Impaciéncia*.

INPLACA'BLE, vid. *Implacáble*.

INPORTUNA'R, *Importuino*, vid. *Importunár*, *Importuino*.

INPÚRO, vid. *Impúro*.

I N Q

INQUIETA'DO, disturb'd, disquieted.

INQUIETADOR, a disturber.

INQUIETA'R, to disquiet, to disturb.

INQUIE'TO, unquiet, restless, turbulent. Lat.

INQUIETÚD, unquietness, restlessness.

INQUILÍNO, an inmate, one that is come to live from another place. Lat.

INQUÍNA, corruption.

INQUIRIDÓR, an enquirer.

INQUIRIR, to inquire. Lat.

INQUISICIÓN, inquisition, search, inquiry. Also the inquisition, consisting of the most learned churchmen, who are a court above all appeal, to try all matters of religion; as Jews, hereticks, forcerers, sodomites, blasphemers, &c. with whom they proceed to conviction, and then deliver them up

up to receive sentence of the secular magistrate, if the punishment be of blood.

INQUISIDÓR, an inquisitor, one that has an employment in the inquisition.

I N S

INSACIA'BLE, insatiable. Lat.

INSACIABLEME'NTE, insatiably.

INSA'NO, mad. Lat.

INSCRIBIR, to inscribe, to write upon; also to enrol, to register. Lat.

INSCRIPCION, an inscription, a title writ upon any thing; also a registering or enrolling.

INSCRIPTO, inscrib'd, writ upon; also registered or enroll'd.

INSCRUTA'BLE, unsearchable. Lat.

INSCRUTABLEME'NTE, inscrutably, unsearchably.

INSCULPIDO, ingraven.

INSCULPÍR, to engrave. Lat.

INSE'CTO, an insect.

INSECU'LA'DO, intitled by prescription.

INSENSA'TO, senseless, a fool, a madman.

INSENSIBLE, insensible. Lat.

INSENSIBLEME'NTE, insensibly.

INSEPARA'BLE, inseparable. Lat.

INSEPARABLEME'NTE, inseparably.

INSE'RTO, inserted. Lat.

INSIDIA'R, to lay snares. Lat. Used only in poets.

INSIDIA'S, snares. Lat.

INSIGNE, notable, famous, renowned. Lat.

INSI'GNIA, a sign, a token, a mark of honour. Colours among soldiers. Coats of arms among gentry. The robes or other distinctions of honour among magistrates.

INSINE, vid. *Insigne*.

INSINUACION, an insinuation.

INSINUA'DO, insinuated.

INSINUA'R, to insinuate. Lat.

INSÍPIDO, insipid, unfavoury, without relish. Met. foolish, void of sense.

INSPIE'NTE, a fool. Lat.

INSISTIDO, insisted on.

INSISTÍR, to insist, to urge a matter, to stick to a thing, to press it home, to stand upon it. Lat.

INSOCIA'BLE, unsociable. Lat.

INSOLL'NCIA, insolency, impudence. Lat.

INSOLL'NTE, insolent.

INSOLLNTEME'NTE, insolently.

INSÓLITO, unusual. Lat.

INSOLÚBLE, insolvent.

INSONÓRO, untunable. Lat.

INSOPORTA'BLE, insupportable, not to be born with. Lat.

INSPECION, inspection, looking in- to. Lat.

INSPIRACIÓN, inspiration. Lat.

INSPIRA'DO, inspir'd.

INSPIRA'R, to inspire.

INSTABILIDA'D, instability, unsteadiness. Lat.

INSTA'BLE, unstable, unsteady.

INSTABLEME'NTE, unsteadily.

INSTALACIÓN, an installment.

INSTALA'DO, install'd.

INSTALA'R, to install.

INSTA'NCIA, instance, earnestness, pressing, urging. Lat.

Primera instancia, the first hearing of a cause.

INSTA'NTE, instant, pressing, urging; also an instant, a moment.

INSTANTEME'NTE, pressingly.

INSTA'R, to insist, to press, to urge.

INSTAURACION, instauration, renewing, repairing. Lat.

INSTAURA'DO, renew'd, repair'd.

INSTAURA'R, to renew, to repair.

INSTIGA'DO, instigated, set on.

INSTIGA'R; Præl. *Instigo*, Præt. *Instigúe*; to instigate, to set on, to egg on. Lat.

INSTIGUE', vid. *Instigar*.

INSTILACION, instilling.

INSTILA'DO, instill'd.

INSTILA'R, to instill. Lat.

INSTIMULA'DO, stimulated, set on.

INSTIMULA'R, to stimulate, set on. Lat.

INSTÍNTO, natural instinct.

INSTITUCIÓN, institution, instruction; also a decree, an ordinance.

INSTITUCIONES, the civil law.

INSTITUIDO, instituted, instructed, decreed, ordained.

INSTITUIR, to institute, to instruct, to decree, to ordain.

INSTITUTO, an institute, a decree, an ordinance; also instituted, decreed, ordain'd.

INSTRUCCIÓN, instruction. In architecture it is the middle part of the work.

INSTRUTO, instructed.

INSTRUYDO, idem.

INSTRUYR, to instruct. Latin *instruo*.

INSTRUMENTA'L, instrumental.

INSTRUMENTO, an instrument, a tool, an authentick writing. Lat.

INSUFICIE'NCIA, insufficiency, defect. Lat.

INSUFICIE'NTE, insufficient.

INSUFICIENTEME'NTE, insufficiently.

INSUFRI'BLE, insufferable.

INSUFRIBLEME'NTE, unsufferably.

INSUFRIDO, impatient, one that will not suffer any thing.

INSULA, an island. Lat.

INSULA'NO, an islander.

INSULA'R, belonging to an island.

INSULILLA, a little island.

INSÚLSO, insipid, dull, void of wit.

INSULTA'DO, insulted.

INSULTA'R, to insult.

INSÚLTO, an insult, a villainous act, an offence, a wrong.

INSÚME, as *Ropas insúmes*, costly rich garments, gay apparel, or robes of state. An obsolete word, now out of date, but found in ancient books.

INSUPERA'BLE, invincible. Lat.

INSUPERABLEME'NTE, invincibly.

INSUPORTA'BLE, insupportable, not to be born with.

INSUPORTABLEME'NTE, insupportably.

I N T

INTACATÚRA, the joining of any two pieces in building. Italian.

INTEGRAME'NTE, entirely, wholly.

INTEGRIDA'D, integrity, uprightness, honesty. Lat.

INTEGRO, entire, whole; also righteous, upright. Lat.

INTELE'CTO, the intellect, the understanding.

INTELLECTUA'L, intellectual:

INTELETUA'L, idem.

INTELIGE'NCIA, intelligence, knowledge, understanding. Lat.

INTELIGE'NTE, intelligent, understanding, knowing.

INTLLIGIBLE, intelligible, that may be understood.

INTELIGIBLEME'NTE, intelligibly.

INTEMPERA'NCIA, intemperance. Lat.

INTEMPERADAME'NTE, intemperately.

INTENCIÓN, intention, design, purpose. Lat.

INTENCIONA'DO, that has a design, or intention. As *Bien, o mal intencionado*, that has a good or ill intention.

INTENSÍVO, intensive, that may be intended or stretch'd out.

INTEN'SO, intense, strain'd or stretch'd; set out to the full, vehement.

INTENTA'DO, attempted, intended, design'd.

INTENTA'R, to attempt, to intend, to design. Lat.

INTE'NTO, a design or intention.

INTERCA'CIA, formerly a city in Spain, betwixt Valladolid and Astorga, destroy'd by the Romans.

INTERCAD'NCIA, the intermission, or unequal beating of the pulse. Lat.

INTERCALA'DO, inserted, or clapp'd in between.

INTERCALA'R, to insert, or clap in between.

INT

INTERCALA'R, Subj. as *Dia intercalar*, the day that is added to the leap-year. Lat.

INTERCEDE'R, to interceed, to pray for another. Lat.

INTERCEPTA'DO, intercepted.

INTERCEPTA'R, to intercept.

INTERCESSION, intercession. Lat.

INTERCESSOR, an intercessor.

INTERCOLUMNIO, the space between columns or pillars. Lat.

INTERE'S, or *Interesse*, interest, profit, advantage. Lat. *interest*.

INTERESSA'BLE, profitable; also one that seeks his interest.

INTERESSADAME'NTE, for interest.

INTERESSA'DO, that has an interest or share in a thing; also one that seeks his interest.

INTERESSA'L, that yields an interest or profit; or a man that does all for his interest.

INTERESSA'R, to interest, to gain a part or interest in a thing.

INTERESARSE *en una cosa*, to concern, or interest one self in a thing.

INTERE'SSE, vid. *Interés*.

INTERÍM, the mean while. Lat.

INTERIOR, inward. Lat.

INTERIORIDA'D, inwardness.

INTERIORMENTE, inwardly.

INTERLOCUCIÓN, interlocution, interposition of speech. Lat.

INTERLOCUTÓRIO, that is inserted or clapt between. As

INTERLOCUTÓRIA *sentencia*, a judge's opinion by the by, not pronounc'd as judgment upon the bench.

INTERLOCUTÓRIO *áuto*, an appeal.

INTERLOCUTOR, one that claps in discourse between others.

INTERME'DIO, the space between; also the means.

INTERMINA'DO, unbounded.

INTERMISSION, intermission, cessation. Lat.

INTERMISSO, intermitted, discontinued.

INTERMITI'R, to intermit, to discontinue, to cease at times. Lat.

INTERNA'L, or *interno*, internal, inward. Lat.

INTERNO'DIO, the space between two joints.

INTERNÚNCIO, a messenger that passes between two; and the Pope's nuncio residing at inferior courts.

INTERPELACIÓN, summoning, calling upon.

INTERPELA'DO, summon'd, call'd upon.

INTERPELADOR, one that summons or calls upon.

INT

INTERPELA'R, to summons, to call upon. Lat.

INTERPOLA'DO, intermix'd.

INTERPOLA'R, to intermix. Lat.

INTERPONE'R, to interpose, to set between.

INTERPÓSITO, interpos'd, plac'd between.

INTERPOSICIÓN, interposition, placing between.

INTERPRETACIÓN, interpretation, exposition.

INTERPRETA'DO, interpreted, explain'd.

INTERPRETA'R, to interpret, to explain.

INTÉRPRETE, an interpreter, an expounder, one that explains difficult matters, or puts them out of one language into another. Lat. *interpre*.

Los setenta intérpretes, the septuagint, the 70 Jews, who translated the old testament out of Hebrew into Greek.

INTERPUE'STO, interpos'd, plac'd between.

INTERRE'GNO, an interregnum, the space between two reigns, when kings do not immediately succeed one another, but that the throne is some time vacant. Lat.

INTERROGACIÓN, an interrogatory, a question.

INTERROGA'DO, interrogated, question'd.

INTERROGA'NTE, he who puts the questions, or interrogates; also the mark in writing that shows the asking of the question, called *Punctum interrogationis*.

INTERROGA'R, to interrogate, to question.

INTERROGATÓRIO, an interrogatory or question.

INTERRUMPÍDO, interrupted.

INTERRUMPIMIE'NTO, interruption.

INTERRUMPÍR, to interrupt. Lat.

Interrumpir la posesión, to put by the possession.

INTERRUPCIÓN, interruption.

INTERRÚPTO, interrupted.

INTERVA'LO, an interval, a distance, or space, a pause in musick.

INTERVENCIÓN, intervention, coming between.

INTERVE'NGA, *Intervéngo*, vid. *Intervenir*.

INTERVENÍR; Præf. *Intervéngo*, *Interviènes*, *Interviène*; Præt. *Intervíne*, *Intervíniste*, *Intervíno*; Fut. *Intervendré*, or *Interverné*, -ás, -á, Subj. Præf. *Intervénga*, Imperf. *Interviniéra*, *Intervernía*, *Interviniése*; Fut. *Interviniére*; to intervene, to come between. Lat.

INV

INTERVÍNE, *Interviniése*, *Intervíno*, vid. *Intervenir*.

INTERVENIE'NTE, intervening, that comes between. Lat.

INTESTÍNO, intestine, inward; also an intral, a bowel. Lat.

Guerra intestina, an intestine, or civil war.

INTESTÍNOS, the bowels.

INTIMACIÓN, an intimation, a notification.

INTIMA'DO, intimated, notify'd.

INTIMAME'NTE, inwardly, affectionately, from the heart. Lat.

INTIMA'R, to intimate, to notify. Lat.

INTIMIDA'DO, made afraid.

INTIMIDA'R, to make afraid.

INTIMO, intimate, inward, affectionate, fix'd in the heart. Lat.

INTITULA'DO, entitled.

INTITULA'R, to entitle.

INTOLERA'BLE, intollerable. Lat.

INTOLERABLEME'NTE, intollerably.

INTOLERA'NCIA, impatience. Lat.

INTRACTABILIDA'D, intractability. Lat.

INTRACTA'BLE, intractable.

INTRACTABLEME'NTE, intractably.

INTRATA'BLE, intractable.

INTREPIDAME'NTE, undauntedly.

INTRE'PIDO, undaunted. Lat.

INTRICADAME'NTE, intricately.

INTRICA'DO, intricate, hard to be understood, intangled.

INTRICA'R, to intangle, to perplex, to fill full of difficulties. Lat.

INTRINSECAME'NTE, inwardly.

INTRÍ'NSECO, inward; also familiar; also a reserv'd person. Lat.

INTRODUCCION, or *Introducion*, an introduction; also an innovation. Lat.

INTRODUZIDO, introduc'd, brought in; also innovated, or newly brought into fashion.

INTRODUZÍR; Præf. *Introduzge*, Præt. *Introduzí*, or *Introduxe*; to introduce, to bring in, to bring into fashion. Lat.

INTRÓITO, the introit, or beginning of the mass; also the introduction or prologue.

INTRUSION, intrusion.

INTRÚSO, intruded. Lat.

INTUITÍVO, intuitive, that is, to be look'd upon, or expos'd to the view of the eye.

INTUITIVAME'NTE, intuitively, in such a manner as to be expos'd to the eye. *Mystica ciudad de dios*.

INV

INVADÍR, to invade. Lat.

INVA'LIDO, invalid, of no force. Lat.

INVASIBLE

IN V

INVASÍBLE, that may be invaded.
 INVASIÓN, an invasion.
 INVECTIVA, an invective. Lat.
 INVECTIVA'R, to inveigh against.
 INVENCÍBLE, invincible. Lat.
 INVENCIÓN, an invention, a device, a contrivance; also a lye. Lat.
Invención de la cruz, the feast of the invention, or finding of the holy cross.
 INVENCIÓN'E'RO, a liar.
 INVENTA'DO, invented, found out.
 INVENTA'R, to invent, to devise, to find out.
 INVENTARIA'DO, put into an inventory.
 INVENTARIA'R, to make an inventory of goods.
 INVENTA'RIO, an inventory of goods. Lat.
 INVENTOR, an inventor.
 INVERNADERO, a wintering-place.
 INVERNAL, belonging to the winter.
 INVERNA'R; Præf. *Inviérno*, Præt. *Inverné*; to winter.
 INVERNIE'GO, or *Invernizo*, that has the qualities of winter.
 INVERTIDO, inverted.
 INERTI'R, to invert. Lat.
 INVESTI'DO, invested as a town that is to be besieged, or invested in a dignity; also attack'd, set, or fallen upon.
 INVESTIDURA, the investiture of a dignity.
 INVESTIGA'BLE, unsearchable.
 INVESTIGACIÓN, a search.
 INVESTIGA'DO, search'd, look'd in to.
 INVESTIGA'R; Præf. *Investigo*, Præt. *Investigué*; to search, to look out, to seek into. Lat.
 INVESTIGUE', vid. *Investigar*.
 INVESTITO; Præf. *Investito*, Præt. *Investi*; to invest a town, to invest in a dignity; also to attack, to set upon, to fall on.
 INVETERADO, inveterate, grown wickedness.
 ULTRAR'SE, to grow old in wickedness.
 INVICTO, unconquer'd. Lat.
 INVIDIA, envy. Lat.
 INVIDIA'DO, envy'd.
 INVIDIA'R, to envy.
 INVIDIOSO, envious.
 INVIERNO, *Inviérno*; vid. *Invernár*.
 INVIERNO, Subst. winter.
 Prov. *El invierno húmedo verano abundante*: A rainy winter is follow'd by a plentiful summer.
 Prov. *En invierno y en verano el buen dormir es obrado*: In winter and in summer it is good to sleep above stairs,

J O D

because of the damp ground-rooms are subject to.
 INVINCÍBLE, invincible. Lat.
 INVINCIBLEME'NTE, invincibly.
 INVIOLA'BLE, inviolable. Lat.
 INVIOLABLEME'NTE, inviolably.
 INVIOLA'DO, unviolated.
 INVISÍBLE, invisible. Lat.
 INVISIBLEME'NTE, invisibly.
 INVISTE', *Invisto*; vid. *Investir*.
 INVITA'DO, invited.
 INVITA'R, to invite. Lat.
 INNUMERA'BLE, innumerable. Lat.
 INUNDACIÓ'N, an inundation, a flood.
 INUNDA'R, to overflow.
 INVOCACIÓ'N, invocation, calling upon. Lat.
 INVOCA'DO, invoked, called upon.
 INVOCA'R, to invoke, to call upon.
 INVOLUNTARIAME'NTE, unwillingly.
 INVOLUNTA'RIO, not voluntary.
 INUSA'DO, unused.
 INUSITA'DO, not used, out of custom. Lat.
 INUTI'L, unprofitable, useless. Lat.
 INUTILME'NTE, unprofitably.

I N X

 INXERI'DO, grafted.
 INXERI'R, to graft.

J O

 Jo, the word carters and such people use in *Spain* to their horses to make them stop.

J O A

 JOACHÍN, *Joachim*, the proper name of a man.

J O B

 JOE, the patient *Job*.
 Prov. *Sacar de camino un Job*: To try *Job*'s patience, to vex a saint.

J O C

 JOCÚNDO, jocund, pleasant. Lat.

J O D

 JODA'R, a small town in *Spain*, made a marquise by king *Philip III.* of *Spain*, and the title conferred on *D. Gonçal de Carvajal*, which noble family king *Henry IV.* by his letter still extant, promised to make earls, and in it mentions that they are descended from a son of king *Bermudo II.* which, I suppose, must be a bastard son; for he had no sons by his two wives, but only daughters. Their arms are, *Or*, a bend *Sable*. The town is in the province of *Andaluzia*, at the foot of a mountain a league from the river *Guadalquivir*, contains about 600 families, 1 parish, 1 monastery, 1 hospital, and a stately palace belonging to its marquis.

J O V

J O F
 JÓFRE, the proper name of a man, in English *Godfrey*.

J O G

 JOGE'R, Obs. to lie down.
 JOCLA'R, vid. *Juglar*.
 JOGUE'R, Obs. to lie down.

J O L

 JOLÍTO, rest, lying still without motion; a sea-term used by sailors when the galleys are in harbour, and not likely to stir out for some time. Sometimes it is taken for a dead calm.

J O N

 JONJOLÍ, vid. *Ajenjolí*.

J O R

 JORDA'N, the river *Jordan* in the holy land; ironically used for washes to beautify women, because they make them look young. It is also the surname of a good family in *Spain*.
 JOREE, a wall of stone without mortar.
 JÓRGE, *George*, the proper name of a man.
 JORGINA, a witch. *Covar*.
 JORGOLINO, in cant, an assistant or servant to a bawd or pimp.
 JORGUÍA, foot of the chimney.
 JORGUINA, a witch.
 JORGUINO, a wizard, so called from *jorguín*, foot, because they say they fly up chimneys.
 JORINES, a sort of India calicoes.
 JORNA'DA, a journey, a day's work, a battel; also an act in a play.
 JORNA'L, day-wages; also a day-book.
 Prov. *Jornal de obrero entra por la puerta, y sale por el humero*: A workman's day-wages comes in at the door, and goes out at the chimney. It is so small, that it is all spent in eating.
 Prov. *Jornal de escardadera, si del come, no cena*: A weeder's days wages, if it affords her a dinner, will not afford her a supper, it is so small.
 JORNALE'RO, a day-labourer.
 JORRO; as, *Llevar la nave a jorro*: To tow a ship along. Arab.

J O S

 JOSE'PH, *Joseph*, the proper name of a man.
 JOSTRA'DO; as, *Virotoe jostrado*, a shaft that has a round head or plate at the end like a foil.

J O T

 JÓTA, a jot, a scrap, a tittle; also the *j* consonant, called *j jota*.

J O V

 JO'VEN, a youth.
 JOVENCILLA, a girl.
 JOVENIL, vid. *Juvenil*.
 JOVENTUD, vid. *Juventud*.
 JOVIA'L,

I R A

JOVIA'L, jovial, merry, pleasant.
Jovino de boca, blowing with the cheeks full of wind. *Minsb.*

J O Y

JÓYA, a jewel.
JOYA'NTE; as, *Séda joyánte*, very fine glossy silk.
Polvora joyánte, the finest shining powder.
JOYE'L, a jewel.
JOYE'RA, a millener, or woman that keeps a millener's shop, and sells gloves, ribbons, laces, and all womens attire.
JOYERIA, the jeweller's street.
JOYE'RO, a jeweller.
JÓYO, cockle, darnel.
Jóyo silvestre, wild darnel.

JOYOSA, by this name historians and romancers call one of the swords of the famous Spanish commander against the Moors, *Roderick Dias de Bivar*, of whom many fables are writ.

JOYOSA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in Spain, 5 leagues from *Allicant*. It is a sea-port, wall'd, contains 360 families, 1 parish, and 1 monastery of Augustinians. Antiently called *Croscá*.

I P O

IPOCRA'S, vid. *Hipocrás*.
IPOCRESIA, vid. *Hipocresía*.
IPOCRISA'R, to play the hypocrite.
IPÓCRITA, vid. *Hipócrita*.
IOTE'CA, vid. *Hipothéca*.

I R

IR; Præf. *Voy, vas, va*; Præf. *Fui, fuiste, fué*; Fut. *Iré*; Subj. Præf. *Vaya*; Imperf. *Fuera, iría or fuéste*; Fut. *Fuere*; to go. Lat. *ire*.

Ir a la parte, to go a part, or be sharer in a thing with others.

Irle a una persona alguna cosa, is for a thing to concern a man.

Ir a la mano, to hinder, to obstruct, to withhold.

Irse de boca, to be lavish of one's tongue.

Irse el enfermo, to die.

Irse la olla en la lumbre, is for the pot to boil over.

Irse el jirro, is for the pot to leak.

I R A

IRA, anger, wrath. Lat.

Prov. *A ira de Dios no ay cosa fuerte*: Against God's wrath no house is strong.

Prov. *De ira de señor, de alboroto de pueblo, y de juego de Esparténa*: From the anger of a great man, from a mutiny of the people, and from being left in the lurch by the *esparténa*, (or *alpargate*, that is, a sort of shoe, or short buskin made of *esparto*,) good Lord de-

I R R

liver us. Those shoes last but little, especially in dirty ways.

Prov. *Ira de hermanos, ira de diablos*: The wrath of brothers is a devilish wrath. Because when brothers fall out, they are often bitterer enemies than strangers.

IRACUNDIA, wrath, indignation. Latin.

IRACUNDO, passionate, hasty, wrathful.

IRA'DO, angry, in wrath.

IRA'R, to anger.

IRASCIBLE, that can be provoked to anger, the irascible faculty.

I R E

IRENE'O, *Ireneus*, the proper name of a man.

I R I

IRI'S, a sort of precious stone of several colours; also a flower-de-luce, and poetically the rain-bow.

I R L

IRLA'NDA, the kingdom of *Ireland*.

I R O

IRONIA, an irony, a figure in speaking, when one means a contrary thing to what he says, used in jesting and scoffing. Lat.

I R R

IRRACIONA'L, irrational, void of reason. Lat.

IRRACIONALME'NTE, irrationally.

IRRECUPERA'BLE, irrecoverable.

IRRECONCILIA'BLE, irreconcilable, not to be reconciled.

IRREFRAGA'BLE, irresistible, not to be withstood. Lat.

IRREGULA'R, irregular.

IRREGULARIDA'D, irregularity. This word, and the next above it, generally used to signify the irregularity of clergymen; that is, when for some fact, as shedding blood, or the like, he may not, according to the canons, perform his function; or if a layman, for some defect, is incapable of receiving holy orders.

IRREGULARME'NTE, irregularly.

IRRELIGIOSAME'NTE, irreligiously.

IRRELIGIOSO, irreligious.

IRREMEDIA'BLE, not to be remedied.

IRREMEDIABLEME'NTE, irremediably.

IRREMISSIBLE, unpardonable.

IRREMISSIBLEME'NTE, unpardonably.

IRREPARA'BLE, irreparable.

IRREPARABLEME'NTE, irreparably.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, unblameable.

IRREPREHENSIBLEME'NTE, unblameably.

IRREPROVA'BLE, irreprovable, not to be found fault with.

I S L

IRREPROVABLEME'NTE, irreprovably.

IRRESOLUTO, irresolute.

IRREVERENCIA, irreverence. Lat.

IRREVERENTE, irreverent.

IRREVERENTEME'NTE, irreverently.

IRREVOCA'BLE, irrevocable, not to be recalled.

IRREVOCABLEME'NTE, irrevocably.

IRRISION, derision, scoffing.

IRRITA'BLE, that may be irritated or provoked.

IRRITACIO'N, provocation.

IRRITA'DO, irritated, provoked.

IRRITADOR, a provoker.

IRRITAMIE'NTO, provocation.

IRRITA'R, to irritate, to provoke.

IRRUPCIÓN, an irruption.

I S A

I'SA, a cant word for an harlot kept by ruffians.

ISABE'L, *Elizabeth*, the proper name of a woman; tho' some through ignorance would make a new name of it, calling it *Isabel*, or *Isabella*.

ISAGO'GE, not properly Spanish, but used by some authors; it signifies an introduction. Greek.

ISAIA'S, the name of the prophet *Isaiah*.

I S C

ISCARIOTE, *Judas the Iscariot*; thence apply'd to any base villainous fellow.

ISCHI'A, or *Ischio*, the holm-tree.

I S I

ISIDORO, *Isidorus*, the proper name of a man, corruptly called *Isidro*. Gothick.

I'SIS, otherwise called *Io*, an Egyptian Goddess, worshipped by them in the shape of a cow.

I S L

I'SLA, an island. Lat. *insula*.

Isla de Fernando de Noroñe, an island under the fourth degree of south latitude, about 50 leagues from the coast of *Brazil*.

Isla de Santo Tomás, St. Thomas's island on the coast of *Brazil*, 36 leagues in compass.

Isla de Pinos, a small island on the south side of the great island of *Cuba* in *North America*, parted from it by a small channel. It is 10 leagues in length, and 6 or 7 in breadth. There are some hills in the midst of it, the rest is plain, wooded, and has sweet water; not inhabited, but abounds in cattle by reason of its good pasture, which makes the Spaniards visit it often. It lies in 21 degrees of north latitude. There is another small island of the same name opposite to the port of

of *Aclz* in the *North Sea*, not far from *Uraba*, in the government of *Panama*.

Isla de Arenas, an island of *North America*, in 44 degrees of north latitude, it is about 15 leagues in length, but not near so broad, has no ports, and many ships have been cast away upon it.

Islas de Perlas, there are about 20 of them, but only two of any note, the rest being rather rocks than islands. They are in the *South Sea*, about 17 leagues from *Panama*, and had this name from the pearl-fishery formerly there.

Islas de los Ladrones, or *de las Velas*, a number of small islands in the *Archipelago de San Lazaro*, between the *South Sea* and *China*, running down from north to south, discover'd by *Maggellan*, who gave them this name, because the inhabitants were addicted to thieving. There are 15 principal ones, the rest very small.

Islas de Juan Fernández, two small islands in the *South Sea*, in 33 degr. 48 minutes of south latitude.

ISLA'DO, made an island, or in the form of an island.

ISLA'NDA, the island of *Iseland* in the *Northern Seas*.

ISLANDE'S, a native of *Iseland*.

ISLE'NO, an islander.

ISLE'O, a little small island.

ISLE'TA, or *Islilla*, a little island.

ISLILLA is also that part above the breast between it and the shoulders.

ISLO'TE, a great rock or small island in the sea.

I S O

Iso, in cant, yea, yes.

ISOPA'ZO, a sprinkling with a sprinkler of water.

ISOPLA'DO, sprinkled with a water-sprinkler.

ISOPADOR, one that sprinkles with a water-sprinkler.

ISOPEA'R, to sprinkle water with a sprinkler.

ISOPILLO, little hyssop; also a little water-sprinkler; also a little *Æsop*, that is, a little crooked fellow.

Iso'po, the herb hyssop; so called from the Greek *hysōpos*, signifying a sprinkler, because with it they used to sprinkle the people, the Jews dipping it in blood, and the Gentiles in water. Therefore this name is given to the sprinkler used in churches for holy water, tho' made of hog's hair, or any other matter. It is also in Spanish the name of the famous writer of fables, by us more properly call'd *Æsop*.

I S Q

ISQUIE'RDA, the left hand.

ISQUIE'RDO, left-handed.

I S R

ISRAE'L, *Israel*, the name given by the angel to the patriarch *Jacob*, signifying prevailing against God; and from him communicated to all the Jewish nation.

ISRAELITA, an Israelite, a Jew.

I S T

ISTORIA, *Istoriador*, &c. vid. *Historia*, *Historiador*, &c.

ISTRIA'DO, fluted, as columns or other works in structure are; that is, hollowed with half rounds from top to bottom.

ISTRUME'NTO, vid. *Instrumento*.

I T A

ITABÚCA, a river in *South America*, in the country of *Guayra*, south of *Brazil*.

ITACUATIA'RA, a small river in *South America*, somewhat southward of the captainship of *St. Vincent* in the province of *Brazil*.

ITA'LIA, *Italy*.

ITALIA'NO, an Italian.

Italiano verso, a sort of Spanish poetry in imitation of the Italian, in which each verse consists of eleven syllables, the penultima always long, and the last short.

ITA'LICA, the name of a city formerly in *Spain*, supposed to have been *Old Sevil*.

ITANHAE'N, a town and small river in the captainship of *St. Vincent* in *Brazil*, called by the Portuguese *Nossa Senhora da Conceição*, *Itanhaén* being the Indian name.

ITA'TA, a rapid river in the kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*.

I T E

ITEM, also, item.

ITEN, idem.

ITERA'DO, repeated, reiterated.

ITERA'R, to repeat, to reiterate. Latin.

ITERI'CIA, the disease called the jaundice. Greek *icteras*, an overflowing of yellow choler.

ITERICO, one that is troubled with the jaundice.

I T I

ITICUCU, a sort of root like that of *Mechoacan*, as long as a raddish, but thicker, of a purging nature, and is taken bruised in wine against fevers, as also boiled with a pullet. It is also preserved; but it has one fault, which is, that it is believed to cause thirst, otherwise of great use and virtue. It

grows in the province of *Brazil* in *South America*.

ITINERA'RIO, a journal kept in travelling; also an account or instruction to travel by, with the distances of places, and directions how to go to them; also prayers for travellers.

J U A

I'VA, the preterimperfect tense of the indicative mood of the verb *ir*; I did go, or he did go; I was going, or he was going.

JUA'N, *John*, the proper name of a man.

Juán, in cant, a box in a church to put in alms.

Juán platerón, in cant, money, or silver.

Juán marchiz, in cant, a large knife.

Juán dorado, in cant, gold coin.

Juán diáz, in cant, a padlock.

Juán tarase, in cant, a dye.

Juán peréz, so they call cold beef cut in bits, and heated with a little water, onion, salt, pepper, clove, and coriander-seed.

Juán bobo, *John* fool, as we say *Tom* fool.

Prov. *Dos Juánes y un Pedro hacen un asno entero*: Two *Johns* and one *Peter* make one entire ass. *John*, as we said above, being used in Spanish for a fool, as *Tom* in English, and *Peter* counted little better.

Prov. *Ló mío, mío; lo de Juan mi hermano siyo, y mío*: What is mine, is my own; what is my brother *John's*, is his and mine. We say, what is yours is mine; and what is mine, is my own.

JUA'NA, *Joanna*, the proper name of a woman.

Prov. *Juana si mal áspa, peor devana; de hilar maldita la gina*: *Joanna* reels ill, and winds worse; the devil a stomach she has to spin. This they say to any lazy wench that does nothing well.

JUANE'RO, in cant, a thief that robs the boxes that are in churches to put alms.

JUANE'TE, the top-gallant mast of a ship.

Juanete is also the knuckle-bone of the thumbs and great toes, when it sticks out more than ordinary, as it does in some ill-shap'd hands and feet; thence apply'd to signify any sticking-out bone, or other excrescence.

JUANICO, or *Juanillo*, *Jac* or *Jacky*, the nick-name or diminutive of *John*.

JUANICA, or *Juanilla*, *Jenny*, the diminutive of *Juana*.

Prov. *Juanica la pelotera, casarás, y amansaras, y andarás queda*: Light *Jenny*,

J U D

Jenny, you'll marry, and grow tame, and go steady. We say, marriage will tame wild folks.

J U B

JÚBA, Obs. a petticoat.

JUBERTA'R, a sea-term, to hoise the boat into the ship or galley.

JUBETERÍA, the street where the doublet-makers live.

JUBETE'RO, a doublet-maker or feller.

JUBILA'DO, one that for his long service is exempted from the duties of his profession.

JUBILA'R, to exempt a man from the duty of his profession on account of his long service.

JUBILE'O, the jubilee: Among the Jews it was every fiftieth year, when the land was not tilled or sowed, and all lands were to return to their first owners. It is now the jubilee granted by the pope, which at first was every hundred years; afterwards, in regard to the shortness of man's life, reduced to every fifty; and lastly, to every twenty five; besides which, there are jubilees granted upon other occasions. The meaning of it is an indulgence or remission of all penalties or penances due to sin, according to the practice of the primitive church, when they imposed so many years penance for every heinous sin, as adultery, murder, theft, &c. This jubilee is a remission of those penances, to be obtained by performing certain religious acts, as praying, fasting, giving alms, visiting churches, and the like, as specified in the bulls of every jubilee.

JÚBILO, joy, content, satisfaction.

JUBÓN, a doublet.

Jubón de azótes, a whipping at the cart's tail; so called, because it sits as close to the back as one's doublet.

Prov. *Buén jubón me téngo en Fráncia*: I have a good doublet in France. This they say when a man boasts of, or comforts himself with that he cannot come at.

JUBONCILLO, a little doublet.

J U C

JU'CAR, a river in Spain that runs by the city Cuenca in the kingdom of Castile, and falls into the Mediterranean in the kingdom of Valencia.

J U D

JUDA'ICO, Jewish.

JUDAISMO, the Jewish nation or religion.

JUDAIZA'R, to play the Jew.

JÚDAS, Judas that betrayed Christ.

J U E

JUDERÍA, the quarter where the Jews live.

JUDÍ'A, a Jewish woman; also a kidney bean, or French bean.

JUDICATÚRA, judicature, judgment, the power of the judge; also the court of justice.

JUDICIA'L, belonging to judgment, or to a court of justice.

JUDICIA'RIO, judiciary; properly a judiciary astrologer.

JUDIE'GO, belonging to a Jew, or the Jews.

JUDIHUE'LO, a little or a pitiful Jew; met. a sneaking fellow; also a small sort of kidney-bean.

JUDÍ'O, a Jew.

Prov. *El Judío acotó su lijo porque ganó la primera*: The Jew whipt his son, because he won the first hand. That is, because he would have had him lose the first hand to draw in his adversary, that he might afterwards cheat him the more.

Prov. *Achacóso como Judío en sábado*: As ailing, or as full of excuses, as a Jew on a Saturday. Because in Spain, where they dare not own themselves Jews, such as will keep the sabbath pretend sickness, or frame other excuses to avoid business.

Prov. *Al Judío dadle un palmo, y tomará quatro*: Give a Jew a span, and he'll take four. That is, give him an inch, and he'll take an ell.

Prov. *Al Judío dadle el huevo, y pedirás por el tocuelo*: Give a Jew an egg, and he'll ask you for the best bit; that is, the brawny part of the neck. The same as the last above, in other words.

J U E

JUE'GA, *Juégó*; vid. *Jugar*.

JUE'GO, play, sport, pastime, game; also a set of any things that are to go or be used together.

Juégó de agujas, a set of knitting-needles; that is, as many as are used for knitting of a stocking.

Juégó de palabras, jelling.

Juégó de sortija, the sport of riding at the ring.

Juégó de masecoral, or *de passa passa*, or *de mesagicomar*, juggling, tricks of slight of hand.

Juégó de cañas, a sport used by gentlemen, in the nature of a skirmish, casting canes or reeds at one another instead of darts.

Juégó de piedras, the boyish play called merrils, or five-penny morris, with five stones, tossing up, and catching them.

Juégó de abejón, vid. *Abejón*.

Juégó de argolla, vid. *Argolla*;

J U E

Juégó de tira floxa, vid. *Esfera floxa*.

Juégó de los cientos, the game of picket at cards.

El hombre, ombre.

El enterliú, l'entelu.

Pharaón, pharao.

Verquer, verkier.

Tr. quetraque, tricktrack.

Passa di z, passage.

Risa, rattle.

Juégó de fortuna, hazard.

As de dados, an ace at dice.

Dos de dados, a duce at dice.

El juégó de axedrez, the game of chess.

Xaquimate, check-mate at chess.

Juégó de cartas, the game of draughts.

Juégó de tablas, the game at tables.

Juégó de tricos, the game of trucks or billiards.

Táco de tricos, a tack of a billiard-table.

Juégó del mállo, the game of mall.

Juégó de bolos, the game of bowls.

Juégó de la pelota, the game of tennis.

Chaca, a chase at tennis.

Pelota de viéto, a foot-ball.

Juégó de márro, the play of coits.

Bolos, o *Birlos*, nine-pins.

Peónça, a top.

Trómpo, a casting-top.

Requiléte, a shittlecock.

Juégó de manos, sometimes taken for juggling, or slight of hand, but most generally for that we call horse-play; thence

Prov. *Juégó de manos es juégó de villanos*: Playing with the hands, or horse-play, as vulgarly called, is sport for clowns and base people; all rude handling, tho' in jest, being unfit for gentlemen.

Prov. *Hazér del juégó máña*: To make the best of one's game. That is, to protract time, when a man knows he shall have the worst, or be cast in a suit.

JUE'VES, Thursday.

Juéves de compadres, the Thursday three weeks before Lent, when the men or he-gossips meet to be merry.

Juéves de comadres, the Thursday fortnight before Lent, when the women or gossips meet to be merry.

Juéves para todos, the Thursday immediately before Lent, when men and women meet together to be merry.

JUE'Z, a judge. Lat. *judex*.

Juéz de alçadas, a judge of appeal, an old name used in the Spanish laws, called *Leyes de las partidas*.

juéz del crimen, or *juéz criminal*, a judge in criminal causes.

juéz de registro, a judge or officer appointed to examine the entries ships make, bound to and from the *West Indies*.

juéz ordinario, a judge that has the usual or ordinary jurisdiction, and has the trying of common causes in a place.

juéz delegado, a judge delegate.

juéz metropolitano, a supreme judge.

juéz arbitro, an arbitrator.

juéz de bienes confiscados, a peculiar judge appointed for goods forfeited to the king.

juéz de puertos, a judge to try causes in a sea port-town, relating to sea affairs.

juéz de mestas y cañadas, a country judge among shepherds and peasants, to decide their quarrels about their sheep and enclosures.

juíz de naipes, he that is chosen to give judgment when a dispute arises at cards.

Prov. *juéz cadañero estrecho como sendero*: A judge for a year is very nice, because he must be accountable at the year's end.

J U G

JUGA'DO, play'd away.

Juér la vida jugada, to go in danger of one's life.

JUGADOR, a gamester.

Jugador de manos, a juggler; also one that plays horse-play.

Jugar; *Præf. juégo*, *Præf. jugué*; to play.

Jugar al alçar, vid. *Alçar*.

Jugar al bodeque, to play at a certain game with bowls on the ground, which with little boards fitted for that purpose with handles, they shove forward thro' a ring.

Jugar la camisa, to play away all, even to one's shirt.

Jugar de antubión, to prevent one that designs to do a mischief.

Jugar las armas, to exercise one's weapon.

Jugar de manos, to juggle; also to have much action with the hands in talking, and to play horse-play.

Jugar naipes, pelota, &c. to play at cards, at tennis, &c.

Jugar los kries, is for a clergy-man to play away the alms that is given him for praying.

Jugar de oreja, to whisper in one's ear.

Jugar de pica, to toss a pike.

Jugarse el galeote, is for a galley-slave to borrow so much money of his captain to play, upon condition, that

if he loses he shall continue a slave for so many years.

Jugar el sol antes que salga, to play away the sun before it rises. Generally taken for playing away, or losing a day's wages before it is earned. But *F. Joseph Acosta*, in *nat. hist. W. Ind.* says, that when the Spaniards first enter'd *Peru*, they plunder'd an Indian temple at *Cusco*, which was full of immense wealth, and, among the rest, a soldier took to his share an idol of the sun, all of beaten gold, set with jewels of a prodigious value, which, falling to play that night, he lost before morning; and thence it came in use, when a man play'd away all he had, to say, he play'd away the sun before it rose; because this soldier play'd away that idol of the sun before day. In short, it signifies to play and lose all a man has.

JUGLA'R, a jester, a buffoon.

JUGLERIA, buffoonry.

JUGO, the juice of any thing.

JUGOSO, juicy, full of juice.

JUGUETE, a child's play-thing, a toy.

JUGUETÓN, one that is always jesting or playing.

J U J

JÚICA, or *'Toica*, or *Ibiza*, an island in the *Mediterranean* near those of *Majorca* and *Minorca*; formerly called by the Greeks *Pituissa*.

JÚJUBA, vid. *Açofeyfa*.

JUÍZIO, judgment. Lat. *judicium*.

J U L

JULE'PE, a cooling drink called a julep.

JULIA'N, the proper name of a man.

JULÍ'LLA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia*, 3 leagues from *Liria*, on the banks of the river *Turia*, has a strong castle, a fruitful territory, contains 150 families, and 1 parish; supposed to have been antiently called *Juliela*, or *Juliosa*.

JÚLIO, the month of *July*; also *Julius*, the proper name of a man, and a Roman coin worth about six pence.

JULO, a word used by carriers to quiet their beasts when they are unruly.

J U M

JUMA'NES, a nation of Indians in the province of *New Mexico* in *South America*, who, when first discover'd, had good houses of stone artificially built.

JUME'NTO, any beast of burden. Lat. But more particularly taken for an ass.

J U N

JUNCA'DA, a medicine for horses that have a cold, made with the pith

of rushes; used in *Spain*, but I do not find it known in *England*.

JUNCA'L, a place where rushes grow.

JÚNCIA, generally taken for the plant called *English galangal*; sometimes for all sorts of rushes, and other times for the herb gentian.

JÚNCO, a rush. Lat. There is also a sort of a boat in the *East Indies*, call'd by this name.

Júnco marino, salt marsh-rush.

Júnco oloroso, galangal.

Júnco amaçorçado, the plant called water-torch, or cats-tail.

JUNCOSO, rushy, full of rushes.

JUNDULILLA, a little river in the kingdom of *Jaen*, of the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*.

JÚNIA CÔGA, in cant, a fine beautiful woman.

JÚNIO, the month of *June*. Lat.

Prov. *Júnio, Julho, y Agosto, Señora no soy vóstro*: *June, July, and August, madam, I am not yours*. That is, during those three hot months it is better lying alone than with a woman.

Prov. *Júnio, Julho, y Agosto, y puerto de Cartagena*: *June, July, and August, and the port of Carthage*. An able sailor being asked by the emperor *Charles V.* which were the best ports in the *Mediterranean*, made this answer; meaning, that those 3 months were safe every where, and *Carthage* the only good harbour at other times.

JUNQUE'RA, a small town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*.

JUNQUÍ'LO, a little rush; also the sweet rush called squinanth, or camelsmeat. See more of it, verb. *Paja de Méca*.

JÚNTA, a meeting, an assembly; it is also the joyning or putting together of any two things. From the Latin *junctus*.

Junta de médicos, a consult of physicians.

Junta de tierra, as much land as a yoke of oxen can plow in a day.

JÚNTAS, the name of a place in the province of *Tucuman* in *South America*, being in the way from *Buenos Ayres* to the mines of *Potosi*; so called, because two great roads meet there.

JUNTA'DO, joyned, assembled. Met.

JUNTAME'NTE, jointly, together.

JUNTA'R, to joyn, to assemble, to meet, to put together. Lat. *jungere*.

JUNTE'RA, the plane joiners use to shoot joyns; that is, to shoot the edges of two boards true that are to be glw'd together, called a joynter.

JUR

JUNTILLAS, as, *Apiés juntillas*, with the feet close together. It generally signifies positively, obstinately, unmoveably.

JUNTO, close to, joyn'd, put together, near, hard by.

JUNTURA, a joynt, joyning, putting together.

JUNULA, a small river in the kingdom of *Jaen* in the province of *Andaluzia* in Spain.

JUP

JÚPITER, *Jupiter* the heathen God.

JUR

JÚRA, an oath.

Prov. *Júra mala en piedra caiga*: Let an ill oath fall upon a stone. That is, if you do not swear true, may God avert the judgment.

Prov. *Júras del que ama mugir, no se han de creer*: The oaths of him that loves a woman are not to be believ'd. Lovers swear many rash oaths.

Prov. *Júras de talár passos son de liebre*: A gamester's oaths are like the steps of an hare. That is, not to be minded, things of course, which leave no track or impression.

JURADERÍA, the office of an alderman, or like it.

JURA'DO, Subst. a magistrate not unlike an alderman; so called from the oath he takes.

JURA'DO, Adj. sworn.

JURADOR, a swearer.

JURAMENTA'DO, sworn, that has taken an oath.

JURAMENTA'RSE, to take an oath, so stand to what is agreed on both sides.

JURAME'NTO, an oath. Lat.

Juramento de calumnia, vid. *Calumnia*.

JURA'R, to swear. Lat.

JURIDICAME'NTE, in course of law, legally.

JURIDICIÓN, jurisdiction; also a territory, a liberty. Lat. *jurisdictio*.

JURÍDICO, according to course of law, legal; also a court-day.

JURÍES, a nation of Indians in the province of *Tucuman* in *South America*. They are all shepherds, and clad in woollen, and sometimes in cows hides well dress'd. Their villages are small, but frequent; their houses stood round formerly, and were fenced about with hedges of thorns and brambles, because they were always in war among themselves, but now subdued by the Spaniards.

JURISCONSULTO, a counsellor at law. Lat.

JUS

JURISPERICIA, knowledge in the law. Lat.

JURISPERITO, one that is skilful in the law.

JURÍSTA, a lawyer by profession.

JÚRO, a revenue, right; as

Júro de heredad, a revenue of inheritance; or an annuity settled upon an estate.

Ser de júro, to be according to right and custom.

JURUME'NA, a town in *Portugal*, 2 leagues from the city *Elvas*; walled, seated on an hill near the river *Guadiana*. It contains 200 families and 1 parish.

JUSA'NA, Obs. inferior, lower, or below.

JUSBA'RBA, kneeholm, or butchers-broom.

JUSGA'R, vid. *Juzgar*.

JUSION, or *Jussion*, a command. Lat. *jussio*.

JUS

JÚSTA, a justing, a running at tilt, tilting. In cant, justice.

JUSTADOR, one that runs at tilt, a tilter.

JUSTAME'NTE, justly, righteously.

JUSTA'R, to run at tilt.

JUSTE'ZA, exactness.

JUSTICIA, justice, right. Lat. It is also taken for the officers of justice, and for the execution of it.

El justicia de Aragón, a supreme magistrate in the kingdom of *Aragon*, who is to take care to preserve their privileges, and may oppose the king if he invades them.

Encontrar con la justicia, to meet with the officers of justice.

Hazer justicia de un ladrón, to execute a thief.

Tenios a la justicia, stand, as a constable says.

Prov. *La justicia de Peralvillo, que ahorcado el hombre le haze la pesquisa*: *Abington* law, to hang a man first, and try him afterwards. *Peralvillo* is a place where the officers for apprehending of highway-men, called *la Santa Hermandad*, or the holy brotherhood, execute robbers they take *in flagrante*, and therefore they need no tryal; whence this proverb.

JUSTICIA'DO, executed according to sentence of law.

JUSTICIA'R, to execute according to sentence of law.

JUSTICIE'RO, a severe judge, one that executes justice strictly.

JUSTIFICACIÓN, justification. Lat.

JUSTIFICADAME'NTE, justifiably.

JUSTIFICA'PO, justified.

IZQ

JUSTIFICADOR, a justifier;

JUSTIFICA'R, to justify.

JUSTILLO, a woman's little doublet;

JUSTINO, *Justin*, the name of a man.

JÚSTO, just, righteous, upright. Lat.

Also exact, fit; as,

Vestido justo, a fit garment, or a straight one.

Cuenta justa, a just account.

Pagar justos por pecadores, is for the righteous to suffer for the ungodly.

En justo, y en creénte, immediately; that is, just now with incredible haste.

JUV

JUVENA'L, the poet *Juvenal*; there have been some holy men of the name.

JUVENIL, youthful.

JUVENTUD, youth. Lat.

JUY

JUY'ZIO, judgment. Lat. *judicium*.

Parecer en juyzio, to appear in court.

A mi juyzio, in my opinion or judgment.

Perdér el juyzio, to run mad.

A juyzio de buen varón, by the judgment of an honest man; that is, referring a thing to arbitration without going to law.

Juyzio de Dios venga sobre el, God's judgment light on him.

JUZ

JUZGA'DO, judged; also the court or judgment-seat.

Passar en cosa juzgada, to be denied the privilege of appeal.

JUZGADOR, a judge.

JUZGA'R; Præf. *Juzgo*, Præf. *Juzgué*; to judge; also to be of opinion. Lat. *judicare*.

Juzgar mal de una cosa, to have an ill opinion of a thing.

Juzgar en derecho de su dedo, to give judgment partially.

JUZGUE', vid. *Juzgar*.

IZA

I'ZA, a term used by seamen when they are haling at a rope, signifying as much as hale; in reality being only a noise to make them pull together.

IZA'GA, a place full of rushes. Arab.

IZA'R, to hoise; that is, to hale up any thing aboard a ship.

IZN

IZNA'LLOS, a castle in *Andaluzia*; signifying in Arabick the castle of the almond-trees.

IZNATORA'FE, a town in the kingdom of *Jaen*, in the province of *Andaluzia* in Spain. The name Arabick, signifying an heap of earth, because seated on a round mount.

IZQ

IZQUIERDA, the left hand.

IZQUIERDO, left-handed.

L

L is one of the consonants called liquids, because it may be found with another consonant of those they call mutes; as in the Spanish words, *blédo*, *fláco*, *pláto*; and in the English, black, flesh, plate, &c. **Ll** in Spanish is pronounc'd, pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, close to the upper teeth, and is sound-clo as *gl* in Italian; as in the words *llama*, *llaga*, &c. In numbers **L** stands for 50.

LA, she, or it; the article of the feminine gender.

LABAÇA, monks rubarb, or garden-patience; a plant growing in Italy, France, Germany and Spain; and purging-choler. Ray, verb. *hippolapathum*.

LABAJA'L, a miry place, a slough, a quagmire.

LABA'NCA, a sort of wild duck.

LABA'NCO, the drake of that duck.

LABANDE'RA, a laundress.

LABAPI, the name of a river in the kingdom of Chile, in South America, which on one side is the limit of the famous province of Arauco.

LABA'R, vid. *Lavar*.

LABARO, the Labarum, or Roman standard, on which the emperor Constantine embroide'd the cross, and name of Christ. See the description of it in *Ensebius*, lib. 1. vit. *Constant*.

LADÉ'INTIO, a labyrinth, a place so intricate, that there is no finding the way out of it, without a clue of thread be fastned at the entrance, to guide a man by it. Greek *labyrinthos*, winding. It is also a composition in verse, which may be read several ways, and still makes good sense.

LA'BIA, prating, talkativeness; also a smooth, deceitful way of talking. tongue-padding. From *labio*, the lip.

LA'BIO, a lip. Lat. *labium*.

LADIR'INTO, vid. *Laberintio*.

LABOR, work; tho' from the Latin *labor*, it signifies not the same, for the Latin implies painful labour, and the Spanish, any sort of work, but particularly women's work; as sewing, embroidering, or the like.

Hazér labor, to sew as women do.

Ir a la labor, to go to school, as girls do to sew, embroider, &c.

Labor de campo, tillage, husbandry.

Prov. *Hazér la labor de la judia, que traspasava la noche, y holgava de dia*: To work like the Jewish woman, who sate up all night, and was idle all the day. To invert the right order.

LABORA'R, to labour. Lat.

LABORCICA, a small work.

LABORIOSO, laborious.

LABRA'DO; till'd as ground; or wrought with the needle, otherwise.

LABRADÓR, an husbandman, a farmer.

Prov. *Al labrador descuidado ratones le comen lo sembrado*: The mice eat up what the careless husbandman sows. The vermin destroy his seed when he does not plow and harrow as he ought.

LABRADORA, a country woman.

LABRA'DOS, plow'd fields.

LABRA'NÇA, tillage, husbandry; also a farm, or parcel of till'd land.

LABRA'NDERA, a woman that works at her needle.

LABRA'NTE, a hewer of stone.

LABRA'R, to work at any trade or employment; to till, to sew, to build.

Labr. r seda, to keep silk-worms to make silk.

Labrar la bestia, to mark a beast with an hot iron.

Labrar casa, to build an house.

LABRUSCA, a wild vine. Lat.

L A C

LAÇA'DA, vid. *Lazada*.

LACARGA'MA, the herb wild bug-loss.

LACA'YO, a footman, a lackey.

LA'CCA, lake, us'd in physick, and painting or colouring. It is brought from the *East Indies*, where it is made by certain wing'd ants, as honey is by the bees. They make it on a tree called the Indian apple-tree. At the proper season the country people break off the boughs of the tree on which it is made, and dry them in the shade; they take it off in small long pieces. They powder and colour it as they please, and make long sticks of it, which they send into *Europe*, and are the fine sealing-wax, little known now because so much counterfeited. It is much us'd in physick, as may be seen at large in *Christ. Accsta Nat. Hist. E. Ind.*

LACERA'DO, ragged. Lat. *laceratus*. Thence, poor, wretched; also a miser that will not allow himself necessities.

LACERA'R, to live wretchedly.

LACE'RIA, poverty, misery, want; also avarice, niggardliness.

LA'CHA, a sort of fish.

LA'CIO, lank, that is not stiff.

LA'GO, vid. *Lazo*.

LACONICO, laconick, brief, short.

LA'CRA, Obs. a deplorable thing, or case. From *lachryma*.

LA'CRE, sealing-wax.

LACRIMA'R, to weep. Lat. Poetical.

LACRIMOSO, deplorable; also full of tears.

LACTICINIO, any thing made of milk. Lat.

L A D

LADÉ'AR, to wave or move from side to side.

LADÉ'RA, the side of a hill; also a round piece of wood on the side of a cart.

LADILLA, a crab-louse.

LADINAME'NTE, knowingly in the language.

LADINO, generally used for a stranger that speaks Spanish perfectly well. From *latino*, because the Spanish is derived from the Latin.

LA'DO, aside. Lat. *latus*.

Ir lado a lado con otro, to walk cheek by jole with another.

No apartarse del lado de otro, to be always in the company of another.

Hazérse a un lado, to stand aside.

Andar de lado, to go sideling.

LADRADOR, a dog that barks much.

Prov. *Pérrro ladrador poco mordedor*: A dog that barks much seldom bites.

LADRA'R, to bark. Lat. *latrar*. Metaphorically to threaten.

Ladrar el estómago, is to be hungry; to crave meat.

LADRIDO, the barking of a dog.

LADRILLA'DO, a floor laid with bricks or tiles, or a wall adorn'd with tiles.

LADRILLA'L, a brick-kill, a place where bricks are made.

LADRILLA'R, to lay a floor with bricks or tiles, or tile the side of a wall.

LADRILLA'ZO, a stroke with a brick or tile.

LADRILLE'JO, a little brick, or tile of such as are used for floors or walls. They also give this name to an unlucky trick of youth, which is to hang a piece of brick or tile to a door, with a line to it, which reaches to a place where one is hid, who pulling, knocks at the door in the night, and when the people look out they can see no body, by which means they disturb them without being discover'd.

LADRILLE'RO, a brick-maker.

LADRILLO, a brick or tile, such as is laid in chimnies, not on the tops of houses. Lat. *later*.

LADRÓN, a thief, a house-breaker. Lat. *latro*. It is also the surname of a very noble family in Spain.

Prov. *Quién karta al ladrón gana cien años de perdón*: He who steals from a thief gains an hundred years pardon. To steal from a thief is no sin, or to cheat the cheater.

Prov. *Por un ladrón pierden ciento en el mesón*: An hundred suffer for one chief.

chief in an inn, or publick house. Because when a thief is taken in it, either the rabble that breaks in pilfers, or the house is in such disorder, that people cannot be attended.

Prov. *Del ladrón de casa, y del loco de fuera de casa*: From the thief that lives in the house, and from a mad-man abroad, deliver us, good Lord. Because the thief in the house is not suspected, and a mad-man abroad is hard to be avoided.

Prov. *Pelean los ladrones y descúbrense los hurtos*: When thieves fall out, honest men come by their goods.

Prov. *Piensa el ladrón que todos son de su condición*: The thief thinks that all men are like him. Knaves are most apt to suspect others.

Prov. *Quiéres hazer del ladrón fiel, fíate del*: If you would make the thief honest, trust him. Because he cannot steal what is put into his custody.

LADRONCILLO, a little thief.

LADRONA, a female thief.

LADRONERA, the place where thieves are conceal'd, or entertain'd. Also a trench to turn away the water from a mill.

LADRONERIA, or *Ladronia*, thievery.

LADRONICIO, a theft.

L A F

LAFELYA, a knavish trick of a thief taken in the fact, who pretends to flyoon away.

L A G

LAGANE'S, a bird in the island of *Zebu*, of the archipelago of *St. Lazaro*, like a jackdaw.

LAGANA, a bleer in the eye.

LAGONOSO, bleer-ey'd.

LAGAR, the wine-press, or place where the grapes are pressed in. Latin *lacus*.

LAGAREJO, as *Hazérse lagarejo la uva*, is for the grape to be bruised in carrying, or the like; and because that makes wet and dirt, therefore the same word is used to signify any slopping of water, or any dirty wet place.

LAGARERO, a presser of grapes to make wine.

LAGARETA, a vessel the wine runs into out of the press.

LAGARTIJA, a lizard.

LAGARTO, an alligator; sometimes taken for a lizard. In cant, a robber who often changes his disguise. It is also used for the cross which is the badge of the order of the knighthood of *Santiago*, or *St. James*.

LAGO, a lake. Lat. *lacus*.

LAGOS, a poor city in the little kingdom of *Algarve*, which is the south

part of *Portugal*, seated on a large bay, wall'd, has a castle, about 2000 inhabitants, 2 parishes, 2 monasteries of friars, 1 of nuns, a house of *Misericordia*, and 1 hospital. It was antiently call'd *Lacobriga*.

LAGOSTIN, a craw-fish.

LAGRIMA, a tear. Latin *lachryma*. Thence the bleeding or dropping of a vine, when it is cut.

Lágrimas de moysén, a sort of cant word for good round stones.

Lágrimas de david, a sort of plant whose seed is as hard as a stone.

Prov. *Ni de lágrimas de puta, ni de feros de rufian*: Neither of the tears of a whore, nor of the bravadoes of a ruffian, that is, take no notice of them.

LAGRIMA'L del ojo, the corner of the eye.

LAGRIMA'R, to weep, to shed tears; it is also for the vine to bleed after cutting.

LAGRIMILLA, a little tear.

LAGRIMOSO, full of tears; also lamentable.

LAGUNA, a lake. Latin *lacina*. Sometimes taken for a morass. In a book it signifies a *casma*, or the interruption of the sense by leaving out some words; a blank.

LAGUNA, a town in *Castile*, eight leagues from *Astorga*, seated in a plain, walled, has a castle, about 200 families, and 1 parish.

LAGUNA, a town in the province of *Venezuela*, in *South America*, seated on the west side of the lake *Maracaybo*, about 40 leagues from *Coyo*, the metropolis of that province.

LAGUNA DE NICARA'GUA, a great lake in the province of *Nicaragua*, in *North America*; it is 130 leagues in compass, and all about its banks there are abundance of small towns; it flows and ebbs, having a channel into the *North Sea*, tho' it runs a-cross the land till within 3 leagues of the *South Sea*. It is very full of fish, and has abundance of alligators.

LAGUNA'JOS, deep sloughs or pits in a piece of ground full of water; but too little to be called lakes.

L A I

LA'JA, vid. *Laxa*.

LA'ICO, a layman. Greek *laicos*, profane.

L A M

LA'MA, dirt, mire, ouze, or mud in rivers, or such places; also brocade, or cloth of gold.

LA'MAS. In the *West Indies* they give this name to the dross or washings of

the ore, when the silver is wash'd off, because then it is mud. *Acosta* nat. hist. *W. Ind.*

LAMBA'CIO, a label in heraldry.

LAMBERTO, *Lambert*, a proper name.

LAMBICA'R, to distill from a limbeck or still. Met. to strain, as

Lambicar el celébro, to strain one's brain.

LAMEDA'L, puddle, a slough, a dirty place.

LAMEDOR, fyrrup; also one that licks.

Dar lamedor, among gamesters is a cant word to let a man win at first to draw him in to play deep, and win all he has. The words signifying to give him fyrrup, that is, to sweeten him.

LAMEDURA, a licking.

LAME'GO, a city in *Portugal*, not far from the river *Duero*; it contains 2000 inhabitants, 2 parishes, 2 monasteries of friars, 1 of nuns, a house of *Misericordia*, and an hospital; its walls ruin'd; the country producing wine, but very little corn. Antiently called *Laconimurgi*.

LAMENTA'BLE, lamentable, deplorable.

LAMENTACION, lamentation. Lat.

LAMENTA'DO, lamented, bewail'd.

LAMENTADOR, one that bewails or laments.

LAMENTA'R, to lament, to bewail.

LAME'NTO, lamenting, mourning; bewailing.

LAME'R, to lick. Lat. *lambere*.

LA'MIA, a fish called a breaknet, being the biggest sort of dog-fish. Used also by poets for a witch or hag.

LAMIDO, lick'd.

LAMIN, Obs. a dainty, liquorish fellow.

LA'MINA, a plate of any metal. Lat. It is also taken for any picture painted upon copper.

LAMINA'DO, plated with any metal.

LAMINA'R, to plate over with metal.

LAMINOSO, Obs. dainty, liquorish.

LA'MIO, the fish called a skate.

LAMIZUE'RO, Obs. Vid. *Laminoso*.

LA'MPARA, a lamp. Latin *lampas*. Thence used for a spot of oil as if fallen from a lamp.

LAMPARA'DA, the quantity of oil that fills a lamp; or a spot of lamp-oil.

LAMPARE'RO, one that looks after the lamps.

LAMPARILLA, a little lamp.

LAMPARONES, the distemper called the king's evil; also the farcy in a horse.

LAMPARZO.

LAMPÁ'ZO, any sort of dock. Latin *lupatium*.
Paños de lampázos, hangings that are wrought with herbage, and many docks among the rest, whence they take name.

LAMPEÓN, or *Lampion*, a great lamp to hang in a great hall or porch, or the like place.

LANPIÑO, beardless, smooth.

LAMPRE'A, a lamprey. Lat. *lampreda*.

LAMPREHUE'LA, a little lamprey.

LAMPÚGA, a sort of delicate fish, called in Latin *hipicurus*. So says *Covarrubias*, and adds, I know not what reason they have for it, for *hipycurus* is a sort of lobster, which is not taken in winter, because then it hides it self in holes by reason of the cold.

L A N

LA'NA, wool. Lat.

Lana brida, coarse wool.

Lana carmonada, carded wool.

Lana de vicuña, vid. *Vicuña*.

Lana merina, the finest curled wool.

Lana peynada, combed wool,

Llevar a uno con cuerda de lana, to draw a man with a twine-thread.

vos lavaréis la lana, you shall wash the wool, that is, you shall do the hardest labour.

Acosta de lanas, to spend of another man's purse.

Lana de su monte, wool in its natural colour.

Prov. *Poca lana y éssa en çarcas*: Little wool, and that on the briars, that is, but little good, and that so divided, that nothing can be made of it. A small stock, and that squandered.

Prov. *Qual mas qual menos toda la lana es pelos*: Some more, some less, all the wool is hairs. Never a barrel better herring.

Prov. *Quién trata en lana oro mana*: They that deal in wool flow in gold. The wool trade is rich and profitable.

Prov. *Ir por lana y bolvēr trasquilado*: To go for wool, and return shorn. To go about to, get great matters, and lose what one has.

LANA'DAS, the sponges for scouring the cannon after firing.

LANA'GE, all sorts of wool.

LANÇA, a lance, a spear. Latin *lancea*.

Lança gineta, a light-horseman's spear.

Lança en ristre, the lance in the rest.

Lança en cuja, the lance in the socket at the stirrup.

Metēr la lança hásta el regatón, to

thrust in the lance up to the thick part of the hand. Met. to press a man hard.

No quedār lança enbiesta, not to leave an enemy to hold up a spear.

Prov. *Echār lanças en la mar*: To cast spears into the sea, that is, to storm, or to be furious to no purpose, as if a man should cast darts at the sea.

LANÇADA, a wound, a thrust of a spear or lance; also a vineyard that contains 2000 plants.

Prov. *A Moro muerto gran lançada*: To give a dead Moor a great wound. A jeer upon boasting fellows, to tell them they show'd their bravery upon dead men, or against those who insult over those that cannot defend themselves.

Lançada de Moro izquierdo, a thrust of a spear from a left-handed Moor, because they look upon left-handed people to be unlucky and mischievous.

LANÇADE'RA, a weaver's shuttle.

A'nda que parece lançadera, he goes about like a weaver's shuttle, that is, never stays in a place, but is always moving or gadding.

LANÇA'DO, cast, thrown; also vomited.

LANÇAMIE'NTO a *popa*, or a *proa*, the part of the ship that hangs over either at head or stern, beyond the length of the keel.

LANÇA'R, to cast, to throw. From casting of a lance. Also to vomit.

Lançar el demonio, to cast out the devil.

Lançarse en casa, to rush hastily into the house.

LANÇARÓTE, the sort of gum called *sarcacolla*, used in chirurgery.

LA'NCE, a cast of a net in fishing, or a draught of fish; a cast at dice, an accident.

Comprār de lance, to buy a cheap pennyworth by accident.

Lance forçoso, an accident that is unavoidable.

Prov. *El mejor lance de los dados es no jugállos*, the best cast at dice is not to play.

LANCEA'R, vid. *Alancear*.

LANÇE'RA, a rack to lay spears on.

LANÇE'RO, one that makes or sells spears or lances, or a soldier that fights with a lance.

LANCE'TA, a surgeon's lancet.

LANCETA'DA, a prick or gash with a lancet.

LA'NCHA, the pinnacle of a ship; also a broad flat stone.

LANCHA'ZO, a stroke with a great flat stone.

LANCILLA, a little lance.

LANÇÓN, a great lance.

LA'NDA, Obs. a desert place.

LA'NDE, Obs. an acorn. For *glan* de.

LA'NDRE, a pestilential sort of swelling, or glandules, rising sometimes in the groin, sometimes under the arm-pits, and sometimes in the throat, where they soon choak the patient. In cant, it is money ty'd in the corner of a handkerchief, or such like place.

LANDRE'RO, a thief who observes those that tie their money in their handkerchiefs, and such like places, and steals it.

LANDREZILLA, that part of the thigh called the pope's-eye. The diminutive of *landre*, that is, any small bily swelling, scurvynefs, scab or leprosy.

LANE'RO, one that deals in wool.

LANEVA'DA, catmint.

LANGARÚTO, a long-slim fellow. A barbarous word.

LANGÓR, languishing.

LANGOSTA, a great grasshopper, a locust; also a lobster. Lat. *locusta*.

LANGOSTÍN, a craw-fish.

LA'NGUIDO, faint, languishing, weak, drooping. Lat.

LANGUÍR, to faint, to languish, to pine, to droop.

LANGUÓR, a languishing, faintness, drooping.

LANILLA, a sort of stuff our merchants have found no other name for. It is carry'd from Flanders to Spain.

LA'NA, a cramping iron to bind stones together in building.

LANA'R, to bind stones with cramping irons.

LAÑORA, a small town in the province of *Andaluzia*, and kingdom of *Cordova* in Spain. It contains 300 inhabitants, 1 parish, and 2 chapels. Belongs to the marquis del Carpio; and there is good cloth and bayse made in it.

LANTE'JA, a lentil. Vid. *lentéja*.

LANTEJUE'LAS de oro o plata, gold or silver spangles.

LANTE'RNA, a lantern. Latin *laterna*.

LANTE'RNAS, in cant, the eyes.

LANTERNE'RO, one that makes or sells lanterns.

LANTÍA, a sea term for the light at the compass.

LANTISCO, the lentisk, or mastic tree.

LANÚDO, woolly.

LANZARÓTE, one of the *Cans* islands.

L A R

L A P

LA'PA, any shell-fish; also an hollow under a bank side; also the purging of wine.

LA'PA, is also any foul sore, blotch, or scabby distemper; but particularly pocky sores, or buboes in the groin.

LAPACHA'R, a place where much shell-fish is found.

LAPIDA'RIO, a lapidary.

LAPISLA'ZULI, a stone so called in English, and in Latin *lapis cyaneus*. It is blue with veins of gold.

LA'PITOS, the *lapithe*, a people of *Thessaly*.

LAPIZ, black lead.

L A R

LA'R, the fowl called a raile.

LA'RA, a town in *Old Castile* in *Spain*, four leagues from the city *Burgos*, seated near the river *Arlanca*, walled, has a strong castle, a fruitful territory, but not above 80 inhabitants in one parish, antiently call'd *Agosina*. It belongs to the king.

LARDA'R, to baste meat in roasting.

LARDE'RO, as *Martes lardero*, Shrove Tuesday, because the kitchens are then *fat*, taking leave of flesh before *Lent*.

LA'RDO, lard, the fat of bacon. Lat. *lardum*.

LARE'DO, a sea-port town in *Old Castile* in *Spain*, upon the bay of *Biscay*, being one of the four ports of *Castile*. It is walled, has a small mole, and about 300 houses, 1 parish, 1 monastery of Franciscan friars, and 1 of Recolet devotes.

LA'RES, the household gods of the heathens.

LA'RGÁ, as *Esse negocio va a la larga*, that business goes slowly on.

LARGAME'NTE, slowly, in length.

LARGA'DO, let go, loos'd, let slip.

LARGA'R, to let go, to loose, to let slip. In the sea phrase, to ease a rope, or to veer out.

LA'RGO, long, large; also liberal.

Hazérse a lo largo, to keep aloof off, to put out to sea.

Largo en razonar, tedious in talk.

Esse es cuento largo, that's a long tale.

Dárse tanto en ancho como en largo, to give one another as good as they bring.

LARGÓR, length.

LARGUEA'DO, that has passed by at nine-pins without carrying; also striped as silk or stuff.

LARGUEA'R, to pass by at nine-pins without carrying.

LARGUE'ZA, liberality.

LARGUÍLLO, longish.

L A T

LARGÚRA, length.

LA'RICE, the larch, or larix-tree.

LARIN, a Persian coin, worth two royals plate, that is, a shilling. *Teixeira*. The *larin* at *Bazora*, he says, is worth 65 maravedies, which will not amount to above 8 pence.

LARÍNGA, the gum of the larch tree.

L A S

LAS, they, or those, the plural number of the articles of the feminine gender.

LASA'NA, a pancake.

LASCÍVIA, lasciviousness, wantonness, leudness, lust. Lat.

LASCIVO, lascivious, wanton, lewd, lustful.

LA'SO, or *Láso*, weary. Lat.

LASERAS, Obs. then.

LASTA'R, to suffer, or endure for another, or for what is past.

LA'STIMA, compassion, pity.

LASTIMA'DO, mov'd to compassion; also affronted, offended or hurt.

LASTIMADOR, one that moves to compassion, or that offends or hurts.

LASTIMA'R, to hurt, to grieve, to wound, to affront.

LASTIME'RO, vid. *Lastimoso*.

LASTIMOSO, dismal, to be pity'd, moving to compassion.

LA'STO, the charge one is at in recovering the money paid for another.

LASTRA'DO, ballasted.

LASTRA'R, to ballast a ship.

LA'STRE, ballast for a ship.

LASTRO'NES, the flat stones that come off the top of the quarry, which are not of much use for building.

L A T

LA'TA, the stick or latch which is laid a-cross the other two forked ones stuck upright in the ground in vineyards to support the vines.

LA'TA, as *Oro de lata*, gold beaten into thin plates.

LA'TA, as *Hoja de lata*, tin, such as candlesticks, and other things are made of.

LATERA'NO, the church and palace of St. John Lateran at Rome, where the Lateran council was held, whence the said council took name.

LATIDO, the beating of the heart, or the pangs of any violent pain.

LATIGA'ZO, a lash with a whip.

LA'TIGO, a lash of a whip.

LATIN, Latin.

Prov. *Con latín, rocín, y florín andarás el mundo*, latin, an horse and money will carry you thro' the world.

LATINIDA'D, the Latin tongue, or the study of Latin.

LATINO, Latin.

L A U

LATÍR, to beat as the heart does, to ach violently, to throb as in great pain.

LATITA'R, to lie hid. Lat.

LATITUD, breadth, latitude. Lat.

LATOCLA'VO, the Roman *latufclavus*, being a purple robe worn only by senators.

LATÓN, fine brass, latton.

LATRÍA, the adoration, worship, honour and servitude due to God alone. From the Greek *latreo*, to worship. See more of it verb. *dulia*.

LATRÍNA, a necessary house for people to ease themselves. Lat.

LATROCINA'R, to steal, to play the thief. Lat.

LATROCÍNIO, a theft.

L A V

LAVA'CÍAS, suds, or water for washing of linnen, or the like.

LAVADE'RO, a washing-place.

LAVA'DO, wash'd.

LAVADÓR, a washer.

LAVADÚRA, a washing.

LAVAJA'L, a puddle, a slough, a place full of mire.

LAVA'JO, idem.

LAVA'JOS, an inconsiderable town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*.

LAVAMIE'NTO, a washing; sometimes a clyster.

LAVA'NÇA, vid. *Labança*.

LAVA'NÇO, vid. *Labânço*.

LAVANDE'RA, a laundress.

Prov. *La buena lavandera su camisa la primera*: The good laundress washes her own smock first. We say, the parson will christen his own child first.

LAVANDE'RO, a man washer, or the laundress's husband.

LAVA'R, to wash. Lat.

Lavar sus manos de una cosa, to wash one's hands, that is, not to be consenting to a thing.

No se lavará con cuánta agua lleva el Duero, all the water in the river will not wash him clean, when a man has committed a foul fact.

Viénese a la mesa con sus manos lavadas, he comes to table with his clean washed hands, when a man intrudes to take share of what others have work'd for, without having taken any pains for it himself.

LAVATÓRIO, a laver to wash at, a bath, a cistern.

LAVA'ZIAS, vid. *Lavacias*.

LAÚD, a lute, ironically, an hunch'd back'd man.

LA'UDANO, the gum *laudanum*.

LA'UDE, a tomb-stone, with an inscription on it, suppos'd to be so called.

L A Z

laudando, because it contains the praises of the dead.

LA'UDES, praises; generally used for the lauds, being that part of the divine service, which priests say in the morning next to the matins.

LA'VIO, vid. *Lábio*.

LAUMA, or *Laina*, a lawn, a fine green plain.

LAVOR, vid. *Labór*.

LAVORA'R, vid. *Laborár*.

LA'URA, the proper name of a woman.

LA'UREA, a garland of laurel. Lat.

LAUREA'DO *poíta*, a poet laureat.

LAUREA'R, to crown with laurel.

LAUREDA'L, a grove of laurel or bay-trees.

LAURE'L, the laurel or bay-tree. Lat. *laurus*.

LAURE'OLA, the herb laury.

LAURO, a laurel-tree.

LAUTAME'NTE, splendidly, plentifully.

LA'UTO, splendid, plentiful. Lat.

LAUZONES, or *Boásbas*, a sort of fruit in the *East Indies*, in taste and other qualities very like grapes. *Gemelli*, vol. 5. l. 2. cap. 4.

L A X

LA'XA, a broad stone for pavements; also a leash for dogs; at sea, a shoal.

LAXA'R, to put the dogs into the leash.

LAXATIVO, laxative.

LAXIBIA, the cuttle-fish, which is full of black stuff like ink.

L A Z

LAZA'DA, a slip-knot; also a snare; sometimes taken for a riddle.

LAZARIM, a poor little town of about an hundred inhabitants in *Portugal*.

LA'ZARO, *Lazarus*, the proper name of a man.

LAZDRA'DO, Obs. for *lazerádo*; also a labourer, but out of use.

LAZERADAMENTE, miserably, wretchedly.

LAZERÁ'DO, vid. *Lacerádo*.

LAZÉ'RIA, vid. *Lacéria*.

LAZERA'R, vid. *Lacerár*.

LAZILLO, a little knot, a little snare.

LA'ZIO, lank.

LA'ZO, a knot, a snare. Lat. *laqueus*; also a knot or flourish in writing.

Armar lázo, to lay a snare.

Caer en el lázo, to be catch'd, to fall into the snare.

Tener el lázo a la garganta, to have the rope about the neck in order to be hang'd, to be in imminent danger.

LAZUL, vid. *Lapis Lazuli*.

LEC

L E A

L'EA, *Léo*, vid. *Leír*.

LEA'L, loyal, faithful.

Prov. *No vive mas el leal de quanto quiere el traydor*: A fair honest man lives no longer than a treacherous villain pleases. Because a treacherous person may at any time take an honest man, who suspects nothing, at a disadvantage.

LEALME'NTE, loyally, faithfully, honestly.

LEALTA'D, loyalty, fidelity, trustiness.

L E B

LEBE'CHE, the south-west wind.

LEBRA'DA, a particular way of dressing an hare stew'd.

LEBRASTILLA, a levret, a young hare.

LEBRE'L, an Irish greyhound; tho' some will use it for a common greyhound, which is not proper, those being called *gálgos*.

LEBRILLO, an earthen pan.

LEBRILLE'JO, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 5 leagues from the city *Xeres* seated in a fruitful valley, abounding in corn, wine, and oil, and fish from the river *Guadalquivir*, which runs hard by, and a lake that breeds vast quantities of fowl; it has a strong castle, 1500 inhabitants, 1 parish, 2 monasteries of friars, 1 of nuns, 7 chapels, and 2 hospitals. Antiently call'd *Veneria*; it is also called *Nebrixa*, under which name see more of it.

LEBRÓN, a great coward.

LEBRONA'ZO, idem.

LEBRÚNO, harish, or belonging to an hare.

L E C

LECONDÓN, a small district on the borders of the province of *Tucatan* in *North America*. It is all amidst craggy mountains. The natives formerly went naked, were fierce and savage, till subdued by the Spaniards.

LECCIÓN, reading.

LECHA'DA *de trapos*, the matter of which paper is made; that is, the rags beaten in a mill till they are like a milky paste.

LECHA'L, any sucking creature; also made of, or belonging to milk.

LE'CHE, milk. Lat. *lac*.

Léche de gallina, a white field-onion.

Léche de manteca, butter-milk.

Léche de pex, the milt, or soft row of a fish.

Léche de Pinipinichi, vid. *Pinipinichi*.

LECHECILLA, the sweet-bread of any beast.

LEC

LECHE'RA, a milk-woman or milkmaid. From *leche*, milk.

Lechêra, the planking of a battery for cannon to be planted on. From *lécho*, a bed.

Lechêra yerba, vid. *Lechetrésna*.

Lechêra piedra, the precious stone called a galactite.

LECHETRE'SNA, the herb spurge, of which there are these sorts; wood-spurge, tree-spurge, sea-spurge, corn-spurge, dwarf-spurge, and sun-spurge, or wart-spurge. See *Ray*, verb. *Tithymalus*.

Prov. *La leche con el vino torna se venino*: Milk with wine becomes poison. It is apt to curdle on the stomach, and is dangerous.

Prov. *Lo que en la leche se mama en la mortaja se derrama*: What is sucked in the milk is shed in the winding-sheet. That is, what is bred in the bone will never out of the flesh.

Prov. *Dixo la leche al vino, en hora buena vengais amigo. Dixo la leche al agua, en hora mala vengais hermano*: The milk said to the wine, you are welcome friend. The milk said to the water, shame light on you sister. A good fellow's saying; that is, it is better to drink wine after milk than water.

LECHÍA, a sort of plum.

LECHIGA, a bier to carry dead bodies on.

LECHIGA'DA, a litter of pigs.

LECHÍN, a sort of long olive; also the galling or rubbing off of the hair of a beast, when first it begins to work.

LE'CHO, a bed. Lat. *lectus*.

Un lécho de una cosa, y un lécho de otra: A layer of one thing, and a layer of another.

Estar la mar en lécho, is for the sea to be very calm and smooth, as if stretch'd out upon a bed; tho' people generally mistake, and say, *Estar la mar en léche*, as if it were milky; but it is a corruption of ignorance.

LECHÓN, properly a sucking pig. From *leche*, milk; but used for any hog.

Lechón de viuda, a widow's hog; that is, a pamper'd fellow.

LECHONCILLO *de leche*, a sucking pig; improperly so called, because the true name is *lechón*; from *leche*, milk; and therefore *lechoncillo de leche* is a tautology.

LECHUGA, a lettuce. Lat. *lactuca*. So called from being milky, and good to fill nurses with milk. There are many sorts, which see in *Ray*, verb. *Lactuca*.

Lechuga

L E G

Lechuga críspa, curled, or ragged-leaved, or endive-leaved lettuce.

Lechuga murciána, the cabbage-lettice.

Lechuga parráda, broad-leaved lettuce.

Lechuga romana, the roman lettice.

LECHUGUILLA, a little lettice; also the scalloping of a ruff, or the like.

Lechuguilla silvestre, a plant in Peru, that has leaves like a lettice, of a dark green. It is very bitter, and hot above the first degree, and cures the tooth-ach, holding the decoction of it in the mouth, or putting a drop of its juice into the tooth, and stopping it with the bruised herb. *Monardes*, fol. 108.

Mangas de lechuguilla, fine ruffled linnen sleeves, worn by women.

Cuello de lechuguilla, a ruff band.

LECHUGUINO, a young lettice.

LECHUZA, an owl; quasi *lecythus*, from the Latin *lecythus*, an oyl-pot, because the owls suck oyl wherever they can find it.

LECIÓN, reading, a lesson.

LECTOR, a reader, a master; also one of the lesser orders in the church.

Lector en teología, a professor of divinity.

LECTURA, vid. *Letura*.

L E D

LEDAME'NTE, Obs. merrily, joyfully.

LEDE'SMA, a town in the kingdom of Leon in Spain, 6 leagues from the city Salamanca to the north-east, upon the banks of the river *Tormes*, famous for its hot baths, its territory abounding in corn, wine, oyl, cattel, and fruit. It has strong walls, and 600 houses, 6 parishes, 1 monastery of friars, 1 of nuns, 3 hospitals, 6 chapels. The antient name of it was *Bletiffa*. It is an earldom, belonging to the duke of *Albuquerque*, whose eldest son has generally the title. See more of them, verb. *Albuquerque* and *Cueva*, which is the surname of their family.

LE'DO, Obs. pleasant, merry. Lat. *latus*.

Le'de is also beautiful.

LE'DRO, in cant, mean, of small value.

L E E

LEE'R, to read. Lat. *legere*. Also to teach a science; as

Leer philosophia, to teach philosophy.

Leer a uno la cartilla, to read a man his primer, is to tell him what he must trust to.

L E G

LEGACIA, an embassy.

L E G

LEGA'DO, an embassador; now used only for the pope's legate. Lat. *legatus*.

LEGA'JO; a bundle of papers. A *ligando*, from tying them together.

LEGA'L, legal, belonging to the law.

LEGALIDA'D, lawfulness. Lat.

LEGALIZA'DO, made legal.

LEGA'R, to will, to bequeath by will.

LEGATA'RIO, one that has legacies left him.

LEGA'TO, a legacy.

LEGE'NDA, a legend. Lat.

LEGIA, lye to wash with.

LEGIBLE, legible, that may be read. Latin.

LEGIÓN, a legion, being an antient Roman regiment, consisting of 6000 foot and 750 horse. Lat.

LEGIONA'RIO, a soldier belonging to a legion.

LEGISLADOR, a legislator, a law-giver.

LEGI'STA, a lawyer.

LEGI'TIMA, the son's share of the inheritance of his father's goods.

LEGITIMACIÓN, legitimation. Lat.

LEGITIMA'DO, legitimated, made lawful or legal.

LEGITIMAME'NTE, legally, lawfully.

LEGITIMA'R, to legitimate, to make legal or lawful.

LEGÍTIMO, lawful, legitimate.

LE'GO, a lay-brother, or ignorant person.

LEGÓN, a spade. Lat. *ligo*.

LEGONCÍLLO, a hoe to hoe gardens.

LE'GRA, a surgeon's instrument with which he lays open the skull to search whether it be found.

LEGRA'R, a term in surgery, signifying to lay open the skull to search whether it be found.

LE'GUA, a league, commonly three miles. Lat. *leuca*.

Traga léguas, swallow-leagues; so they call a horse that rids much way.

Prov. *Por do quiera áy su légua de mal camino*: Whatsoever way you go, there is a league of bad way. When a business is cross and difficult every way.

LEGUMBRE, pulse of all sorts, as peas, beans, vetches, &c. Lat. *legumen*.

Vários géneros de legúmbres, several sorts of pulse.

Altramiz, a lupine.

Alverja, a vetch.

Alverjon, a great vetch.

Cicércla, a wild tare.

L E N

Garvânço, a sort of Spanish pea.

Gaisante, a pea.

Haba, a bean.

India, a French bean.

Lantéja, a lentile.

L E I

LEÍDO, vid. *Leído*.

LEIBLE, vid. *Leible*.

L E L

LELILÍES, the cries of the Moors when they join battle, like the English huzza's.

L E M

LE'ME, the helm of a ship.

LEME'RA, the hole in the ship the helm goes out at.

LE'MOS, a small town in the kingdom of Galicia in Spain, and an earldom in the family of *Oserio y Castro*, under which names see more of it.

L E N

LENÇA'L, any thing of linnen.

LENCA'STRE, a noble family in Portugal, who took their name from the English house of Lancaster, and are a bastard line of the kings of Portugal. The chief of them is the duke of Aveiro, the next branch the marquiss of Porto-seguro.

LENCERÍA, the linnen-draper's street.

LENCE'RO, a linnen-draper.

LENÇUE'LO, a handkerchief, a small piece of linnen.

LENDRE'RO, a place full of nits.

LENDRÓSO, full of nits.

LE'NGUA, the tongue, a language; Lat. *lingua*. It is also an interpreter, because he turns one tongue into another. Sometimes the little wire, or tongue of the ballance, which shows what way it inclines; also the clapper of a bell.

Léngua del água, the edge of the water.

Léngua de buéy, the herb bugloss, call'd also languedebeuf.

Léngua de ciervo, harts-tongue, an herb common in England. Outwardly apply'd, it cleanses wounds; inwardly, it is good against spitting of blood and fluxes, and for the spleen. The powder of it drank in beer or posset-drink, is good for the palpitation of the heart, stoppage of the womb, and convulsions. Ray, verb. *philitis*.

Léngua de cordero, the herb lamb's-tongue.

Léngua cervina, vid. *Léngua de ciervo*.

Léngua de caválo, the herb horse-tongue, or laurel of Alexandria.

Léngua de perro, the herb hound's-tongue.

LEN

Lingua serpentina, the herb adder's-tongue. Good for wounds, inwardly and outwardly applied. See Ray, verb. *Ophoglossum*.

poner lengua en algúno, to talk ill of one.

irse de lengua, to be lavish of one's tongue.

Hazérse lenguas en un negocio, to talk eagerly or zealously in an affair.

venir con la lengua de un palmo, to come with the tongue hanging out a span; that is, in haste, panting, and the tongue hanging, as a dog when he runs.

Prov. *Quién lengua ha, a Roma va*: He that has language may go to Rome. That is, a man may go any where, if he has language to speak for himself, and ask the way.

Prov. *Alá va la lengua do duele la nuéla*: The tongue goes where the tooth aches. That is, every one is apt to talk of what concerns him, or pains or troubles him. From the custom of feeling a fore tooth with the tongue.

Prov. *Alas malas lenguas tigéras*: For bad tongues, scissars. That is, bad tongues deserve to be cut out.

Prov. *La lengua del mal amigo mas corta que el cuchillo*: A false friend's tongue is sharper than a knife; that is, does more mischief.

Prov. *No diga la lengua por do pague la cabeza*: Let not the tongue speak what the head may suffer for. Ill tongues are often requited with blows.

LENGUA DE OCA, the province of Languedoc in France.

LENGUA'DO, the fish called a foal. From *lengua*, because like a tongue.

LENGUA'GE, or *Lenguáje*, language.

LENGUA'Z, full of tongue, talkative.

LENGUE'TA, a little tongue; the *avala* in the throat; the iron point of an arrow; the beard of a fishing-hook; the little iron at the end of goads; the little brass plates that fall upon some of the holes of an hautboy, and some other sorts of wind-musick.

LENGUEZUE'LA, a little tongue.

LE'NA, wood.

Léna enligada, twigs dawb'd with birdlime.

Léna bazinada, wood piled up.

Cargar a úno de léna, to load a man with wood; met. to cudgel him very well.

Prov. *Llevar léna al monte*: To carry wood to the mountain; that is, to carry coals to Newcastle.

Prov. *Léna de bigüera, réxia de búno, y fláta de maderas*: The wood of

LEO

the fig-tree is much smoak and little timber.

LEÑADOR, a carrier or cleaver of wood.

LE'ÑO, a block, any large timber, a trunk of a tree. Lat. *lignum*. Met. a blockhead. In old Spanish a ship, or a fisher-boat.

LEÑOSA yerba, an herb that has a root as hard as wood.

LENTAME'NTE, slowly.

LENTECE'R; Præf. *Letnéfco*, Præt. *Lenteci*; to grow slow or weak.

LENTE'JA, the pulse called lentiles.

Lentéja de agua, the herb duck-meat growing on the top of standing waters, of a cooling nature, and therefore apply'd to inflammations, gout, and St. Anthony's fire. The ducks delight in it, whence the English name; and hens eat it mix'd with bran. Ray.

LENTISCO, the lentisk or maltick-tree.

LE'NTO, slow, negligent. Lat.

LENTURA, slowness.

LENZERI'A, vid. *Lencería*.

LENZE'RO, vid. *Lencéro*.

LENZÓN, very coarse linnen cloth.

LEO

LEOCA'DIA, the proper name of a woman.

LEON, a lion; also *Leo*, the proper name of a man. Lat. *leo*.

Prov. *No es tan bravo el león, como le pintan*: The lion is not so fierce as he is painted.

LEÓN, the kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, bordering on the east with *Biscay* and part of *Old Castile*, on the west with *Portugal*, on the north with *Asturias*, and on the south with another part of *Old Castile*. It took name from its capital city *Leon*, seated on the banks of the rivers *Eslatorio* and *Vernexga*, in a temperate and wholesome clime and fertile country, producing plenty of corn, wine, fruit, fowl, cattle and game. The city is walled, and contains 2000 houses, 13 parishes, 6 monasteries of men, 5 of nuns, 15 chapels, and 4 hospitals. Sends deputies to the *cortes*, is a bishoprick worth 13000 ducats a year to the prelate. Its ancient name was *Legio*, being the seat of a Roman legion; thence corruptly *Leon*.

LEÓN, so the Spaniards call the famous city of *Lions* in *France*.

LEÓN DE NICARA'GUA, the capital city of the province of *Nicaragua* in *North America*, lying 104 leagues south-west of the city *Guatemala*, and 12 from the *South Sea*, on the banks of

LES

the great lake of *Nicaragua*. It is a bishoprick.

LEONA, a lyonesse.

LEONA'DO, the colour we call murrey.

LEONA'RDO, *Leonard*, the proper name of a man.

LEONAS, in cant, hose, stockings.

LEONCILLO, a little lion, a lion's whelp.

LEONE'RA, a cage or place to keep lions in.

LEONE'RO, a keeper of lions. By this same name they call one that keeps a gaming-house; perhaps because men are there devoured as it were by lions.

LEOPA'RDO, a leopard.

LEOPOLDO, *Leopold*, the proper name of a man.

LEP

LEPA'DO, in cant, that has the hair pulled off.

LEPA'NTO, a sea-port in *Greece*, which gives its name to the gulph of *Lepanto*.

LEPA'R, in cant, to pull off the hair.

LE'PE, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, on the banks of the river *Saltes*, not far from *Ayamonte*, and half a league from the sea; has a good old castle, a fruitful territory, 700 inhabitants, 1 parish, 1 monastery of friars, and 1 of nuns; antiently called *Leptis*.

LE'PIDO, pleasant, merry, diverting, pretty. Lat.

LE'PRA, the leprosy. Lat.

LEPROSO, a leazar, one that has the leprosy.

LER

LE'RDO, slow, lazy, dull.

LE'RIDA, a city in the province of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, near the borders of *Aragon*, on the banks of the river *Segre*, and on an hill; wall'd, well built, has a fruitful territory, and is famous for fine gloves. It contains 3000 inhabitants, 6 parishes, 9 monasteries of men, 2 of women, and a good hospital. It is also an university and a bishoprick, worth 12000 ducats a year to its prelate. Its antient name was *Ilerda*.

LE'RMA, a small town in *Old Castile* on the banks of the river *Arlanzón*, 6 leagues south of *Occa*. It is a dukedom.

LES

LESION, damage, hurt.

LE'SNA, vid. *Aléfna*.

LESNORDE'STE, east-north-east.

LESSUE'STE, east-south-east.

LE'STE, east.

L E V

L E T

LETA'L, deadly, mortal. Lat. *lethalis*.

LETANIA, the litany. Greek *leta-neo*, to pray.

LETHARGIA, the disease called a lethargy. Greek *lethargia*, oblivion.

LETHAR'GO, or *Letargo*, a lethargy.

LE'THE, a river poets feign in hell, whose waters drank, make a man forget all that is past.

LETÓR, vid. *Letór*.

LE'TRA, a letter. Lat. *litera*.

Létra de molde, print, or printed letters.

Létra por létra, punctually, exactly, without leaving out a letter.

Létra de cámbio, a bill of exchange.

La létra con sangre éntra, the letter is imprinted with blood; that is, with labour and pains. He that will learn, must labour.

Hombre de létras, a learned man.

LETRA'DO, a learned man, or a lawyer.

LE'TRAS, learning.

Prov. *Létras no embotán lança*: Learning does not make a man the worse soldier.

LETRE'RA, a row of letters.

LETRE'RO, an inscription.

LETRINA, a privy. Lat.

LETRONES, great letters; also the papers in great letters set up at the gates of churches, to declare any person excommunicated.

LETUA'RIO, an electuary.

LETURA, reading.

L E V

LE'VA, raising of soldiers; also weighing anchor.

Léva, in cant, is a trick, a cheat.

Tocar a léva, is to sound, or to beat the general to march.

Léva de hiérro, an iron bar, a crow.

LEVA'DA, a bout or turn at fencing; also the flourish made with the foil before fencing.

LEVADA'DO, leavened.

LEVADA'R, to leaven bread.

LEVADIZO, to be lifted; as, *Puente levadiza*, a draw-bridge.

LEVADOR, a crafty thief.

LEVANTA'DO, lifted, raised.

LEVADURA, leaven for bread. A *levando*, because it makes it rise.

LEVANTA'DAS las mesas, the table taken away after dinner.

LEVANTADURA, raising, lifting.

LEVANTA'L, corruptly. Vid. *Devantal*.

LEVANTAMIE'NTO, an insurrection, a rebellion.

LEVANTA'R, to raise, to lift. Lat. *levare*.

L E X

Levantár una cosa en alto, to raise a thing high.

Levantár un peso, to lift a weight.

Levantár un edificio, to raise a structure.

Levantár la cáça, to rouse, start, or spring game, according as it is.

Levantár falso testimonio, to accuse falsely.

Levantár gente de guerra, to raise soldiers.

Levantár el cerco, to raise the siege.

Levantár la tábla, to take away after dinner.

Levantarse de la cama, to rise out of bed.

Levantarse a mayores, to take upon one, to grow haughty.

Levantarse el pueblo, to mutiny, to rebel.

Levantarse del juégo, to give over play.

Prov. *De los escarmentados se levantan los artéros*: From those that have taken warning by their own or others misfortunes come the crafty men. That is, experience, and observation, and misfortune, make men cautious.

LEVA'NTE, the *Levant*, the east.

Estar de levante, to be unsettled.

LEVANTISCO, a Levantine, one of the east country.

LEVA'R, to raise, to lift. Lat.

Levarse, in cant, to remove, to be gone.

LEUCOMA, a large tree in the *West Indies*, the wood very hard, the leaf like that of the strawberry, the fruit bearing the same name, of the bigness and colour of a chestnut, well tasted, and good against the flux. *Monardes*, fol. 104.

LEUDA'DO, vid. *Levadado*.

LEUDA'R, vid. *Levadár*.

LE'VE, light; also of no moment. Lat. *levis*.

LEVE'CHE, the south-west wind.

LEVEDA'D, lightness.

LEVIATA'N, the leviathan. Hebrew, signifying the great beast, or great serpent, taken for the devil.

LEVITICO, the book of *Leviticus* in the bible.

L E X

LEXA'NO, distant, that is, far off.

LEXIA, lye to wash with. Lat. *lixivium*.

Prov. *Perdida es la lexia en la cabeza del asno*: It is losing the lye, to wash an ass's head with it. There is no washing the blackamore white. Instructions are lost upon a dunce.

LEXICÓN, a lexicon, a dictionary. From the Greek *lexis*, a word,

L E Y

LEXIÓN, a sort of lye used by dyers. LE'XOS, far off.

Léxos, in painting, are the figures that appear small, representing a distance. Tener una muger buenos léxos, is for a woman to look better at a distance than near at hand.

LEXURA, distance, farness.

L E Y

LE'Y, a law. Lat. *lex*. Also fidelity, honesty, &c. as in the following phrases.

Léy del encáge, a discretionary law.

O'ro o pláta de léy, gold or silver that is standard.

Léy cansada, is the bare standard silver, when a mark is worth bare 2210 maravedies.

Léy subida, high standard silver, when the mark is worth above 2376 maravedies; and so proportionably in gold.

Léyes de toro, a book of laws enacted at the city *Toro*.

Léyes de la partida, a collection of old Spanish laws; so called, because they are divided into heads and chapters.

Mercadería de léy, a good legal commodity, in which there is no cheat.

Tener léy con su señor, to be faithful to his master.

A léy de bueno júro, I swear by the faith of an honest man.

Prov. *Allá van léyes donde quíevan réyes*: The laws go which way kings please. That is, monarchs make the laws speak what they please.

Prov. *Por tu léy, y por tu réy, y por tu gréy, y por lo tuyo morirás*: You shall die (that is, you must venture your life) for your religion, for your king, for your country, and for your estate.

LEY'BLE, legible, that can be read.

LEY'DO, read.

Hombre leydo, a well read man.

LEYE'NTE, a reader.

LEYE'NDA, a legend.

LE'YLA, an ancient dance among the Moors.

LE'YNO, Obs. for *Linde*, a limit or bound.

LEYRIA, a city in *Portugal* between *Santarem* and *Coimbra*, on the banks of the river *Lis*, wall'd, has a good castle and fruitful territory. It contains 2000 inhabitants, 3 parishes, 2 monasteries of friars, 1 of nuns, an house of *Misericordia*, and sends deputies to the cortes.

LE'YTO, Obs. for *Lécho*, a bed; still used in *Portuguese*.

LE'YVA, in cant, the sleeve of a garment.

LEZUGA, a town in *Old Castile* in Spain, 5 leagues from *Alcaraz*, contains about 300 inhabitants in one parish. Antiently called *Libifoco*, afterwards *Forum Augustanum*, and lastly *Lezuga*.

LIA

LIA, a with of osier-twigs to bind with; also *Leah*, the scriptural name of *Jacob's* wife.

LIAÇA, a bundle of osiers.

LIA'DO, bound.

LIADURA, a binding.

LIA'R, to bind any thing with cords.

LIB

LIBACIÓN, a sacrifice offered, or the tasting of what is offered. Lat.

LÍBANO, the frankincense-tree; also mount *Libanus* in the *Lesser Asia*. Lat.

LIBA'R, to offer in sacrifice; also to taste, to assay.

LIBE'LO, a libel, a scandalous invective. In the courts of justice a declaration. Lat. *libellus*.

LIBERA'L, liberal, bountiful, free, generous. Lat.

LIBERALIDA'D, liberality, bounty, generosity.

LIBERALME'NTE, liberally, bountifully, generously.

LIBERAME'NTE, vid. *Librement*.

LIBERO, vid. *Libre*.

LIBERTA'D, liberty, freedom. Lat.

LIBERTA'DO, made free, enfranchised.

LIBERTA'R, to set free, to enfranchise.

LIBERTINO, the son of one that has been a slave and made free, a libertine.

LIBE'RTO, one that has been a slave and made free.

LIBIA, a town in the province of *Catalonia* in Spain, a league from *Puicerdan*, at the foot of an hill, on the frontier of France, among the Pyrenean mountains. It is wall'd, and contains 400 inhabitants. Also the great country of *Lybia* in *Africa*.

LIBIDINOSO, lustful, luxurious, unchaste. Lat.

LIBITINA, the Roman Goddess who had the charge of funerals.

LIBRA, a pound weight; also the constellation called *Libra*. Lat.

Libra carnicera, the butcher's pound, which is double the common pound.

LIBRA'DO, delivered, freed; also assigned or ordered, speaking of money.

El mejor librado, he that has escaped or fared best.

LIBRADÓR, a deliverer, a discharger; also he that gives bills or warrants to receive money.

LIBRAMIE'NTO, a freeing, or discharging; also as *Librança*.

LIBRA'NÇA, a bill, note, warrant, or order to receive money.

LIBRA'R, to deliver, to set free, to give a bill, note, warrant, or order for money. In nunneries, to give a nun leave to talk at the grate. Lat.

LIBRATÓRIO, the speaking-room of a monastery of nuns, where they come to the grate to speak to strangers.

LIBRE, free, clear, bold. Lat. *liber*.

LIBRE'A, a livery.

LIBREME'NTE, freely.

LIBRERÍA, a library.

LIBRE'RO, a bookseller.

LIBRE'TA, a little pound weight.

LIBRILLO, a little book; also a little earthen pan, in which sense it is better spelt *lebrillo*.

LIBRISA, vid. *Lebrisa*.

LÍBRO, a book. Lat. *liber*.

Libro de cáxa, a shop-book, or merchant's book.

Libro de memoria, a pocket-book, a note-book.

Libro agujereado, a file on which loose papers are kept.

Libro de mano, a manuscript book.

Hazér libro nuevo, to turn over a new leaf, to take new measures, to begin a new course of life.

No avér estudiado mas que en el libro de su aldea, not to know how to read in any book but his own.

Prov. Libro cerrado no fúca letrado: A book that is shut makes no scholar.

LIC

LICA, the lists for combat; also a combat, and a fish called a skate.

LICE'NCIA, licence, leave. Lat.

LICENCIA'DO, licensed; also a licentiate.

LICENCIA'R, to license, to discharge, to give leave. In the *cortes* or parliament it signifies to dissolve them.

LICENCIOSAME'NTE, licentious, lewdly.

LICENCIOSO, licentious, lewd.

LICION, a lesson, reading.

LICITAME'NTE, lawfully.

LÍCITO, lawful. Lat.

LICÓR, liquor. Lat.

LID

LÍD, contention, strife, debate, combat. Lat. *lis*.

LIDIA'DO, contended, strove, debated.

LIDIADOR, a contender, debater, a combatant.

LIDIA'R, to contend, to debate, to strive, to combat.

LIE

LIEBA'NA, a district or territory in the north part of the *Old Castile*, 9 leagues in length, and 4 in breadth, being one of the craggiest mountains in Spain, lying in the sight of the bay of *Biscay*, near the town of *St. Vincent de la Barquera*, yet the soil fruitful, as producing plenty of corn, wine, fruit, cattle, and game, and contains several small villages and boroughs, which all make up above 2000 houses, and many of antient gentry; divided into 5 valleys, called *Gillorigo*, *Valdeprado*, *Vabebara*, *Cereceda*, and *Polanes*. Its principal town is *Villa de Potes*; it was never conquer'd by the Moors.

LIEERASTÓN, a levret, a young hare.

LIE'ERE, an hare. Lat. *lepus*. Met. a coward.

Lièvre de mar, a deformed fish called a sea-hare.

Tomár una liebre, to take an hare; but met. to fall down in the dirt.

Prov. La liebre y la púta cabe el camino la busca: Look for an hare and an whore near the high-way.

Prov. La liebre y la ramera cabe la vereda: The same as that above.

Prov. La liebre búscala en el cantón, y la púta en el mesón: Look for an hare in a corner, that is, a by bush, and for a whore in an inn.

Prov. Levantar la liebre para que otro meche: To start the hare that another may thrive. As we say, one man beats the bush, another runs away with the hare.

Prov. Por mucho que corra la liebre, mas corre el galgo pues la prende: Tho' the hare runs never so well, the greyhound runs better, since he takes her. None ought to boast of what they can do, where others out-do them.

LIE'NÇO, linnen cloth; also a picture, because painted upon cloth.

Liengo listado, striped linnen.

Liengo de narizes, an handkerchief.

Liengo de muralla, a side of a wall, or a curtain of a wall.

LIE'NDRE, a nit.

LIE'NTO, moist, damp, lank, pliant, slow.

LIESE, found in old writings for *léese*, it is read.

LIE'VESE, Obs. for *Levántese*.

LIG

LIGA, birdlime; also a league, a confederacy, a garter; allay in metals.

LIGAÇONES, the ribs of a ship.

L I M

LIGA'DO, bound.
 LIGADÚRA, a binding.
 LIGAGA'MBA, Obs. a garter. From *ligár*, to bind, and *gamba*, in old Spanish, a leg.
 LIGAME'NTO, a band or binding.
 LIGA'R; Pref. *Líguo*, Præt. *Ligué*; to bind, also to bewitch. Lat. and to allay metal.
 LIGAZÓN, a binding, or tying.
 LIGERAME'NTE, lightly, nimbly, actively.
 LIGERE'ZA, lightness, nimbleness, activity.
 LIGE'RO, light, nimble, active.
Cavállos ligeros, the light-horse. Vid. *cavállos*.
Creér de ligero, to be credulous, to believe on light grounds.
 LIGERVE'LO, lightish.
Uvas ligeruêlas, a sort of early grapes that are first ripe.
 LIGUE', vid. *Ligár*.
 LIGÚSTRO, vid. *Albêna*.

L I J

LIJE'RO, vid. *Ligero*.

L I L

LILLE, a sort of camelot made in the town of *Lisle* in the *Low Countries*, from which it takes name.

LI'LIO, vid. *Lirio*.

L I M

LÍMA, a citron, or citron-tree; also a file as smiths use; thence the correcting of any writing, as it were filing of it.

LI'MA, a river in the north of *Portugal*, which runs by *Viãna de Foz de Lima*, 6 leagues west of *Brága*, and loses itself in the ocean. Antiently called *Lethe*.

LÍMA, the capital city of the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, seated in 12 degrees, 30 minutes of south latitude. All its streets are strait without any bending; it is magnificently built, very large, has a mighty trade, and infinite wealth, and is an archbishoprick, and the residence of the viceroy, containing about 5000 Spaniards, 40000 Blacks, and many thousands of Indians, many churches, monasteries, colleges, and hospitals, besides a sumptuous palace of the viceroy.

LIMA'ÇA, a snail.

LIMA'DA, a sort of dog-fish.

LIMADAME'NTE, curiously, exquisitely.

LIMA'DO, filed, curious.

LIMADÚRA, filing, pin-duft.

LIMA'R, to file; met. to correct, to refine.

LIMA'ZA, a snail.

L I M

LÍMBO, the place where the souls of the patriarchs were till the coming of Christ. From the Greek *limbos*, insatiable; or from *limbros*, night or darkness, because supposed to be in the bowels of the earth, where the light of the sun does not come.

LIME'RA, a citron or sweet lemon-tree.

LIME'TA, a belly'd glass vial.

LIMETÍLLA, a small glass-vial.

LIMI'STE, a fine stuff like serge.

LIMITACIÓN, limitation, confinement.

LIMITADAME'NTE, circumscribedly, scantily.

LIMITA'DO, bounded, circumscribed; also scanty.

Hómbre limitado, a narrow-soul'd man.

LIMITA'NEO, bounding or circumscribing.

LIMITA'R, to limit, to circumscribe, to bound.

LI'MITE, a limit, a bound. Lat. *limes*.

LI'MO, mud, dirt. Lat. *limus*.

LIMÓN, a lemon.

Limón Ceuti, a small sort of lemon first brought from *Ceuta*.

Limón de carro, the pole that goes between the oxen in a wain.

LIMONA'DA, a limonade, made of white wine, water, sugar and lemons.

LIMONA'DO, lemon-colour.

LIMONA'R, a lemon-orchard.

LIMO'NÇA, a sort of large lemon.

LIMONE'RO; as *Cavállo limonéro*, the thill-horse.

LIMÓSNA, alms. Greek *eleemosyna*.

Prov. *El dar limósna nunca mêngua la bolsa*: Giving alms never empties the purse. Because God gives a blessing to charitable people.

LIMOSNA'R, to give alms.

LIMOSNEADÓR, one that begs alms.

LIMOSNEA'R, to beg alms.

LIMOSNE'RO, an almoner, or one that gives much alms.

LIMÓSO, dirty, miry.

LIMPIADE'RA, a brush.

LIMPIADE'RO, any thing to make clean with.

LIMPIA'DO, cleaned.

LIMPIADÚRAS, whatever is taken off in cleaning a thing.

LIMPIADAME'NTE, cleanly, neatly.

LIMPIA'R, to clean, to cleanse.

LIMPIE'ZA, cleanliness, neatness, purity.

Prov. *Limpiêsa no en la bolsa*: Cleanliness not in the purse. A purse very clean is a sign of no money in it.

L I N

LI'MPIO, clean, neat, pure, bright. Lat. *limpidus*.

Persona limpia, one that has no taint in his blood, as not descended from Moors or Jews.

No ser água limpia, to have some blemish.

Limpio de pólvora y de paja, no way defiled, without any incumbrance; met. from clean wheat.

LIMPION, one that cleanses privies, a gold-finder.

L I N

LINA'GE, a lineage, stock, or family. Lat. *linea*.

Prov. *No digas ax! que deshonras tu linax*: Do not say oh! for you will disgrace your family. That is, do not cry out when in pain, because it is scandalous in a man.

LINAJU'DO, one that boasts much of his family.

LINALOE', lignum aloes.

LINA'R, a field of flax.

LINA'RES, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, at the foot of the mountain *Sierra Morena*, 7 leagues from *Andujár*, contains 1000 houses, 1 parish, 2 monasteries, 5 chapels, and 2 hospitals; famous for its lead-mines, which yearly yield above 40000 quintals or hundred weight of it.

LÍNCE, a spotted beast called a lynx, very quick sighted.

LINDA'ÇO, a great beau.

LINDAME'NTE, finely, curiously.

LINDA'R, to limit, to bound.

LÍNDE, a limit, a bound. Latin *limes*.

LINDE'RO, idem.

LINDE'ZA, fineness, curiousness, beauty.

LÍNDO, fine, curious, dainty, beautiful. Spoken of a man, without any addition. It signifies a beau, a fop. But

Lindo hómbre, is a fine man in a good sense.

LÍNEA, a line. Lat.

Linea récta, a straight line.

Linea flechada, an arch, or section of a circle.

LINEAME'NTO, a lineament; it is a certain fine order or form conceiv'd in the understanding, laid down in lines and angles, and finish'd by a knowing and ingenious mind. It is thus defin'd by *Leo Alberti* in his architecture, p. 5.

LINERO, one that deals in flax.

LÍNA, Obs. for *Linea*, a line, a pedigree.

Prov. *De lína viene la tina*: A scald head comes by descent. People of base extraction

extraction show it in their manners or nature.

LIÑA'ÇA, lintseed.

LIÑA'RES, a town in *Portugal*, two leagues from *Celorico*, at the foot of the mountain *Serra da Estrella*, in a poor soil, contains 300 houses, 1 parish, a house of *Misericordia*, 1 hospital; but most remarkable for being an earldom in the family of *Noronha*.

LIÑOS, or *Caberos de la viña*, the rows or ranks in which vines are planted.

LINUE'LO, a cord made of rushes, or of *esparto*.

LINO, flax or linnen. Lat. Also the proper name of a man.

LINTE'L, the piece that lies a-cross the two jambs of the door. In Latin, *limen superius*, the upper threshold; whence the Spanish is deriv'd.

LINTE'O, of linnen.

LINTI'RNA, a lanthorn.

LINTERNE'RO, a lanthorn-maker.

LINUE'SO, lintseed.

L I O

Lio, a bundle, a fardle, a pack. From *liar*, to bind.

L I P

LIPUSCOA, vid. *Guipuscoa*.

L I Q

LIQUECE'R, to melt. Lat. *liquefco*.

LIQUIDACION, melting, or making liquid; also clearing.

LIQUIDA'DO, made liquid; also clear'd.

LIQUIDAMBA'R, is an odoriferous medicinal liquor, next in value to the balsam, naturally thicker, and congeals by degrees, and turns like a paste, of nature hot, and a curious scent, being used for wounds and other uses. It is produc'd in *New Spain*. F. *Jos. Acost*. nat. hist. *W. Ind.* lib. 4. chap. 29. p. 265. Ray adds, that this *liquidambar* is the resin flowing from the tree *ocofote*; so called by the Indians, which is very large, and they make an incision in it for the substance to gush out, some of the bark powder'd is mixt with it, to give it the more fragranc. It is of excellent use in perfumes, and much more in physick. Ray's hist. plant. p. 1848. verb. *liquidambar*.

LIQUIDA'R, to make liquid, to melt, to dissolve; also to clear any thing that is dubious or difficult.

LIQUIDO, liquid. Lat.

LIQUOR, liquor. Lat.

L I R

LIRA, a harp; also the constellation of that name. It is also a poetical composition of five verses in a stanza, two

long, and three short, or broken; so called because sung to the harp.

LIRIA, bird-lime.

LIRIA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, four leagues from the city *Valencia*, seated between two hills, near a fine brook, that waters the plain, and fertilizes it, so that it produces plenty of corn, wine, oil, flax, hemp, silk, honey, fruit, cattle and game. It contains 500 houses, 1 parish, 2 monasteries of men, and a house for widows or maids to retire to. First called *Edera*, afterwards *Laurona*, and lastly *Liria*.

LIRICO, Lirick, as

Poeta lirico, a Lirick poet, as *Pindar* and *Horace*.

Versos liricos, Lirick verses, such as those poets writ; so call'd, because they were sung to the harp.

LIRIO, a lilly.

Lirio cardeno, the flower-de-luce.

LIRON, a dormouse.

LIRONCILLO, a little dormouse.

LIRUE'LA, a town of 800 houses and 1 parish, in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, and half a league from *Caçorla*, seated on a hill; antiently called *Licurris*.

L I S

LISA'DO, smooth'd, polish'd.

LISAME'NTE, smoothly, plainly.

LISA'R, to smooth, to polish.

LISBOA, the city of *Lisbon*, metropolis of *Portugal*, an archbishoprick and university, formerly called *Olyssippo*, and *Ulyssippo*; it is a noble and large city, of great antiquity, has an excellent harbour form'd by the river *Tagus*, on the north side whereof, it is seated upon several hills, on one of which is an old castle; it is in 38 degrees, 30 minutes of north latitude. It is computed to contain 50000 families, 40 parishes, 25 monasteries of friars, 18 of nuns, several hospitals, and a house of *Misericordia*, which maintains 1000 prisoners, and 70 boys, and gives portions to 14 maids every year. The great hospital capable of 1000 sick persons. The archbishoprick is worth to its prelate 40000 cruzadoes a year.

LISIA'DO, hurt, wounded.

LISIA'R, to hurt, to wound. From the Latin *laedo*, *laesi*.

LISION, an hurt, a wound.

LISO, smooth, plain. In cant, fatten.

Hombre liso, a plain-dealer, a man without fraud.

LISONGEA'DO, flatter'd.

LISONGEA'R, to flatter.

LISONGE'RO, a flatterer.

LISONJA, flattery. There is also a

sort of flower of this name, but what it is in English I cannot find, or whether we have any such.

Lisónjas de oro, a sort of gold embroidery.

LISONJEA'R, vid. *Lisongear*.

LISANJE'RO, vid. *Lisongero*.

LISTA, a list of names, or of cloth; a ribbon.

LISTA'DO, strip'd.

LISTO, ready, quick, diligent.

LISTON, a broad ribbon.

LISTRA'DO, scor'd, done in stripes, set with laces.

LISURA, smoothness.

L I T

LITANIA, vid. *Letania*.

LITARGIA, vid. *Letargia*.

LITARGIRIO, litargy, the froth or foam of silver. Greek *litargyros*.

LITE'RA, a horse-litter.

LITERA, vid. *Létra*.

LITERA'L, literal.

LITIGADOR, a wrangler, one that contends.

LITIGA'NTE, one that is at law.

LITIGA'R; Præf. *Litigo*, Præt. *Litiguo*; to go to law, to contend, to dispute, to strive. Lat.

LITIGIO, contention, strife.

LITIGIOSO, litigious, contentious.

LITIGUE', vid. *Litigar*.

LITISPENDE'NCIA, a demur in law.

LITOR, a serjeant belonging to some court. Lat. *licitor*.

LITURGIA, the liturgy, the publick form of divine service. Greek.

L I V

LIVIANAME'NTE, lightly.

LIVIANDA'D, lightness, any foolish action.

LIVIANILLO, lightish.

LIVIA'NO, light, inconstant. Latin *levis*.

LIVIA'NOS, the lights of any creature, because they are light.

LIVRE'A, vid. *Librea*.

L I X

LIXA, a seal-fish, the skin whereof is used for polishing wood.

LIXO, Obs. mud.

L I Z

LIZA, the skate-fish.

LIZO, a web of cloth in the loom.

LIZOS, the owfe, or thread of linnen wound on the two beams; which the fley does move up and down.

L L A

LLA'GA, a wound, a sore. Latin *plaga*.

Prov. *Llaga de juntura, no te la da Dios en ventura*: God grant it be not your luck to have a wound, or sore in

LLA

a joint, because troublesome, and bad to heal.

Prov. *Quién da la llaga da la medicina*: He that gives the sore gives the medicine, that is, when God sends troubles, he gives strength to bear them.

Prov. *Sánan llagas, y no malas palabras*: Wounds heal, but not ill words.

LLAGA'DO, wounded, full of sores.

LLAGA'R; Præf. *Llago*; Præf. *Llagué*; to wound.

LLAGOSO, full of wounds or sores.

LLAGUE', vid. *Llagar*.

LLA'MA, a flame. Lat. *flamma*.

LLAMA'DA, a call, a shout in fencing, the clamour in war.

LLA'MAS, a sort of cattle peculiar to the kingdom of Peru, which the Spaniards call *carneros de las indias*, or *West India sheep*; the flesh of them is good to eat, as our mutton, and the wool for cloathing; besides they serve for beasts of burden, like horses or asses, and have no charge of shoeing, of pack-saddles, or corn to feed them, being satisfy'd with what grass they find. There are two sorts of them, the one call'd *pacos*, which are woolly, the others are smoother, but better for burden. They are all bigger than our largest sheep, and somewhat less than large calves; their neck is long like a camel's, and they have need of it to graze, being very tall. Some are quite white, others quite black, others grey. Their lambs are the best meat in the world. These sheep are drove in flocks of 100, 500, or 1000 together, like pack-horses, with their loads of all sorts of commodities; and it is they that carry all the silver from the mines of *Potosí* to *Arica*, which is 70 leagues; and formerly they carry'd it to *Arequipa*, which is 150 leagues. Every sheep commonly carries about an hundred weight, or an hundred and a half; but if they are to travel far, they go but 2, 3, or at most 4 leagues a-day; if it be but for one day's journey, one of these sheep will carry two hundred weight, or more, and will travel between 8 and 10 leagues. They naturally affect cold, and therefore live most on the mountains, and die often with heat in the plains. The smooth sheep will sometimes stop on a sudden, and stand a long time gazing a man in the face, that it will make one laugh to see them; but now and then they will take a fright, and run away to the mountain, so that not being able to overtake them, they are forc'd, for

LLA

fear of losing the plate, to shoot them. The *pacos*, or woolly sheep, sometimes take pet under their burden, and lie down, and then they may kill them sooner than make them rise. The way the Indians use to get them up, is to stop, and sitting down by them, to stroke, and make much of them till their anger is over, which is sometimes two or three hours. F. *Jos. Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind. lib. 4. cap. 45. p. 293.*

LLAMA'DO, called.

LLAMADOR, one that calls.

LLAMAMIE'NTO, a call, or calling. In physick, the drawing a humour to a place.

LLAMA'R, to call, to knock at the gate. Lat. *clamare*.

LLAMA'RSE *por tal nombre*, to bear such a name.

LLAMARA'DA, a blaze of fire.

LLANAME'NTE, plainly.

LLANA'R, vid. *Allanar*.

LLANE'ZA, plainness, sincerity, plain dealing, familiarity.

LLA'NO, plain, simple, sincere, honest, without difficulty. Lat. *planus*.

Hombre llano, a downright honest man.

Carnero llano, a weather mutton.

Canto llano, vid. *Canto*.

LI'A'NTA, a colewort; also the binding irons about the wheels of carts or coaches, called the streaks.

LLANTEA'R, to bewail, to bemoan.

LLANTE'N, the herb plantain.

LLANTO, mourning, weeping. Lat. *planctus*.

Prov. *De dónde venís rascada? Del llanto del rabadán de mi cuñada*: Whence come you scratch'd? From bewailing my sister in law's shepherd. A jeer to those who thrust into all companies, as christnings and burials, &c. As this woman, who, they say, scratch'd her self at the funeral, tho' she was so little concern'd that the party deccas'd was only her sister in law's shepherd.

LLANÚRA, plainness, a plain.

LLA'OS, sluices to keep out, or let in water.

LLA'RES, for *Ollares*, pot-hangers.

LLA'VE, a key. Lat. *clavis*.

Prov. *Llave en cinta háze buena a mí, y a mi vecina*: The key in the girdle makes me and my neighbour good, that is, when things are lock'd up, the opportunity of stealing is taken away.

LLAVE'RA, a key-clog.

LLAVERÍZO, a key-bearer; a turn-key in a prison.

LLAVE'RO, the key-hole; also a chain or string to hang keys at.

LLA'UTO, a sort of wire the Indians

LLE

wear, standing up over their foreheads, adorn'd with curious works in gold and precious stones, to which they fasten plumes of feathers.

L L E

LLE'COS, lands that are not broke up.

LLEGA'DA, the arrival or coming to a place; also a gathering.

LLEGA'DO, gather'd, got together, come to a place, set near to another; also touch'd.

LLEGA'R, to arrive, to come to a place, to gather; also to touch.

Acábo de llegar, I am just come.

No llegues a esto, do not touch this.

LLE'NA, a filling.

Prov. *A gran llena gran vazía*: great filling must have great emptying.

LLENA'DO, filled.

LLENA'R, to fill.

LLE'NO, full. Lat. *plenus*.

Dár de lleno, to hit a thing full.

LLERE'NA, a city in the kingdom of Leon, in Spain, seated in a delightful plain, abounding in corn, wine, oil, game, cattle and fruit. The city is walled, contains 1600 houses, 2 parishes, 3 monasteries of men, 4 of nuns.

LLEVADERO, supportable, to be born.

LLEVA'DO, carry'd.

LLEVADOR, one that carries.

LLEVA'R, to carry. From the Lat. *levare*. Also to produce.

Llevar en buelo, to carry away in passing by, or to carry hanging, or as a bird that seizes his prey, and flies away with it.

Llevar de la rienda, to lead by the bridle.

Llevar a jorro, to tow, as vessels do one another on the water.

Llevar la tierra trigo, is for the land to bear wheat.

No llevar el estómago alguna comida, is for the stomach not to bear some sort of meat.

No llevarse bien con una persona, not to agree well with some person.

Llevar la soga arrastrando, vid. *Arrastrar*.

No llevar camino una cosa, is for a thing to be unlikely.

Llevar ventaja, to have an advantage.

Llevar a otro tantos años, to be so many years older than another.

Llevar tanto de pena, to be fin'd so much.

LLEUDA'DO, vid. *Lleído*.

LLEUDA'R, to leaven bread.

LLEU'DO,

L O B

LLE'UDO, leaven'd.

L L O

LLORADE'RA, a woman that is hir'd to cry at a funeral, a mourner.
LLORADE'RO, lamentable, to be lamented; also a place of weeping and wailing.

LLORA'DO, wept, lamented.

LLORADÓR, a weeping fellow.

LLORADUE'LOS, a sniveling person that cries at every turn.

LLORA'R, to cry, to weep. Latin *plorare*.

LLÓRO, crying, weeping.

LLORÓN, a child that cries much, or a great crying lubber.

LLOROSAME'NTE, weepingly, lamentably.

LLORÓSO, mournful, full of tears.

LLOVEDIZA *agua*, rain-water.

LLOVE'R; Præf. *Lluévo*, Præf. *Llovi*; to rain. Lat. *pluere*.

Prov. *Llover sobre mojado*: To rain upon the wet, to add sin to sin, or affliction to affliction, or pleasure to pleasure.

LLOVÍDO, rain'd.

LLOVÍDOS, so they call those that go over to the *West Indies* without leave, because they come as if they dropt out of the clouds.

LLOVÍZNA, a small mizzling rain.

LLOVIZNA'R, to mizzle, to rain very small.

L L U

LLÚBIA, vid. *Llúvia*.

LLUE'VE, *Lluévo*, vid. *Llover*.

LLUVEZITA, a small mizzling rain.

LLÚVIA, rain. Lat. *pluvia*.

LLUVIOSO, rainy.

L O A

Lo, it, that, the article of the neuter gender.

Lo'A, praise, commendation. Lat. *laus*, the prologue to a play.

LoA'BLE, commendable, praise-worthy.

LoABLEME'NTE, commendably, praise-worthily.

LoA'DO, prais'd.

LoA'R, to praise. Lat. *laudare*.

LoA'RRE, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, 4 leagues from the city *Huesca*, seated at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, walled, has a castle, 100 houses, 1 parish, and sends deputies to the *cortes*.

L O B

LoBA, a she-wolf, a wide sort of callock without sleeves, a ridge between two furrows; also a stock-lock for a door.

Prov. *Lo que la loba haze, al lobo*

L O B

áplace: What the she-wolf does, pleases the he-wolf. Marry'd people ought to do nothing to offend one another.

Prov. *Quiéres ver loba parida, casa tu hija*: Would you see a she-wolf that has whelp'd, then marry your daughter? The she-wolf that has whelp'd is said to carry all she can get to her den for her whelps; and so the proverb says, that when a woman has a child, she is like a she-wolf to her father, getting from him all that ever she can.

LOBADA'DO, a swelling about the jaws, or in other parts. In a horse, the fashions.

LOBA'DO, idem.

LOBAGA'NTE, in some parts they give this name to a lobster.

LOBANILLO, a swelling called a carbuncle, a bile, a push.

LOBA'RRÓ, a large sort of fish, whereof there is great plenty on the coast of the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, not known in *England*.

LOBATÓN, in cant, a sheep-stealer.

LOBATÓN, vid. *Torre lobatón*.

LOBE'RA, a wolf's den; also a furred callock.

LOBE'RO, a wolf-dog.

LOBE'ZNO, a wolf's whelp.

LOBILLO, idem.

LOBISMO, great hunger or greediness, like a wolf's.

LOBITO, a little wolf.

LÓBO, a wolf. Lat. *lupus*. In cant, a thief.

Lobo marino, a sea-calf.

Lobo cervál, the beast called an ounce.

LÓBO, is also the surname of a good family in *Portugal*, the chief whereof is the baron *de Alvito*. The count *de Cerzedas* is also descended from the house, and takes both the names of *Lobo* and *Silveyra*.

Prov. *El lobo haze éntre semana por donde no va a missa el domingo*: The wolf does something during the week, that hinders him from going to mass on *Sundays*. Apply'd to wild or lewd people, who commit offences, for which they dare not show their heads, when they should go to church to serve God.

Prov. *Esperár del lobo carne*: To look for flesh from a wolf. To expect generosity from a covetous person.

Prov. *El lobo, y la vulpeja ámbos son de una conséja*: The wolf and the fox are both of a gang, that is, both contrivers of mischief, and not to be trusted. To express any two persons are equally wicked.

L O B

Prov. *Del lobo un pelo, y ésse de la frente*: Of a wolf, take, if it be but a hair, and let that be off his forehead. Of sharpers, get what you can, and where you can.

Prov. *Dar vocés al lobo*: To call out to the wolf, that is, to labour in vain, because the louder you call to the wolf, the faster he runs away.

Prov. *Con un lobo no se mata otro*: One wolf is not to be kill'd with another, that is, you must not employ a knave against another.

Prov. *Comprár del lobo carne*: To buy flesh of a wolf, is to buy dear.

Prov. *De lo contádo come el lobo*: The wolf eats of what is counted. Shepherds know how many sheep they have, and yet the wolf steals them, that is, thieves will steal, tho' they know it will be missed, much more, if they think it will not.

Prov. *El lobo pierde los dientes, mas no las miéntes*: The wolf loses his teeth, but not his inclination. Wicked men in age lose the ability, or power of doing ill, but not the will.

Prov. *El lobo húrto de carne, se ménte fráyde*: The wolf, when his belly is full of meat, turns friar. When a wicked man can sin no longer, he pretends to be good. When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be.

Prov. *Lobo tardío no buélve vazío*: The wolf that stays long, returns not empty, that is, tho' he is slow, he is sure.

Prov. *Lobo hambriento no tiene asien-to*: An hungry wolf cannot be still in a place. Hunger or want makes all creatures restless.

Prov. *Quando un lobo come a otro, no áy que comer en el fôto*: When one wolf eats another, there is nothing else to eat in the wood, or in the field. When sharpers prey upon one another, there is no game abroad.

Prov. *Quando el lobo va a hurtár, lèxos de casa va a caçar*: When the wolf goes to steal, he seeks his game far from home. We say, the fox never preys near home.

Prov. *Un lobo no muérde a otro*: One wolf does not bite another. Knaves do not hurt one another.

LOBÓN, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, 4 leagues below *Merida*, on the banks of the river *Gua-diana*, in a fruitful soil, has a castle, 200 houses, 1 parish, 1 monastery of *Franciscans*, 3 chapels, and an hospital. Call'd antiently *Lyclon*; in Greek, a wolf; whence *Lolon*.

LOC

LOBREGA'T, a river in *Catalonia*, near the city *Barcelona*, corruptly so called from the antient name *Rubricatus*.

LÓBREGO, dark, dismal.

LOBREGUE'Z, darkness, dismalness.

LOBÚNO, wolfish.

LOC

LÓÇA, earthen-ware. From the Latin *lutum*, clay.

Ande la loça, let us be merry, let us make good cheer.

LÓCA, a mad woman.

LOCA'L, local, of place, as *movimiento local*, local motion. From the Latin *locus*, place.

LOCA'LES, as *Mari locales*, hair-brains, mad-cap. From *loco*, mad.

LOCAME'NTE, madly.

LOÇANEA'R, to play the wanton, or the gallant, or the bully.

LOÇANIA, wantonness, lustiness, bravery.

LOÇA'NO, wanton, lusty, brisk, gay.

Estar los panes loçanos, is when the corn is full ear'd, and in good case.

Cavállo loçano, a mettlesome, sprightly horse.

Lóco, mad, a madman.

Lóco atreguádo, one that is mad by fits.

Lóco perenal, one that is always mad.

Cása de locos, a mad-house.

Prov. *Mas sabe el loco en su casa que el cuerdo en la agena*: The mad-man knows more in his own house, than a wise man in another bodies, that is, every man, tho' never so simple to appearance, knows his own business best.

Prov. *Un loco háze ciento*: One mad-man makes an hundred, that is, one fool makes many.

Prov. *El loco por la pena es cuerdo*: Punishment makes a mad-man sober. Extravagant people would be reclaim'd, were they sure of punishment if they offended.

Prov. *Al loco y al toro dárles corro*: Give a mad-man and a bull a clear way, do not stop them, or stand in their way.

Prov. *Al loco toma el toro*: The bull catches or tosses the mad-man, because a wise man will not stand in his way.

Prov. *Al loco, y al ayre, dáles calle*: Give way to the wind and to a mad-man, do not stand before them, or oppose them.

Prov. *De loco porrada, o mala palabra*: From a mad-man expect a blow, or an ill word.

Prov. *Góza de tu poco, mientras bi-*

LOD

ca mas el loco: Enjoy your little whilst the mad-man looks for more. It is more wisdom to be satisfy'd with a moderate competency, than to slave all one's life for wealth.

Prov. *O es loco, o privado, quien llama apressurado*: He is either a mad-man or a favourite, who knocks in haste, because it is ill manners to knock hastily at any bodies door.

Prov. *Quando topáres con el loco, fingete necio*: When you meet with a mad-man, feign your self a fool, because it is a madness to talk discreetly to one that is void of reason.

Prov. *Los unos, y los otros, todos somos locos*: One or other of us, we are all mad, that is, we have all our failings and our follies.

LOCUBÍN, a small river in the little kingdom of *Jaen*, in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*.

LÓCRO, a choice sort of the roots called *pápas*, in the *West Indies*. Vide *Pápas*.

LOCÚRA, madness.

Prov. *Conocerás la locura, en cantar, y jugar, y correr mula*: You'll perceive a man's madness by his singing, playing and riding. These things ill-timed, are sufficient proofs of an empty skull.

Prov. *Quien enferma de locura, o sanza tarde, o nunca*: He that runs mad is cur'd late or never; it is a difficult cure, and seldom perfect.

Prov. *Si la locura fuese dolores, en cada casa darían voces*: If madness were pain, they would cry out in every house, that is, no house is free from it.

LOCUTORIO, the speaking room where nuns come to the grate to talk to their friends.

LOD

LODAÇA'L, a place full of dirt and mire.

LÓDO, mud, mire, dirt. Latin *lutum*.

Poner un negocio en lodo, to lay a business in the mire, to spoil it.

Prov. *De lodos al caminar, y de lengua enfermedad*: From deep ways, or dirt in travelling, and from long sickness; *subintelligitur*, Deliver us, good Lord.

Prov. *Mas vale ganar lodo que perder en oro*: It is better to get dirt than to lose gold. Better be dirty than neglect one's business which brings in money.

Prov. *Salir de un lodo, y entrar en otro*: To get out of one mire to step into another. To leave one sin for another.

LON

LONDOSO, muddy, miry, dirty.

LODRA, an otter.

LOE

LOESNORUÊ'STE, west-north-west.

LOE'STE, west.

LOG

LÓGICA, logick, the art of reasoning. Greek.

LÓGICO, a logician.

LOGRA'DO, got, gain'd, purchas'd.

LOGRA'R, to get, to gain, to purchase, to get good of a thing, to attain its end.

LOGRE'RO, an usurer.

LÓGRO, usury, interest, gain; also the good success, or attaining the end of a thing.

LOGROÑO, a city in *Castile*, on the borders next *Navarre*, and banks of the river *Ebro*, in a delightful, rich and fertile plain. Its buildings are beautiful, and the streets are cleans'd and refresh'd by the brook *Tregua*, running through them in several small streams. It is walled, has a castle, and so much water, that it can drown the plain about it; contains 1500 houses, 4 parishes, 1 of them collegiate, five monasteries of men, 2 of nuns, a good hospital, and grammar and philosophy school; sends deputies to the cortes. Antiently call'd *Juliobriga*.

LOGUE'RO, Obs. hire.

LOGUSTA, vid. *Langosta*.

LOJA, vid. *Lóxa*.

LOM

LÓMA, a ridge, or top of a hill.

LOMA'R, in cant, to give.

LOMBA'RDA, a cannon.

LOMBARDA'R, or *Lombardear*, to cannonade.

LOMBARDE'RO, a gunner.

LOMBRIGUE'RA yerba. There are two sorts of this herb, the male called southernwood, and the female called lavender-cotton; of which there are also several sorts. Which see in *Ros*, verb. *Abrotanum*.

LOMERÍZ, a worm.

LOMIENHIE'STO, long-back'd and upright.

LOMO, the loins, the ridge of the back; a ridge between two furrows; a loin of any meat.

Bestia de buenos lomos, a strong-backed beast.

Jugar de lomo, to be in good case.

Traginar al lomo, to carry burdens on beasts backs.

LON

LÓNA, sail-cloth.

LÓNDRES, the city *London*.

LONGANIZA, a great faucidge, Prov.

L O R

Prov. *Mas días ay que longanizas* : There are more days than faucidges ; that is, we must live within compass, that we may not spend all too soon.

LONGANIZE'RO, a faucidge-maker, or seller.

LONGA'R, in cant, a coward.

LONGITÚD, length, the longitude.

Lat. LONGUERÓN, a shell-fish, as long as one's finger ; like the top of a pocket ink-horn.

LONGURA, length.

LÓNJA, a long piece, a slice, a slice, a good cut. Also an exchange where merchants meet ; or any walk like a cloister. In falconry the lease, or leach ; being the slender long leather thong fastened to the jesses, by which the hawk is held fast on the fist, being wound about the fingers.

L O O

Loór, praise, commendation. Latin *laus*.

L O P

Lópr, the proper name of a man. From *lupus*.

LÓPEZ, a surname from the proper name *Lope* ; as *Harris* from *Harry*, &c.

Lopos, a nation of Indians in *Brazil*, living in the mountains remote from the sea, and never subdued by the *Portuguese*.

L O Q

LOQUASIDA'D, talkativeness.

LOQUA'Z, talkative. Lat. *loquax*.

LOQUA'R, to play the mad-man.

LOQUE'SCO, maddish.

LOQUILLO, or *Loquito*, a little mad-man.

L O R

LÓRA, a town in the province of *Andalucía* in *Spain*, 9 leagues from *Sevil*, on the river *Guadalquivir*, in a delicious soil. Contains 2000 inhabitants, 1 parish, 2 monasteries of friars, and 1 of nuns. Formerly called *Axalita*, according to some ; others say, *Ilurum*, and thence corruptly *Lora*.

LÓRCA, a city in the kingdom of *Murcia* in *Spain*, seated on a hill by a small brook, in a most fruitful soil. It is walled, has a castle, 2000 inhabitants, 7 parishes, 4 monasteries of men, 2 of nuns. First called *Eliocrota*, afterwards *Ilorci* ; thence corruptly *Lorca*.

LORÉ'NÇO, *Laurence*, the proper name of a man.

LORIGA, a coat of mail.

Loriga cumplida con almosán, complete armour.

LORIGA'DO, in armour.

L U B

LORIGUILLA, a little coat of mail ; also a small town of only 60 houses, in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

LORIGÓN, Obs. a coat of mail.

LORIGUILLO, a sort of herb used by dyers.

LÓRO, dun-colour'd ; also a parrot. But more particularly a sort of parrot all green, except only the tips of the wings and head, which are yellow. But used for any parrot.

LORQUÍ, a town in the kingdom of *Murcia* in *Spain*, 3 leagues from the city *Murcia*, seated in a plain, encompassed by the river *Segura*, has not above 100 houses, and 1 parish.

L O S

Lós, the article of the plural number ; as *los hombres*, the men, &c.

LÓSA, a flat stone, such as is used in pavements.

LOSA'DO, paved with broad stones.

LOSA'R, to pave with broad stones.

LOSE'TA, a little trap or snare to catch birds ; also a small flat stone.

LOSILLA, idem.

Coger a uno en losilla, to ensnare, to put a trick upon a man, to cheat him.

L O U

LOULE', a town in *Portugal*, 2 leagues from the city *Faro*, seated in a pleasant plain. It is walled, has a castle, 800 inhabitants, 1 parish, 2 monasteries of friars, a house of *Misericordia*, and an hospital ; and sends deputies to the *cortes*.

L O X

LÓXA, a city in the kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, seated in a valley between two high cliffs, full of delicate springs. It is double wall'd, has a strong castle, stately building. The river *Xenil* runs through the middle of it, which renders the country delightful and fertile. The inhabitants amount to 1400 families, in 3 parishes, with 3 monasteries of friars, 1 of nuns, 4 chapels, and a good hospital.

LOXA, is also a town in the province of *Quito* in *South America*, 16 leagues south of *Cuenca*, and 80 from the city *Quito*, in 5 degrees of south latitude, and in the pleasant valley of *Cuxibamba*, where there are no *mosquitos*, or venomous creatures.

L O Z

LÓZA, vid. *Loça*.

LOZANIA, *Lozano*, vid. *Lozania*, *Lozano*.

L U B

LUBRICA'N, the dawning of the day, the twilight.

LUBRICAME'NTE, slipperily.

LUBRICIDA'D, slipperiness.

L U D

LÚBRICO, slippery. Lat.

L U C

LUCA'NES, a province of Indians in the kingdom of *Peru*, in the road between *Lima* and *Cusco*.

LÚCAS, *Luke*, the proper name of a man. In cant, cards.

Prov. *Por san Lucas mata tus puercos, y tapa tus cubas* : About the feast of St. *Luke*, kill your swine, and stop up your casks of wine. Because then the weather grows cold, and fit to salt meat and keep wine close.

LUCAYAS ISLAS, the *Lucayo Islands* of *North America*, lying north of *Cuba* and *Hispaniola*. There are many of them, and were the first discover'd by *Columbus* in his first voyage.

LUCE'NA, a town in the province of *Andalucía* in *Spain*.

LUCENTÓR, a cosmetick to beautify the face.

LUCE'RNA, a candle, a lamp, any sort of light. Used only by poets. Latin.

LUCE'RNAS, in cant, eyes.

LUCERNE'JA, a glow-worm.

LUCE'RNO, in cant, a candlestick.

LUCE'RO, vid. *Luzero*.

LÚCHA, wrestling. Lat. *lucta*.

LUCHADÓR, a wrestler.

LUCHA'R, to wrestle.

LUCHE'NTO, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, seated in a rich country, contains 160 houses, one parish, and 1 monastery of Dominicans. Anciently called *Lucentum*, whence corruptly the present name.

LUCÍA, *Lucy*, the proper name of a woman.

LUCÍDO, bright, gay, glorious, handsome, fine.

LUCIE'NTE, bright, shining.

LUCIE'RNAGA, a glow-worm.

LUCÍLLO, a tomb.

LUCIMIE'NTO, splendor, gallantry.

LÚCIO, the fish called a pike ; also bright, shining or transparent.

Cáscos lúcios, an empty scull, as if it were transparent.

LUCÍR, to shine, to be gay, to appear handsomely or creditably.

LÚCMA, a fruit growing in the *West Indies*, in shape and bigness like an orange, rather sweet than sour. Ray, p. 1831.

LUCTUÓSO, mournful. Lat.

LÚCUMA, a sort of fruit in the *West Indies*, of so little worth, that the Spaniards say it is wood disguiz'd. *Acosta* at. hist. *W. Ind.* p. 258.

L U D

LÚDA, in cant, a woman.

C c c

LÚDIA,

L U I

LÚDIA, in cant, a wicked woman.
LÚDIO, in cant, a wicked man.
LUDIR, to rub one thing against another.

L U E

LUE'GO, presently, immediately, by and by ; also then.
LUE'NE, Obf. vid. *Luēne*,
LUENGAME'NTE, longly, tediously.
LUE'NGO, long, distant. From the Lat. *longus*.
LUE'NE, Obf. distant, far off.

L U G

LUGA'R ; place ; also a town, or rather a village.
En lugar de otro, instead of another.
Dar lugar a una cosa, to give way to, to permit, to suffer a thing.
No ha lugar esso, that cannot be done.
Hazer lugar, to make room.
LUGAR DE DON XIME'NO, a village of about 50 houses in Old Castile.
Prov. *Al ruin lugar, la horca al ojo* : A poor town has the gallows in sight. Little country towns are often seated very low, and on a rising ground by them is the gallows, which is always seen before the town.
Prov. *En lugar ventoso tiempo sin reposo* : In a windy place the time is spent without rest ; that is, uneasily.
Prov. *Siéntate en tu lugar, no te harán levantar* : Sit in your place and they will not make you rise ; that is, take no more upon you than is your due, and there will be no cause to find fault with you.
LUGARE'JO, a little town or village.
LUGARTENIE'NTE, a lieutenant, a deputy.

LÚGO, a city in the kingdom of Galicia in Spain, seated near the source of the river *Minko*, in a pleasant plain. It is well built, and walled ; the walls so thick, that two carts can go a-breast on them, which is much for those old ones. The territory produces all things necessary for human life in great plenty ; as, corn, wine, cattle, game and fruit ; but above all, wonderful turnips, so large, that they weigh 50 pounds each. There are also medicinal baths. It contains 1000 houses, 3 parishes, 2 monasteries of men, 2 of women, one seminary, 5 chapels, 2 hospitals ; and is a bishoprick extending over 1020 parishes, worth to the prelate 18000 ducats a year. Antiently called *Lucus Augusti*, and corruptly *Lúgo*.

LÚGUBRE, mournful, lamentable. Lat.

L U I

Luis, *Levis*, the proper name of a

L U N

L U M

LUMADE'ROS, in cant, the teeth.
LUMBÓN, a tree in the *Philippine Islands*, which produces a sort of small nuts, with a hard shell, the kernel whereof tastes like that of the pine-apple. Being hurtful to the stomach, the general use the Chineses make of it is to extract the oil, which serves instead of tallow for ships. *Gemelli*, vol. 5. lib. 2. cap. 4.

LUMBÓY, a tree in the *Philippine Islands*, called by the Tagalian natives, *dobat*. It is in all respects like the pear-tree ; puts out a pretty, but small white blossom, the fruit like a cherry, only languish as an olive is. The Portuguese give it the name of *giambulon*. *Gemelli*, vol. 5. lib. 2. cap. 4.

LUMBRA'L, vid. *Umbral*.
LUMERA'RIA en ermitas de aldeas, a lamp in country chapels.
LÚMERE, fire, light. Lat. *lumen*.
Moverse a lumbre de pajas, to do things without consideration, to turn with every wind.

LUMBRE'RA, a small window, or a sky-light.
LÚMBRES, lights.
LUMBREZILLA, a little fire.
LUMBRIZ, vid. *Lombriz*.
LUMEROSO, lightsome.
LUME'TA, a belly'd glass vial.
LUMINACIÓN, colouring and guilding of prints, or making gold letters in books.

LUMINA'DO, gilt or colour'd.
LUMINA'R, to colour prints, or to make gold letters in books.
LUMINA'RIA, an illumination, as is us'd upon occasion of publick joy ; a bonfire. In cant, a window.
LUMINOSO, lightsome.
LUMPIA'R, Obf. for *Limpiár*.

L U N

LÚNA, the moon. Lat.
Lúna llena, the full moon.
Lúna creciente, the increase of the moon.
Lúna menguante, the decrease of the moon.

Lúna con cuernos, the new moon, when its horns are sharp.
Media luna, vid. *Media*.
Lúna de espejo, a looking-glass.
LÚNA, the name of the family of the earls of *Santistevan de Gormaz*, of which there are other branches. See more of it under the title.

LÚNA, a town in the kingdom of Aragon in Spain, 9 leagues from Zaragoza, in a plentiful plain surrounded with hills ; has 300 houses, 2 parishes, and a monastery of Franciscans.

L U Q

Dexár a uno a la luna de valencia, to leave a man without a cross.
Está la luna sobre el horno. They say, when a man is at the height of his madness. As we say, it is Midsummer-moon.

Prov. *A la luna el lobo al asno espulga* : The wolf picks the ass's fleas by moon-light ; that is, preys upon him. At night sharpers prey upon their culies.

Prov. *Lúna en creciente cuernos a oriente, luna en menguante cuernos adelante* : The moon in the increase has the horns towards the east ; the moon in the decrease has the horns forwards.
LUNA'DA, a gammon of bacon. Corruptly for *clunada*. From the Latin *clunis*, an haunch.

LUNAGUA'NA, a river and valley in the low country of Peru ; so called from *Guano*, the Indian name for the dung of birds, with which they manure the valley. *Acosta*, p. 37. and *Laer*, p. 360.

LUNA'R, a mole on the skin ; also the moon-light ; also the stone called *selenites*.

LUNA'RIO, an almanack that shows the moons.

Lunaria yerba, the herb moon-wort.
LUNA'TICO, a lunatick, one that is mad at the full-moon.

LÚNENSE, in very old writings us'd for *apártense*, make room, or stand by.
LÚNES, Monday.

LÚNETA, a small round, or half round window.

Lunetas de pavo, the spots in a peacock's tail, which look like eyes.

L U P

LÚPIA, a distemper in beasts with sore kernels.

LUPINOS, the beans called lupins. This word only used by poets.

LUPIONA, a town in the province of Andalusia in Spain, a league from the city Baeza, in a plentiful soil ; contains 150 houses, 1 parish, 2 chapels and an hospital, and belongs to the king.

LÚPO, the fish called a bafe.
LÚPULOS, hops, such as we put into beer.

L U Q

LÚQUE, a town in the province of Andalusia in Spain, seated in the plain of Cordova, 8 leagues from that city. It contains 800 inhabitants, 1 parish, 3 chapels, and 1 monastery of friars. It is an earldom.

LUQUE'TE, vid. *Aluquète*.

LYR

LUS

LUSA' RTE, an old name for a Portuguese.

LUSITA' NIA, the kingdom of Portugal; formerly so call'd, and now often among poetical writers. Vid. Portugal.

LUSITA' NO, a Portuguese.

Lúso, the fish called a pike.

LÚSTRE, lustre, brightness, the glittering or gloss of any thing. Met. pomp, honour, splendor. *A luce.*

LÚSTRO, the space of five years, as used among the Romans, the word not properly Spanish, but used by poets, and others who affect being obscure.

LUSTROSO, glossy, bright, shining.

LUT

LUTA' DO, vid. *Enlutado*.

LÚTEO, made of clay or dirt. Lat.

LUTERA' NO, a Lutheran.

LUTICO, a little mourning.

LÚTO, mourning. From the Latin *luctus*.

LUX

LUXÚRIA, leachery, riot, lewdness. Lat.

LUXURIA' R, to be lecherous, riotous or lewd.

LUXURIOSAME' NTE, riotously, lewdly.

LUXURIÓSO, lecherous, riotous, lewd.

LUZ

Lúz, light. Lat. *lux*.

LÚZES, often used for candles.

Entre dos lúzes, in the twilight.

Dar luz en un negocio, to give an insight into an affair.

LUZE' NA, a city in the province of Andalusia in Spain, seated in a most exuberant soil, producing infinite quantities of oil, wine and corn. It contains 5000 inhabitants, 2 parishes, 4 monasteries of friars, 4 of nuns, and 14 chapels. Antiently called *Luceria*.

LUZENTOR, vid. *Lucentor*.

LUZE' RO, the morning - star. In cant, an eye.

LUZIDO, vid. *Lucido*.

LUZIE' NTE, vid. *Luciente*.

LUZIE' RNAGA, vid. *Luciérnaga*.

LUZILLO, vid. *Lucillo*.

LUZIMIL' NTO, vid. *Lucimiénto*.

Lúzio, vid. *Lúcio*.

LUZIR, vid. *Lucir*.

Lúzo, the fish called a pike.

LYR

LYRA, vid. *Lira*.

LYRIO, vid. *Lirio*.

MAC

M

M, This letter is one of the consonants called liquids. Sometimes it stands for a thousand, sometimes for *merzéd*, and sometimes for *magestád*.

MA' BO, a rammer, such as paviors use; also a hammer, or pestle of an oil or a paper-mill; and the handle of a pump to bring up the water.

MAC

MA' CA, a bird in the province of Quito, in South America, less than our cocks, with a long bill red and yellow, and its feathers of such variety of colours, as is admirable.

MA' ÇA, a mace, a club, a beetle; also a clog, such as is fastned to a chain to hold any creature. In cant, a wicked woman. It is also the spice called mace.

Maça de ruêda, the stave of a wheel, where the spokes come together.

La maça tras la mona, the clog after the monkey, when any two are always together.

MACABE' OS, the Macabees; of whom see the book of Macabees in the bible.

MA' CA bubay, a plant growing in the Philippine Islands; the name signifies giver of life. It is a sort of ivy, which runs up about any tree, and as thick as a man's finger. It casts out some long shoots like vine-branches, whercof the natives make bracelets to wear against any poyson. The juice of it is very bitter. *Gemelli*, vol. 5. lib. 2. cap. 4.

MAÇACÔTE, a hard sort of plaister, or cement. Arab.

MAÇA' DA, a blow with a club. In cant, a sham broil contriv'd by a thief.

Dar maçada a uno, to do a man an ill turn.

MAÇA' DO, bruiz'd.

MAÇA' GUA, a fruit in the Indies, says *Minsbew*.

MAÇAMÔRRA, the crumbs or broken bisket, of which they make pottage or bruice at sea.

MAÇA' N, a mace-bearer.

Maçân de puérco, the herb called sow's-bread.

MACA' NA, an Indian sword made of wood, and the edge of sharp flints set along it.

MACANA' O, a small town or village in the island Margarita, on the coast of the Firmland in South America.

MAÇANE' RO, a mace-bearer.

MAÇAPA' N, a marchpain.

MACA' DO, spotted; also bruised.

MACA' R, to spot or to bruise. From the Hebrew *macan*, a blow,

MAC

MACA' RIO, *Marcarius*, the proper name of a man.

MACARRONE' A, a sort of *lingua franca*, or a language made up of many.

MACARRONES, a sort of fine paste made up in little cakes, which they boil in broth, and then sweeten it with sugar, cinnamon, &c. Italian *macaroni*.

MACARRÓNICOS versôs, a sort of verses made up of several languages.

MACEA' R, to beat with a club or beetle.

Maceâr en una côsa, to hammer at a thing, that is, to endeavour to beat it into a dull head.

MA' CER. This macer is a particular plant growing in Malabar, the island of Santa Cruz of Cochín, on the banks of the river Mangate, and near Cranganor. The tree is large, tall, and full of branches; the leaf is seven fingers long, and two broad; of a bright green on the outside, and a dark green within. It bears no other flower, fruit or seed, but only a feed about half the bigness of a farthing, flat, and shaped like a hart, of a straw-colour; its taste like the kernel of a peach-stone, cover'd with a thin skin, and grows on some of the leaves. The root of this plant is given with good success to cure the flux. The Portuguese call this plant, *arvore do flusso*, or the flux-tree; the Christians of the country, *arvore de S. Thome*; and Macruire and the Brachman Christians, *macer*. Ignorant persons would have the mace and *macer* to be the same, but they differ in all respects, as may appear by what is said of them both. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

MACE' RO, a mace-bearer.

MACE' TA, a flower-pot to set flowers or young trees in.

MACE' TE, a little mallet or club.

MACETÓN, a great flower-pot, or box to set trees in.

MACHACA' DO, pounded in a mortar, bruised.

MACHACA' R, to pound in a mortar, to bruise.

MACHA' DO, an hatchet.

MACHAMARTÍLLO, as *Hécho a machamartillo*, hammer'd out.

MACHA' R, as *Machacâr*.

MA' CHE, the matrix of any creature.

MACHE' R, a village in the kingdom of Granada in Spain.

MACHE' RRA, vid. *Machorra*.

MACHE' TA, a term in architecture, signifying the same as *cima*, vid. *Cima*.

M A C

MACHE' TE, a great knife formerly peasants wore at their girdle; also a short sword.

MACHIN, idem.

MA' CHINA, an engine; also a great quantity of any thing, as we say, a world of such a thing. Also a contrivance.

MA' CHO, the male of any creature. *Lat. mas.* More particularly used for a he-goat, and the male of mules.

Mácho de herrero, a smith's sledge or great hammer. Also the log on which a smith's anvil is fix'd.

Mácho de silla, an he-mule to ride on.

Vino mácho, strong wine.

Encienso mácho, the best sort of frankincense.

Machos y hémbras, hooks and eyes; mortises and tenants; spigets and faulsets, or any such thing as go within one another.

MACHONCILLOS, a term in architecture, signifying bosses, or stones standing out beyond the flat work, on which some figures are carved or fix'd in brass or other metal. They are also the flat body of pillasters.

MACHORA, vid. *Machorra*.

MACHORRA, a barren woman, or other creature; a masculine woman, a scold.

MACHUCA, the surname of a good family in Spain, so called because one of their ancestors knock'd out the brains of many Moors with a club, which is *machucár*, to batter or bruise.

MACHUCA'DO, bruised, batter'd.

MACHUCADOR, one that bruises or batters.

MACHUCADURA, a bruising or battering.

MACHUCA'R; *Præf. Machuco*, *Præf. Machuqué*; to bruise, to batter.

MACHUCO, a strong brawny fellow.

MACHUE'LO, a little he-mule.

MACHUMACE'TZ, an opiate used by the Moors.

MACHUNO, masculine, mannish.

MACHUQUE', vid. *Machucár*.

MACIAS, a nick-name given to any passionate lover; from the name of a page formerly in Spain, who dy'd for love of his mistress. Some call the spice mace by this name, but it should be *macis*.

MACISA'DO, made solid or massy.

MACISA'R, to make solid or massy.

MACICE'Z, solidity, massiness.

MACICO, solid, mally.

MACHILE'NTO, lean, lank. *Lat.*

MA' CIS, the spice mace.

M A D

Macisso, a sort of paste to cast to fish in angling.

MACITO, a little mallet.

MACIZE'S, vid. *Macicéz*.

MA'ÇO, a beetle, a mallet, an hammer of a mill; also a bundle of any small ware. *Met.* a dull fellow. *In cant.* a wicked fellow.

Máço de biérro, an iron sledge.

Máço de cartas, a packet of letters.

Máço de batán, the hammer of a fulling-mill.

MACOLLA, a sheaf of wheat.

MAÇON, a great instrument to drive down stakes, a rammer.

MAÇONADURA, a ramming, or beating in, or playing the mason, or mason's work.

MAÇONA'R, to level, to ram, to beat down, to do mason's work.

MAÇONEA'R, idem.

MAÇONERIA, a mason's art or work; also an emboss'd or raised work in silver, gold, or any other metal.

MACOQUE'R, a sort of fruit in North America, very like our calabash.

MAÇORCA, as much flax as is put upon a distaff at once. *Arab.*

MACORRA'L, a mis-shapen coarse thing, that looks as if it were beaten or made with a mallet.

MACUA'ES, an obscure small nation of Indians on the coast between Virginia and New England in North America.

MAÇUCA, the little flower-de-luce, or garden-flag.

MACUCA'GUA, a fowl in the province of Brazil in South America, bigger than our pullers, and very like a pheasant, and therefore called a pheasant by the Portuguese. It has three skins, much flesh, and very delicate, and lays twice a year 13 or 14 eggs, runs upon the ground, but to avoid man, flies upon the trees. *Lat.*

MAÇUE'LA, a little mace or club.

MACUE'LO, a little beetle, sledge, bundle of small things, or the like.

MA' CULA, a stain, a spot, a blemish. *Lat.*

MACULA'DO, stained, spotted, blemished.

MACULA'R, to stain, spot, or blemish.

MACULOSO, full of stains, spots, or blemishes.

MACUREGUA'RA, an Indian town on the river *Cronoko* in South America.

M A D

MADALE'NA, *Magdalen*, the proper name of a woman. From the Hebrew *migdoi'*, a tower.

MADA'MA, madam. *French.*

M A D

MADE'JA, vid. *Madéxa*.

MADE'RA, wood, timber; also the parings of an horse's hoof; also fruit before it comes to any perfection, as we say, it is sticky.

MADE'RA, a small island in the ocean, off the western coast of Africa, by the Portuguese called *Madeira*, because it was, when they discover'd it, all wooded. It is in 32 deg. of north latitude. Its chief town called *Funchal* produces abundance of sugar, mather for dying, and strong wine.

MADERA'DA, a great parcel of timber.

MADERA'DO, timber'd, done with timber, plank'd.

MADERA'JE, timber.

MADERAMIE'NTO, covering with timber, planking, the timber-work of an house.

MADERA'R, to timber, to plank.

MADERL'RO, a wood-monger.

MADE'RO, a piece of timber, a beam, a rafter, a quarter, a gibbet.

MADE'XA, a skein of thread, silk, worsted, or the like. *Lat. mataxa.*

Madéxa sin quenda, a skein without an end fastened, to keep it from ravelling; *met.* a lazy, slatternly person; because when one end of a skein is loose, it all tangles.

Saber vender sus madéxas, to be sharp, to understand one's business.

MADEXITA, a little skein of thread, &c.

MADRA'STRA, a step-mother. *In cant.* a chain or a goal.

Prov. La madrastra y entenada siempre son en baraja: The stepmother and stepdaughter are always at variance.

Prov. Madrastra madre áspera, ni de cera, ni de pasta: A stepmother an harsh mother, good neither of wax nor of dough. To express that stepmothers of no sort are good.

MA'DRE, a mother. *Lat. mater.*

Mádre de río, the channel of a river.

Mádre, the matrix, the womb.

Mádre is also the common sewer in a street, so called, because it receives all the kennels that run into it; thence also the great drain or trench in the fields, into which all the small ones run, which are therefore called *hijas*, or little daughters.

Mádras, or *Matrízes*, so the founders call the moulds in which they cast any thing.

Mádre de pérlas, mother of pearl.

Mal de mádre, the distemper among women called the fits of the mother.

Prov. Qual la mádre, tal la hija: Like mother, like daughter. *Prov.*

Prov. *Mádre vieja y camisa rota, no es deshonra*: An old mother and a torn shirt are no disgrace. To signify, that age and poverty are no dishonour, tho' the latter be contemned by the world, yet with virtue it is honourable.

Prov. *Mi madre andadora, síndes en su casa, en todas las otras mora*: My rambling mother lives in all other houses but her own. A reproof to gadding women, who love to be in all other houses of the town but her own.

Prov. *Quién no cree a buena madre, cree a mala madrastra*: He that does not believe a good mother, will believe a bad stepmother. That is, he who is not pleased when he is well, will be forced to be contented when he is worse.

Prov. *Casíos madre*: Mother marry. This short proverb, they say, took its rise from a widow who had a great mind to marry; but having a son grown up who was a scholar, he always opposed it violently, and she persisted in her resolution; wherefore at length she told him, if he would do one thing she should enjoin him, she would not marry: He consented; and he being then very full of the itch, she said, if he did not scratch himself in three days, she would lay aside all thoughts of an husband. The young man was closely watch'd, and before many hours were pass'd, had occasion enough to scratch, but forbore because of the contract. Thus he continued some time; but the itching increasing, he could not hold at last, and so falling to scratch to his own content, he cry'd out, Mother, marry. The contract was void, and he could resist no longer. It is apply'd to those who consent others should do what they please, so they have the same liberty themselves.

Prov. *Mádre, que cosa es casar? Hijá, lilar, parir, y llorar*. Mother, what is it to marry? Daughter, to spin, to bring forth children, and to weep. The daughter asks her mother what matrimony is; she gives her this dismal account, that it is no other but labour, bearing of children, and trouble. These are the words of some unfortunate wife, who spoke of matrimony as perhaps she had found, and are used by such as have occasion to it.

Prov. *Mádre, casar, casar; que carrapico me quere llevar*: Mother, marry me, marry me; for the gull will carry me away. Carrapico is a sea-gull, and

metaphorically any stranger that haunts a place. The daughter advises her mother to marry her off quickly, for fear the stranger carry her away. To let her know she is in haste for an husband, and if not soon marry'd, she shall run away with the next that asks her. Applicable to young girls that are too forward.

Prov. *Bien cuenta la madre, mejor cuenta el infante*: The mother reckons well, but the child reckons better. For the mother is often mistaken in her account of going with child, but the infant will be born at its due time.

Prov. *La madre y la hija por dar y tomar son amigas*: The mother and the daughter are friends by giving and taking. That is, they love one another for what they get of one another. Apply'd to those who entertain friendship only for interest, which has so far prevailed, that even many parents and their children have no other mutual affection, but for what they get of one another.

Prov. *La buena madre no dice, quieres?* A good mother does not say, will you have this? That is, good generous people, if they design to give any thing, must not ask whether they will have it, but give without asking.

Prov. *Mádre y hija visten una camisa*: The mother and the daughter wear the same shift. That is, they are both alike, they have both the same qualities, signified by the shift that is next them; or, as we say, Like mother, like daughter; like master, like man.

Prov. *Mádre no viste, padre no tuviste, diablo te hiziste*: You saw no mother, you had no father, and you became a devil. A saying of bastards, who sometimes never see their mothers, being put out to nurse as soon as born, to save reputation, and never know their father, who is ashamed to own them; and therefore having no parents to breed them up, their education is lewd, and they become devils.

Prov. *Mádre ardida haze hija tullida*: A busy mother makes a lame daughter. When a mother does every thing, and lets her daughter sit idle, she makes her fit for nothing, which is as bad as being lame. The same is said of masters who keep idle servants, and do their business themselves; and of masters, who ask their scholars questions, and answer themselves.

Prov. *Mádre piadosa cria hija merdosa*: A tender mother breeds a nasty

daughter. Because when she is an infant, she will not wash and clean her for fear she should cry; and when grown up, she will not suffer her to put her hand to any thing; and by that means she grows lazy, and consequently a slut.

Prov. *Quién tiene madre, muérase tarde*: May he who has a mother be long before he loses her. Because mothers are most tender in their affections, and always studying their childrens good, therefore the proverb wishes them long life for the benefit of their children.

Prov. *Trassegalla, porque no sepa a la madre*: Rack her off, that she may not taste of the mother. This advice one young man gave to another, who had complained to him that his wife had many ill habits which she had learned of her mother. The husband understood it not, till one day he saw him rack off his wines, and turn them out of one cask into another, still leaving the lees behind; when perceiving his meaning, he went home, and removed his house far from his wife's mother and acquaintance, and then found he could manage her, and she soon forgot all the ill her mother and others taught her. It is good advice in general to remove all youth from that company that teaches them any ill.

Prov. *Vase mi madre, malaya quien mas bilare, o puta sea quien mas bilare*: My mother is going, a curse on her that will spin any longer, or, may she be a whore who spins any longer. This they say to such as will not work or mind business any longer than there are eyes over them.

Prov. *Quién madre tiene en villa, siete véces se amortece cada día*: She that has a mother in the town swoons away seven times a day. This they say of lazy wenches, who are put out to service, and pretend sickness and fainting fits, that their mothers may take them home; and of impertinent young wives, who, when their husbands displease them, pretend indisposition, that their mothers may be sent for.

Prov. *Quién no tiene madre, no tiene quien le lave, o le alabe*: He who has no mother has no body to wash him or praise him. This is only to denote the great tenderness of mothers; for no body does so praise or serve children as good mothers do.

MADRECILLA, vid. Madrezilla.

MADRESELVA, the plant woodbine or honeysuckle.

MADREZILLA,

M A D

M A E

M A G

MADREZILLA, a little mother.

MADRID, the residence of the court of Spain, never made a city, but continues a market town, seated on the banks of the river *Mançanâres*, in the kingdom of *Castile*, and heart of *Spain*, its situation delightful, and the country fruitful. It contains 400 streets, 14 squares, 18 parishes, 57 monasteries of men and women, 22 hospitals, that which is called the general seldom entertaining less than 500 sick persons, and sometimes 1000. At one end of it is a noble palace of the king's, and at the other end another of later fabric. The town sends deputies to the *cortes*, and was antiently called *Mantua Carpentana*, or *Carpentanorum*.

MADRIGA'DO toro, a town-bull that bulls all the cows; so called, says *Covarrubias*, because he makes them mothers.

MADRIGA'DOS, so they call men that are expert and secret in their affairs.

MADRIGA'L, a madrigal or pastoral song; the Spanish have each stanza consisting of three staves. *Morley*, p. 180, says, a madrigal is a kind of musick made upon songs and sonnets, and is next to the motet the most artificial, and to men of understanding the most delightful. Also a sort of very irregular verses.

MADRIGA'L, a town in Old *Castile* in Spain, 4 leagues from *Medina del Campo*, seated in a fruitful valley, famous for rich wine. The town wall'd, yet has not above 200 houses, 2 parishes, 1 monastery of friars, 1 of nuns, and a great hospital.

MADRIGA'L, a town in the province of *Popayan* in South America, by the Indians called *Chapanchica*, 35 leagues to the south of the city *Popayan*. The country is rugged and stony, but produces Indian wheat thrice a year. There are some gold mines in the country.

MADRIGUE'RA, a coney-borough; met. a cellar, or such place where many ordinary people are.

MADRINA, a godmother.

Madrina de la boda, one of the witnesses at a wedding that attends the bride.

Prov. *Al madrina, que esso yo me lo sabía*: Talk of something else, bride-woman, for I knew that before. The bride-woman pretending to instruct a young bride, who was well skilled in those affairs, she made this answer; and it is apply'd to those who pretend to instruct others better knowing than themselves.

MADRÍZ, the matrix, the womb.

MADRONA'L, or *Madroñera*, a place where *madroños* grow.

MADRÑO, a sort of fruit they have in Spain like a strawberry, eating whereof, they say, makes people drunk.

MADRUGA'DA, early in the morning.

MADRUGADÓR, an early riser.

MADRUGA'R; Præf. *Madrugo*, Præf. *Madrugué*; to rise early in the morning.

Prov. *Madruga, y verás; trabaja, y aurás*: Rise early, and you'll see; take pains, and you'll have wealth.

Prov. *Por mucho madrugar no amanece mas aína*: Early rising makes it not day the sooner. When a man is never the better for taking much pains.

MADRUGON, an early rising.

MADURA'DO, ripened.

MADURAME'NTE, ripely, in due time, discreetly.

MADURA'R, to ripen.

MADURATIVO, a pultice or plaister to bring a sore to an head.

MADURAZÓN, ripening.

MADURE'ZA, ripeness, discretion.

MADU'RO, ripe, discreet. Lat. *maturus*.

Prov. *Quién come las maduras, coma las duras*: Let him that eats the ripe, eat the hard. That is, let him that has the profit take the pains. Take the sowre with the sweet.

M A E

MAE'SA, vid. *Maestra*.

MAE'SE de campo, vid. *Maestre de campo*.

MAESTRA, a mistress that teaches.

Prov. *No úy mejor maestra que necesidad y pobreza*: There is no better mistress than want and poverty. Need makes the old wife trot. Poverty teaches men to be sharp.

MAESTRA'L, the north-west wind.

MAESTRA'ÑAS, all the several trades or handicrafts that belong to building of ships, as carpenters, caulkers, &c.

Capitán de maestranças, an officer that has the command of those workmen.

Superintendente de maestranças, an overseer of them.

MAESTRA'ZGO, mastership; commonly used for the mastership of one of the military orders of knighthood.

MA'ESTRE, a master; properly the great master of a military order; as, *Maestre de Santiago*, or *de Alcántara*, the master of the knights of *Santiago* or *Alcantara*, which masterships are now all in the king.

MAESTRADA'TA, a notary, or rather a recorder.

Maestre de campo, a colonel of foot. *Maestre de campo*, in the Spanish army was formerly, as *Herera* informs us, the next person to the captain-general, and almost equal in power to him, by which he should be lieutenant-general; but by the account he gives of his marking out incampments, and doing other such things, he seems rather to have been a major-general. However it must be observed, that the number and names of commanders have been much altered in armies since that author wrote; and as he tells us, the colonels being called *Maestres de campo*, the title of *maestre de campo general* is therefore given to him that was before only *maestre de campo*, to distinguish him from colonels.

Maestre escuela, a schoolmaster; a dignity in the church.

Maestre coral, a juggler.

Maestre sala, a gentleman sewer.

MAESTRIA, masonry.

MAE'STRO, a master. Lat. *magister*.

Maestro de capilla, the master of the musick, who beats time, and gives the musicians their parts in the church.

Maestro de ceremonias, a master of the ceremonies, either to the king or in the church.

Maestro de obras, a master-builder, an architect.

Maestro de esgrima, a fencing-master.

Maestro de pláte, an officer aboard the Spanish ships coming from the *West Indies*, who has charge of all the plate brought aboard them.

Maestro de altas obras, a master of high works; a nick-name for an executioner or hang-man, so called, because his work is commonly on high, as hanging on the gallows, and beheading on a scaffold.

Maestro de fuegos artificiales, an engineer for fire-works.

Maestro de guardia, Obs. a major.

M A G

MA'GA, an enchantress.

Maga árbol, a tree in the island of *St. John de Puerto Rico* in North America, and peculiar to it; its wood extremely hard, not subject to worms.

MAGACE'N, a magazine, a store-house, a warehouse.

MAGALLANICA provincia, that part of South America which lies along the straits of *Magellan*.

MAGA'NTO, lean, poor in flesh; a lean, pale-faced, ill-looking fellow.

MAGA'NTO

MAGA'RÇA, the herb motherwort, feverfew.

MAGA'Z, a town in *Castile* a league from *Torquemada*, on the river *Pisuerga*, seated in a fruitful plain, has a castle, and 200 houses.

MAGAZE'N, a magazine, a storehouse, a warehouse.

MAGESTA'D, majesty.

MAGESTUOSO, majestick, stately.

MA'GICA, art, magick.

MA'GICO, magical, a magician.

MAGISTE'RIO, mastership, the dignity or post of a master.

MAGISTRA'DO, a magistrate.

MAGISTRA'L, belonging to the master.

MAGNA'NIMO, magnanimous. Lat.

MAGNANIMIDA'D, magnanimity.

MAGNANIMAMENTE, magnanimously.

MAGNA'TES, great men, chief nobility, or persons in great employment.

Lat.

MAGNIFICAME'NTE, magnificently, nobly, bountifully.

MAGNIFICA'R, to magnify.

MAGNIFICE'NCIA, generosity, bounty, magnificence. Lat.

MAGNIFICO, magnificent, generous, bountiful.

MA'GNO, great. Lat. *magnus*. Only used in speaking of great princes; as *Alexandro magno*, *Carlos magno*, &c.

MA'GO, a magician, a conjurer, a wise man. Persian.

MAGRAME'NTE, leanly.

MAGRA'N, Obs. a sort of toil.

MAGRECE'R; Præf. *Magrésco*, Præt. *Magreci*; to grow lean.

MAGRE'ZA, leanness.

MA'GRO, lean. Lat. *macer*.

MAGRURA, leanness.

MA'GUA'NA, a province of the island *Hispaniola* in *North America*, lying almost in the middle of the island, between the two great rivers *Neyba* and *Taques*.

MAGUE'R, Obs. albeit, altho'.

MAGUE'Y is the tree of wonders, for it yields water, wine, oyl, vinegar, honey, a sort of must like that of new wine boiled, thread and needles, besides many other things. It is therefore much valued in *New Spain*, and grows wild, and is also cultivated. The leaves of it are broad and coarse, ending in a sharp strong point, which serves either for a pin, or to sew with, and this is the needle; and from the leaf they draw out threads, which are its fibres. The body or trunk of the tree being large, when it is young and tender, they cut an hollow in it, to

which the sap or moisture rises from the root, and this they drink instead of water, being cool and sweet. This liquor boiled is like wine; letting it sower, it serves for vinegar; being boiled to a consistence, it is honey; and half-boiled, it is like the must above-mention'd, well tasted, and wholesome, and in my opinion better than that which is made of grapes. So that according as they boil it, there come from it several sorts of liquors; and the quantity the tree yields is great, as several quarts every day for some time. The wood of this tree is spongy, and serves to keep fire a long time, like the match used by soldiers. *F. Jos. Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind. l. 4. c. 23. p. 254.*

MAGÚJO, a tool they use on shipboard to drive the old caulking in the seams of the ship.

MAGULLA'DO, bruised, battered, beaten.

MAGULLADURA, a bruise.

MAGULLA'R, to bruise, to batter.

M A H

MAHERIDO, taken up for a soldier.

MAHERIMIE'NTO, pressing, taking up, or choosing of soldiers.

MAHERIR; Præf. *Mahiéro*, Præt. *Maherí*; to press, to take up, to make choice of men for soldiers.

MAHIE'RE, *Mahiéro*; vid. *Maherir*.

MAHOMA, *Mahomet*, the false prophet of the Turks.

MAHOMETA'NO, a Mahometan, one of *Mahomet's* followers.

MAHONA, vid. *Galeáça*.

MAHOZMEDIN, a coin formerly used in *Spain*, worth three royals plate, or eighteen pence English. A word found in Spanish antiquaries, corruptly so called from a Mahometan king of *Cordova*, who first coined it, and whose name was *Mahozemut*. *Blancas coronaciones de los reyes de Aragon.*

M A J

MAJA'DA, a sheep-fold, a place for the sheep and shepherd to retire to at night. Lat. *magalia*.

MAJADERA'ZO, a great blockhead, a foolish fellow.

MAJADERIA, folly, a foolish saying or action.

MAJADE'RO, a wooden pestle to pound with; also a coxcomb, a blockhead.

MAJADERUE'LO, a little wooden pestle to pound with; also a little coxcomb or blockhead.

MAJA'DO, pounded, bruised, beaten in a mortar.

MAJADOR, one that pounds, bruises,

or beats in a mortar; also the pestle to do it with.

MAJADURA, a pounding, bruising, or beating in a mortar.

MAJAGRA'NCAS, one that beats the dross of any thing, or the husk of corn; also a silly foolish fellow.

MAJAGUA'NA, one of the *Lucayo* islands in *North America*.

MAJA'NO, an heap of stones.

MAJA'R, to pound, to bruise, to beat in a mortar. From the Latin *malleus*, an hammer.

MAJESTA'D, majesty.

MAJESTUOSO, majestick, stately.

MAIMONE'TA, a small piece of timber nailed to the inside of a ship, to which they belay the sheets and tacks, called by English seamen a kevel.

MAJOLA'R *los zapatos*, to put thongs to the shoes to tie them with, or straps to buckle them.

MAIOR, vid. *Mayor*.

MAJUE'LA, a leather point, or thong; or strap.

MAJUE'LAS, hawthorn berries.

MAJUE'LO, a vineyard new planted. From *malleolus*, a vine branch.

MAIZ, vid. *Mayz*.

M A L

MAL, Adv. ill; as *Mal hecho*, ill done.

MAL, Subst. sickness, harm, hurt. *Mal de costado*, vid. *Dolor*.

Mal caduco, the falling-sickness.

Mal de hijada, a pain in the side.

Mal criado, ill-bred.

Hazer mal a un cavallo, to manage an horse, to ride curvetting and prancing, as managed horses do.

Prov. *El mal del cornido, el no le sabe, y sabe lo todo el mundo*: The cuckold knows not his own misfortune, and all the world knows it. Commonly the husband is one of the last that finds out his wife's falsehood, because it is her business to hide it from him. Applied to those who are kept ignorant of their misfortunes.

Prov. *Al que mal hiziéres no le creas*: Do not trust him that you wrong. Because it is likely he will seek revenge.

Prov. *Alla vaya el mal do comén los buévos sin sal*: May mischief go thither, where they eat eggs without salt. Because that is supposed to be done no where.

Prov. *Justo es el mal que viene, si lo busca quien lo tiene*: The evil that comes is just, if it be of his seeking that has it. If a man seeks his own harm, when it comes he ought not to complain.

Prov. *Mal de muchos gozo es*: The misfortune that involves many is a pleasure. That is, many companions in misery make it easy and light.

Prov. *Paga lo que debes sanarás del mal que tienes*: Pay what you owe, and you'll be cur'd of your distemper. That is, you'll be eas'd of trouble.

Prov. *Poco mal, y bien atado, or bien quexado*: A little hurt and much care taken of it, or much complaint of it. Much noise made of a small matter.

Prov. *Quién mal padece, mal parece*: He that is sick looks not well; or he that is under misfortunes is ill look'd upon.

Prov. *Quién bien está, y mal busca, si mal le viene, Dios le ayuda*: He who is well and seeks troubles, if they come upon him God assists him. That is, if a man is well, and knows it not, but runs himself into troubles, God gives him but what he sought after.

Prov. *Del mal el ménos*: Of evil the least. Of two evils, we say, choose the least.

Prov. *Quién canta, sus males espanta*: He that sings, frights his misfortunes. That is, eases and diverts them.

Prov. *Bien vengas mal, si vienes solo*: Welcome mischief, if thou comest alone. Because, they say, misfortunes seldom come alone, but one upon the neck of another.

MA'LA, a valley in the kingdom of Peru in South America, 13 leagues from the city Lima, divided by a small rivulet, and thick wooded. In this place Acosta says there is a fir-tree, which produces its fruit on the side that looks towards the south, and the mountains in those months when it is summer on the mountains, and on the other side when it is summer on the plain.

MALACHÍAS, the proper name of a man, the prophet Malachy.

MALA'CIA, a loathing of meat, proceeding from a bad stomach.

MA'LAGA, a famous city and seaport of great trade on the coast of the kingdom of Granada in Spain, upon the Mediterranean. It has a good mole, seated in a valley, is double wall'd. By it runs the river Guadalmedina; its territory most fruitful and rich, its inhabitants above 12000, 4 parishes, 10 monasteries of men, 6 of nuns, and 6 hospitals. It is a bishoprick worth 50000 ducats a year to its prelate.

MALAGÓN, a small town in the kingdom of Castile in Spain, on which goes the

Prov. *En Malagón en cada casa un ladrón, y en la del Alcalde, el hijo, y el*

pádre: At Malagon there's a thief in every house, and in the Alcalde's the father and the son. This was said by an inhabitant of the place, when a soldier was quarter'd in every house in the town, and a captain with his son in the Alcalde's. Because the soldiers being in want, committed many disorders; and since then it is used as a jeer to those people.

MALAGORA'R, to foretell or forebode some evil.

MALAGUE'TA, the seed call'd grains of paradise.

MALAME'NTE, evilly, badly.

MALANDA'NÇA, bad success, or bad behaviour.

MALANDA'NTE, unfortunate and ill-belov'd.

MALANDRIN, a knave, a robber, a base fellow; used only in romances.

MA'LAS; as, *Andar a malas*, to be fallen out.

MALA'TICO, sick, unhealthy.

MALAVENTURA'DO, unfortunate, unlucky; also a miser.

MALAVISA'DO, ill advised.

MALBARATA'DO, ill sold, made an ill market of; met. spoil'd, disorder'd.

MALBARATA'R, to sell or buy ill, to make an ill market; met. to spoil, to discompose, to disorder.

MALCÍN, an informer, a tale-carrier.

MALCINADOR, idem.

MALCINA'R, to play the informer, to carry tales.

MALCOCINA'DO, ill dress'd, in cookery; thence apply'd to signify a place where they sell boil'd puddings and offal of meat.

MALCONTE'NTO, a malcontent, dissatisfy'd.

MALCRIA'DO, ill bred.

MALCOZINA'R, to dress meat scurvily.

MALDA'D, wickedness, lewdness, mischief.

MALDEZÍR; Præs. *Maldigo*, *maldizes*, *maldize*; Præs. *Maldixe*, *maldixiste*, *maldixo*; Fut. *Maldire*, -rás, -rá; Subj. Præs. *Maldiga*; Imperf. *Maldixisse*, *maldixera*, *maldiría*; Fut. *Maldixere*; to curse. Lat. *maledicere*.

MALDICIÓN, a curse.

Prov. *Maldición de puta vieja nunca alcanza*: An old whore's curse never reaches any body.

Prov. *Maldición de puta vieja por donde sale por ay se entra*: An old whore's curse goes in the same way it came out. It returns from whence it came.

MALDÍGA, *Maldigo*; vid. *Maldexir*.

MALDIRIA, vid. *Maldexir*.

MALDÍTO, accursed.

MALDÍXE, *Maldixera*, *Maldixisse*, *Maldixo*; vid. *Maldexir*.

MALDIZIDOR, a curser.

MALDIZLE'NTE, a curser, one that has an ill tongue.

MALDIZIMIE'NTO, a cursing, or ill speaking.

MALDOLA'DO, rough, unpolished, ill-shaped.

MALDOSO, malicious.

MALEADOR, a cheat that uses false dice.

MALEA'NTE, idem.

MALEA'R, to bring forth before time; also to do ill, to spoil, and to bear ill will.

MALEFICIO, an ill action, a crime; also witchcraft.

MALEFICO, an evil doer; an offender, a criminal; also a wizard.

MALENCOLIA, vid. *Melancolia*.

MALENCÓLICO, vid. *Melancólico*.

MALENCONIA, vid. *Melancolia*.

MALENCÓNICO, vid. *Melancólico*.

MALE'TA, a mail, a cloak-bag, a portmanteau. In cant, an whore.

MALETE'RO, one that makes cloak-bags, or sells them.

MALEVOLE'NCIA, ill will.

MALE'VOLO, ill affected, that bears ill will.

MALE'ZA, a thicket, a place full of briars or brambles.

MALEZILLO, a little evil, or baddish.

MALETRÍA, an ill action, ill usage of a landlord to his tenants. Obs.

MALGASTA'DO, lavish'd, ill spent.

MALGASTA'R, to lavish, to mispend.

MALHADA'DO, unfortunate, unlucky.

MALHARQUIA'NA yerba, sea-moss, coralline or coral-moss.

MALHE'CHO, an ill action; also misshapen, ill done.

MALHECHOR, a malefactor.

MALHORQUIA'NA, sea-moss, coralline, or coral-moss.

MALÍCIA, malice. Lat.

Prov. *Aunque malicia escurce verdad, no la puede apagar*: Though malice darkens truth, it cannot put it out. We say, truth may be blamed, but not shamed.

MALICIOSAME'NTE, maliciously.

MALICIOSO, malicious.

MALIGNIDA'D, malignity, ill disposition or inclination, perverseness.

MALIGNO, ill inclined, perverse. Lat.

MALÍLLA, at the game of *bônix*, is the second best card, and is the deuce of the black suits when trumps, and the seven of the red.

M A L

MALINA, a great storm of rain, thunder, &c.
 MALINIDA'D, vid. *Malignidad*.
 MALINO, vid. *Maligno*.
 MA'LLA, armour of mail.
 Malla de red, the mesh of the net.
 MALLE'N, a town in the kingdom of Aragon in Spain, 4 leagues from Berja, near the river Ebro, seated in a fruitful plain, wall'd, has 400 inhabitants, 1 parish, and 1 monastery of Franciscans, supposed by some to be the Malia of the antients.
 MALLE'RO, an armourer, or smith that forges armour.
 MA'LLLO, a great hammer.
 MALLORCA, the island of Majorca in the Mediterranean, opposite to the kingdom of Valencia in Spain, about 110 miles in compass, so call'd, because bigger than Minorca. Its principal city bears the same name, and is a bishoprick and university, large and strong, and has a good port. Towards the sea, the island is all mountainous, but within plain and fruitful. It is one of the antient Balears.
 MALLORQUIN, a native of the island Mallorca.
 MALMARIDA'DA, a woman that is ill marry'd, that has a bad husband.
 MALMIRA'DO, unadvised, inconsiderate, rash.
 MA'LO, naught, wicked, bad. Lat. Also sick.
 Ser malo, to be wicked.
 Estar malo, to be sick.
 MALOCEGA'LLLO, a cock that is an ill treader.
 MALOGRA'DO, that has miscarry'd, that came to an untimely end, that came to no good.
 Malograrse, to come to an ill end, or to no good, not to attain to the intended end, to miscarry, to fall out crossly.
 MALÓGRO, disappointment, coming to an ill end, or to no good, miscarrying, failing of the designed end.
 MALORQUIA'NA, coraline, or coral-moss.
 MALPARA'DO, in bad case, ill conditioned, misused.
 MALPARA'R, to misuse.
 MALPARIR, to miscarry, as women do.
 MALPA'RTO, a miscarriage.
 MALPICA, the herb cresses, so call'd in some parts of Spain.
 MALQUERE'R, to bear ill will.
 MALQUERIDO, vid. *Malquisto*.
 MALQUERIENTE, one that bears ill will.
 MALQUERENCIA, ill will.

M A M

MALQUISTO, ill beloved.
 MALSIN, an informer, a tale-carrier, a pick-thank.
 MALSINA'R, to inform, to carry tales, to play the informer.
 MA'LTA, the island of Malta in the Mediterranean, near Sicily, belonging to the knights of Malta, antiently Melita.
 MALTALLA'DO, misshapen, ill proportioned.
 MALTRATA'DO, abused, ill handled; also ill apparelled.
 MALTRATA'R, to misuse.
 MA'LVA, the herb mallows. Lat.
 MALVADAME'NTE, wickedly.
 MALVA'DO, wicked.
 MALVA'R, a place where mallows grow.
 MALVASIA, the rich wine called malmsey.
 MALVAVISCO, marsh-mallows. Lat.
 Malvavisco salvaje, jagged marsh-mallows.
 MALVIS, a large sort of black bird.
 MALZIN, vid. *Malsin*.
 MALZINA'R, vid. *Malsinar*.
 M A M
 MA'MA, a dug, a pap, a teat; or, as children say mammy to their mother. Lat. *mamma*.
 MAMACÓNAS, a sort of heathen nuns, like the Roman Vestal virgins, that serv'd in the same nature in Peru, before the conquest by the Spaniards.
 MAMA'NTE, a sucking babe. The word obsolete, and scarce used but in one expression; as,
 No quedara mamante ni piante, there shall not be left so much as a chicken, or a sucking babe. To signify, that all living creatures shall be destroy'd.
 MAMANTONES, young sucking lambs or kids that have never graz'd.
 MAMA'R, to suck. From *mamma*, a teat.
 MAMARRA'CHO, a scurvy ugly figure, a base piece of painting, an ill made image, a maulkin; also a jack-pudding.
 MAMELÚCO, a mameluke; they were originally slaves, who took up arms, and tyranniz'd in Egypt for many years, choosing a sultan among themselves. Whence the Portugueses in Brazil gave this name to those that were begot by them on Indian women, who for many years committed the most barbarous villanies that ever were heard of, as may be seen in *del Techo's* history of Paraguay.
 MAME'Y, a sort of fruit in the West Indies, bigger than a large peach, with one or two stones in it, and the pulp

M A N

harder than that of a peach. Some are sweet, others somewhat tart; the rind is hard; they are pleasant to eat, and make a good preserve, which looks like quince. They grow in the islands; the tree is large, handsome, and bears a good head. *Acoft. hist. W. Ind. p. 256.*
 MAMOEIRO, a tree in Brazil, of which there is male and female. The male bears no fruit, but only flowers; the female bears fruit, and no flower; but unless the male be planted near, she bears not. This female grows about two foot thick and nine in height before it bears, and then the top appears cover'd with fruit, growing close, clinging one to the other, near nine foot in height. This fruit is round, and as big as a small gourd; the pulp of it when ripe is yellowish, which the Indians eat to purge them. It has many seeds as big as pease, black and shining; the leaves grow out among the fruit on long stalks, and are like those of the plane.
 MAMOLA, vid. *Mamon*.
 MAMON, a milk-sop, an overgrown sucking looby; also a young sucking beast, as a kid, lamb, &c.
 MAMONA, a gripe, a pinch given on the face with all four fingers and the thumb; so called, because it resembles the womens taking their breasts to give the children suck.
 MAMOTRE'RO, a great volume of frivolous matters; so call'd from an author that writ such a book.
 MAMPARA'R, to fence off, to parry, with the hand.
 MAMPA'RO, a parrying with the hand.
 MAMPESA'DA, or *Mampesadilla*, the night-mare; also weighing by the hand.
 MAMPOSTOR, vid. *Manpostero*.
 MAMZE'R, vid. *Manzer*.
 M A N
 MAN, is used joined with other words for *mano*, an hand.
 MANA', manna, which the Israelites fed on in the desert.
 Maná, the kind, easy, and medicinal manna found in the province of Usbeck in Persia, and thence sent to Ormuz, and all over India. There are five sorts of it in those parts. One white, small, in grains like comfits, and sweet as honey; and this, some say, is a dew that falls on those trees, whence they gather it, and they keep it in glass vessels well stopp'd from the air; others say, it is a gum coming from the same tree. Another sort, they say, grows on thistles, whence they

they draw it, beating them with slaves. It is of a ruddy colour, and of the bigness of a coriander-seed. This, some think to be the fruit, others, the gum of those thistles; and the Persians reckon it better and wholesomer than the other. The third sort is in bigger pieces, and mix'd with some leaves, white, and like the manna of *Calabria*; this most used, and dearest. Another sort is sold about *India*, liquid, in skins and pots, like white honey, but soon decays. All these purge with ease, and without danger. Another sort in bits, bigger than that of *Calabria*, and not white, is sold at *Ormuz*, and in several parts of *India*. This purges more violently, and therefore the common sort reckon it the better, as also because it is cheaper; but this is a composition. It is so safe a medicine, that it is given to children and women with child. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

MA'NA, is also an abbreviation of *ermiana*, sister.

MA'NA, the name of a river in the province of *Oronoko* in *South America*.

MANA'ÇA, a great hand.

MANA'DA, a flock, herd, or drove of cattle.

MANA'DA, is also a gripe or handful.

MANADE'RO, a stream, a place where water flows.

MANA'DO, flow'd.

MANA'L, a large sort of sea-fish.

MANANCIA'L, a spring, a fountain.

Agua manancial, running water.

MANA'R, to flow, to run as water does. *Lat. manare.*

MANATÍ, a strange sort of fish in the *West Indies*, which does not spawn, but brings forth live young ones, and grazes in the fields, but lives for the most part in the water. It is as big as a cow, looks and tastes when dress'd like veal, cut out into slices. *Acosta hist. W. Ind. p. 158.*

MANA'ÇA, a great hand.

MANCA'DO, maim'd.

MANCA'NA, an apple.

Mançana de vaca, a cow's udder.

MANÇANA'L, an apple-orchard.

MANCANAPE'RA, a longish sort of an apple, like a pear.

MANÇANA'RES, a small river that runs by *Madrid*; also a town of the same name, 8 leagues from *Madrid*, at the foot of a mountain, has 200 inhabitants, and 1 parish.

MANÇANE'RO, a fruiterer.

MANÇANÍLLA, a little apple; also a knob, such as are on chairs, beds, or such like things. It is also the plant *samomil*.

Mançanilla bastarda, the herb maudlin.

Mançanilla loca, the herb ox-eye, or May-weed.

Mançanillas de la barba, the two little balls, or points of the chin.

MANÇANIÉLLA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 8 leagues from *Sevil*, in a rich soil, has 600 inhabitants, and 1 parish.

MANÇANILLO, a tree in the island *Hispaniola*, small, and spreading its branches along the ground, the leaves like those of our pear-tree; it appears first full of blossoms, after which come small apples, a little longish, full of red streaks, which make them very beautiful to the eye, and with it a most delicious smell, but eaten, are a mortal poyson. The very shadow of the tree is so pernicious, that if a man falls asleep under it, his body swells wonderfully; and if any drop of the dew falls from the leaves on the bare skin, it burns it off like *aqua fortis*.

MANÇA'NO, an apple-tree.

Mançano de la India, a tree in *India*, producing a sort of fruit, somewhat resembling an apple, the best upon the coast of *Malaca*, the tree large and full of leaves and fruit; in the spring it is always cover'd with a sort of flying pismires, which make the drug call'd *Lake*, as the bees do honey. Of which see more, verb. *laccæ. Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

MANCA'R; *Præf. Mânco, Præf. Manqué*; to maim.

MANCE'RA, a young girl, a wench; always taken in an ill sense for a wench that is kept by a man.

MANCE'RIA, youth; but now always taken in a bad sense for a bawdy-house.

MANCEBITO, a little youth or lad.

MANCE'EO, a youth, a young man; also a batchelor.

MANCE'RA, vid. *Manzéra*.

MANCE'VA, vid. *Manceba*.

MANCEVIA, vid. *Mancebia*.

MANCEVITO, vid. *Mancebito*.

MA'NCHA, a spot, a stain, a blot, a blemish.

La mancha, a liberty within it self, distinct from all the country about. There is one in *Castile*, and another in *Aragon*.

MANCHA'DO, spotted.

MANCHA'R, to spot, to stain, to blemish.

MANCHE'GO, one of the territory of *la Mancha*.

LA MANCHUE'LA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, two

leagues from the city *Jaen*, in a most fruitful soil, has 400 inhabitants, one parish, and 1 monastery of friars. It belongs to the king.

MANCÍLLA, a blot, a blemish. From *macula*. Also pity, compassion.

Prov. *Al lavar saldrá, la mançilla*: The spot will come out in the washing. Or, as we say, It will rub out when it is dry.

MANCILLA'DO, spotted, stain'd; also blemish'd.

MANCILLA'R, to spot, to stain, to blemish.

MA'NCO, lame of an hand or arm. From *mânco*; and therefore it signifies not the lameness of the leg. Also deficient.

MANCOMÚN, jointly.

MANCOTA, vid. *Manedota*.

MA'NDA, a legacy.

MANDADE'RA, vid. *Demandadera*.

MANDADE'RIA, Obs. an embassy, or a message.

MANDADE'RO, Obs. an ambassador, a messenger.

MANDA'DO, a command; also commanded and bequeathed.

MANDADÓR, a commander.

MANDAMIE'NTO, a commandment.

Los diez mandamientos, the ten commandments. Ironically, the ten fingers and thumbs.

MANDA'R, to command; also to bequeath.

Mandar al timonero, to cond, that is, to stand upon deck a-ship-board, and direct the man at the helm how to steer.

MANDARE'CHA, vid. *Manderécha*.

Prov. *Mandad y hazed, y seréis bien servido*: Command and do, and you'll be well serv'd.

MANDA'RRIA, an heavy iron hammer us'd by ship-carpenters to drive in iron pins.

MANDATA'RIO, the person to whom any thing is bequeath'd.

MANDA'TO, a command. This same name is given to the Maunday, or washing of the feet on Maunday-Thursdlay. From our Saviour's saying, I give you a new commandment.

MANDERE'CHA, the right hand.

MANDÍ'BULA, a jaw. *Herrera Dec. 4. lib. 10. p. 289.*

MANDÍ, an apron; also an hair-cloth to rub down horses; also a pimp or pander.

MANDILA'DA, a company of mean people that wear aprons. In cant, a company of rustians or bullies.

MANDILE'TE, a pimp, a pander.

MANDILÓN, idem.

MANDIOCA, a root in the province of *Brazil*, like a carrot, or parsnip, but bigger, which shoots out branches that grow 15 spans in height, very tender, and of a white pulp, divided at every span by knots, which knots broke off, and stuck in the earth, in eight or nine months have large roots. All creatures but man eat these roots raw, and yet the juice of them pressed out is rank poison. The Indians dry and grind them, and of that meal make their common bread, as do most of the Portuguese. They also make of them a very wholesome liquor to drink, and look upon the root dry'd to be a sovereign antidote against the bites of venomous serpents. Vid. *Apyi*.

MA'NDO, command, authority, power.

MANDORLE, a two-handed blow.

MANDON, a person that is always commanding.

MA'NDRA, a sheep-fold, or any place for sheep and shepherds to take shelter in.

MANDRACHE'RO, one that keeps a gaming-house. So called from *mano*, an hand at play, because the keeper of the gaming house expects so much for the hands the gamesters hold in.

MANDRA'CHO, a gaming-house.

MANDRA'GORA, the herb and root mandrake.

MANDRA'GULA, idem. Also any thing that hangs dagglings.

MA'NDRIA, a pitiful fellow, a coward, an ungain'd, unpolish'd person.

MANDRÓN, the stroke a stone or ball gives thrown out of the hand; also an under-hand cast.

MANEA'R, to fetter a beast.

MANE'JA, Obs. a bracelet.

MANECILLAS de libro, clasps of a book.

Manecillas de cábrito, kids feet. From *mano*, as little hands.

MANEJA'DO, handled, managed.

MANEJAMIE'NTO, handling, managing.

MANEJA'R, to handle, to manage. From *mano*, the hand.

MANEJO, handling, managing.

MANLOTAS, fetters for a horse.

MANE'RA, the manner, way or form. Also a sleeve, or cut in a garment to put the hand through.

MANESTRA'L, vid. *Menestral*.

MANE'FLA, in cant, a bawdy-house.

MANFLOTA, idem.

MANFLOTE'SCOS, in cant, rogues that frequent bawdy-houses.

MA'NGA, a sleeve; also a portman-teau. Lat. *manica*. Also a deep net, wide at top, and narrow at bottom; or a bag of the same shape to strain any thing through.

Manga de cruz, a case of silk that hangs under a crucifix, which can be pull'd over it to keep it clean.

Manga de pica, the spear of a pike.

Manga de broquel, the handle of a buckler.

Manga perdida, an hanging-sleeve.

Manga de arcabuzeros, a small body of musqueteers, a division, a platoon.

Manga de navio, the breadth of the ship taken in the widest part upon the first deck in the clear, from starboard to larboard. Our sailors call it the breadth at the beam.

Manga árbol, vid. *Mango*.

Ir de manga, or *bazer un negocio de manga*, to take bribes.

Aunque me cortaron las faldas me dexaron las mangas, tho' they have cut off my skirts, they left me the sleeves. So said a great man who had a considerable part of his estate taken from him, but was still well to pass. And it is used upon occasion of such losses.

Prov. Buénas son mangas después de Pascua: Sleeves are good after Easter. This they say when any thing that has been long expected or desir'd comes late, or a thing out of season. For tho' the weather grows warm after Easter, and people may leave off cloaths, yet if a pair of sleeves be then given, they are not to be refus'd, for a good thing never comes too late.

Prov. Entrar por la manga, y salir por el cabecón: To go in at the sleeve and come out at the neck. Taken from the ancient custom of adopting a son in Spain, when she that was to be the mother, put the adopted through the sleeve of a wide smock, and so pass'd his head out of the neck or bottom of it. Thence metaphorically apply'd to signify, one that being admitted to favour, gains an entire ascendant over the person. Or one, that if you give him an inch, takes an ell.

MANGA'DO, sleev'd.

MANGANESE, a sort of mineral stone.

MANGANILLA, a juggling trick.

MA'NGLE, the mangrove-tree, growing in the West Indies, of excellent use for building, says Ray, hist. plant. F. Jof. Acosta, hist. W. Ind. p. 269, adds, that they make masts for ships of it, and they are counted as strong as iron.

MA'NGO, an haft, helve or handle.

MA'NGO, the mango, well known in England, brought over in pickle, and an excellent sauce. The tree that bears it is large, and thick of boughs, the fruit commonly bigger than a goose egg; but in some parts of India there are of them that weigh above two pounds. Some of them are green, some with a mixture of red, and some yellow, but all from the same tree. This fruit is very pleasant to the taste and smell, and much better than the quince. It is eaten several ways, and all of them good; as also preserv'd, and pickled, opening it, and filling the shell with garlick, mustard, salt and oil, and then putting it into vinegar. It is cold and moist. Before it is quite ripe this fruit is of a very harsh taste, but ripe, very sweet and pleasant. The kernel in its stone, eaten raw, is bitter, but good to kill worms, and against the flux; roasted, it tastes like an acorn. There are some mangos without any stone. There is a sort of wild mangos which are such rank poison, that there is no antidote yet known against them. Christ. Acosta, nat. hist. E. Ind.

MANGONA'DA, a bob, a thrust with the arm, a flap with a sleeve.

MANGORREA'R, to put on a haft.

MANGORRE'RO, that which is common in every hand.

Cuchillo mangorrero, a knife that has a bad haft.

MANGUE'RA de la bomba, the pump-dale aboard a ship, being as it were a trough, in which the water runs along the deck, out at the skupper holes.

MANGUE'TA, a little sleeve. In Valencia it signifies a clifter.

MANGUILLA, a little sleeve.

MANGUILLO, a muff.

MANGUITO, idem.

MANGUSTA'N, a wild fruit growing in India, very good, round, and as big as an apple, with six streaks on the top like a star; when ripe, yellow without, with white divisions within, like cloves of garlick, but soft and sweet. The rind of it powder'd and drank in water, stops the bloody flux. Gemelli.

MA'NI, a sort of root in the West Indies, of which Acosta gives no account, but only the name.

MANIA, madness, fury, rage. Greek.

MANIA'CO, mad, furious, outrageous; also unhandy, awkwardly.

MANJA'R, food, any meat. From the Italian *mangiare*, to eat.

Manjar blanco, a white meat made of the brawn of a fowl, milk, sugar and

and rice, all pounded together. A great dainty.

Manjār de los náypes, a suite of cards, as clubs, spades, &c. So *los quátro manjāres*, all four suites. *Covar.*

MANIATA'DO, hand-bound.

MANIATA'R, to hand-bind.

MANIBLA'X, in cant; a servant to a whore or bully.

MANICHE'OS, the Manichees, anti-ent hereticks, so called from their founder *Manes*.

MANICHE'O, or *Maniqueo*, in cant is a sharper that lends money on any goods to gamblers at great rates, to be paid out of their winnings.

MANICÓRDIA, all sort of brass wire.

MANÍDO, tender, as meat that has been kept till it is tender.

MANIE'GO, that is neither right nor left-handed.

MANIFATÚRA, a manufacture.

MANIFESTACIÓN, manifestation, making manifest.

MANIFESTA'DO, manifested, made known.

MANIFESTA'R; Præf. *Manifiesto*, Præt. *Manifesté*; to manifest, to make known. Lat.

MANIFESTAMENTE, manifestly.

MANIFIE'STE, *Manifiesto*, vid. *Manifestar*.

MANIFE'STO, manifest, known, evident; also a *manifesto*.

MANÍJA, a great iron ring to fasten any thing to.

MANILA, the chief of the *Philippine Islands*, east of the coast of *China*, otherwise called *Lusson*, and taking the first name from *Manila*, its chief city and bishoprick. The island is near 1000 miles in compass, subject to the Spaniards.

MANÍLLA, a bracelet.

MANÍMA, a sort of snake in *Brazil*, which never goes out of the water; is large, and of beautiful colours.

MANIÓTAS, vid. *Maneotas*.

MANÍPULO, a band, or small company of men, an handful, a small parcel. Also the mantle which the priest puts on his left arm when he goes to say mass. Also a wheat-sheaf.

MANÍR, to keep meat till it grows tender.

MANIRÓTO, liberal, bountiful; also prodigal.

MANIVAZIO, empty-handed.

MANIZQUIERDA, the left hand.

MANLIEVE, the fraud or cheat put upon any person, leaving them some chest or box lock'd up, as if there were something of great value in it, whereas

there is nothing but rubbish. So called in the old laws of *Spain*, l. 9. tit. 16. p. 7.

MA'NA, handiness, dexterity; also an habit or custom; also cunning, and a cheat or a stratagem.

Prov. *A todo ay mána, sinó a la muerte*: There is a remedy for all things but death.

Prov. *Quién malas mánas tiene en cuna, o las pierde tarde, o nunca*: He who gets ill habits in the cradle, loses them late, or never.

MA'NA'NA, the morning; also to morrow.

Prov. *Las mañanas de Abril, dulces son de dormir*: April mornings are sweet to sleep in, because the weather is temperate, and provokes sleep.

Prov. *Quién quisiere mala mañana, tome la niebla sobre la elada*: He that would have a bad morning must take the fog after the frost; that is, go abroad in a foggy morning after a frost.

MAÑANEA'R, Obs. vid. *Madrugar*.

MAÑANICA, or *Mañanita*, the morning early.

MAÑEA'R, to be handy or crafty.

MAÑE'GO, a sort of little basket.

MAÑE'RA, a barren woman.

MAÑOSO, handy; also cunning, crafty.

MAÑERUE'LO, a little horse, a small nag or pad.

MAÑOSAME'NTE, handily, dexterously; also cunningly, craftily.

MAÑOSO, handy, dexterous; also cunning, crafty.

MAÑOTAS, vid. *Maneotas*.

MA'NO, an hand. Lat. Also an hand in writing, and a good piece of painting, because done by a good hand.

Mano de bestia, the fore-foot of a beast; for in Spanish only the hind-feet are call'd *pies*.

Mano de reloj, the hand of a clock or watch that shows the hours.

Mano de mortero, a wooden pestle.

Mano de almiréz, an iron pestle for a mortar.

Mano de papel, a quire of paper.

Mano certera, a sure hand at throwing.

Mános de carnero, sheep's trotters.

Libro de mano, a manuscript book.

Ir a la mano, to hinder.

Tomar la mano, to be before-hand with another.

Venir a la manos, to come to handy blows.

Estar mano sobre mano, to be idle.

Traer la mano blanda, to carry a gentle hand.

Tener mano, to have an interest in, or influence over one.

Está en mi mano, it is in my power.

Ser a uno manos y pies, to be as necessary to one as his hands and feet.

Lavar sus manos, to wash one's hands, to have no share in a business.

Alçar la mano de una cosa, to desist.

Dar de mano, to put by, to leave off.

Tener la cosa a mano, to have a thing at hand.

No saber qual es su mano derecha, not to know which is one's right hand.

Asentar a uno la mano, to strike one.

Dar la mano, to assist; also to give precedence.

Darse las manos, to shake hands.

Estar con las manos en el seno, to be idle.

Comerse las manos tras una cosa, to like a thing so well, as to be ready to eat one's fingers after it; or to be very eager upon any thing.

Ganar por la mano, to be before-hand.

Traer entre manos, to be about a thing.

Poner la mano en algúno, to strike one.

Echar mano, to draw one's sword.

Echar mano de un hombre, to lay hold of a man.

Dar una mano de cozes, to kick one.

Meter la mano en el fuego, I would venture to put my hand into the fire upon the truth of what I assert.

Venir con mano armada, to come with an arm'd force.

Bolver con las manos en la cabeza, to go away with a broken head.

No darse manos a trabajar, to work with great application.

Quedarse soplando las manos, to be left empty-handed.

Ir mano a mano, to go hand in hand.

Darle una buena mano, to give a good lecture.

De manos a boca, from hand to mouth.

Mános a la labor, fall to work.

Rebolver a una mano, to turn always one way.

Venir a la mano, is for the hawk to come to the lure.

Irse de entre las manos, to slip away from betwixt one's hands, to escape.

Dar a manos llenas, to give bountifully.

Alçar las manos a Dios, to lift up one's hands to God, to give him thanks, or to beg something.

Hablar por la mano, to talk by the hand, a way they have in *Spain* of conversing at a distance, by forming letters

letters with their fingers, by which they understand one another.

Prov. *Con quién te diere la mano, no te ruegues hermano*: Do not use intreaties where you have free leave given you.

Prov. *A manos lavadas Dios les da que coman*: God gives meat to those that have their hands wash'd; that is, God provides for those that cannot work.

Prov. *Alcome a mi mano, ni pierdo ni gano*: I leave off when it comes to my hand, neither winner nor loser; that is, I am off of my promise upon equal terms, without prejudice to either party.

Prov. *Con agéna mano sacar la culébra del horádo*: To take the snake out of the hole with another's hand; that is, as the monkey did, to take the chestnuts out of the fire with the cat's paw.

Prov. *De la mano a la boca se pierde la sopa*: The sop is lost between the hand and the mouth; that is, things miscarry between the cup and the lip.

Prov. *Muchos besan manos que querían ver cortadas*: Many kiss those hands they would gladly see cut off; that is, many court those they hate.

Prov. *En manos está el pandero que le sabrá bien tocar*: The instrument is in the hands of one who knows well how to play on it; that is, he who has the business in hand, knows how to manage or to make the most of it.

Prov. *Las manos en la rueca, y los ojos en la puerta*: The hands on the rock or distaff, and the eyes at the door. This they say to idle people, who are gazing about when they should mind their work.

Prov. *La mano cuerda, no haze todo lo que dice la lengua*: The discreet hand does not all the tongue says. Because the tongue utters many things rashly, and it is not prudence to perform all that is rashly spoke.

Prov. *Meted la mano en vuestro seno, veréis vuestro mal, y no el agéno*: Put your hand to your bosom and you'll see your own evil, and not another's; that is, look upon your own faults, and you will never think of your neighbours.

Prov. *Quién a mano agéna espera, mal yanta, y peor cena*: He who expects it from another hand, dines ill, and sups worse; that is, he who is upon courtesy or charity.

MANOA, a town in the province of Guiana, in South America, on the western shore of the lake of Parima,

which the Indians talk much of, but unknown to us.

MANOBÍ, a sort of root in Brazil, which grows like our pignuts, about the bigness of a hazle-nut, and tastes like it.

MANOE'L. In Portuguese is the proper name *Emanuel*, and the surname of the family of the counts of *Atalaya*.

MANÓJO, a bunch or little bundle, as big as a handful. Lat. *manipulus*.

MANÓPLA, a gauntlet.

MANOSEA'DO, handled.

MANOSEA'R, to handle.

MANOTA'DA, a blow with the hand, or a stroke with the fore foot of a beast.

MANOTA'R, to handcuff.

MANOTEA'R, to strike with the hand.

MANPARA'R, to fend off with the hand, to defend.

MANPA'RO, fending off with the hand, defence, protection.

MANPESA'DA, or *Manpesadilla*, the night-mare; also the weighing of a thing with the hand.

MANPOSTERÍA, a wall built by guests without a plummet, only as the hand lays the stones; also taking of aim.

MANPOSTE'RO. The old laws of Spain give this name to one that gathers alms for the hospital. It is also any workman that places things orderly with the hands; also one that takes aim.

MANPUE'STO, aim taken; also any thing laid with the hand.

MA'NQUE, vid. *Mancár*.

MANQUEDA'D, lameness.

MANQUILLO, a little lame person.

MANRE'SA, a city in *Catalonia*, seated in a plain on the banks of the river *Cardenar*, wall'd, has a good castle, a rich territory, 1200 inhabitants, 1 parish, 1 monastery of friars, and 1 of nuns. Antiently called *Memorissa*, corruptly *Manrésa*.

MANRIQUE, the surname of a noble family in Spain, whose chief is the duke of *Najera*; under which title see more of it. Of another branch is the marquis of *Aguilar*. *Covarrubias* says it signifies rich man, only inverting the two words.

MANSAMENTE, tamely, gently, meekly.

MANSEDUMBRE, meekness, gentleness, tameness.

MANSEJÓN, a beast that is bred tame in the house and fondled.

MANSORES, Obs. executors or administrators of the will of the dead.

MANSILLA, a town in the kingdom

of *Leon* in Spain, and 3 leagues from the city of that name; seated among groves and forests, on the banks of the river *Exla*, in a fruitful soil, walled, has about 200 houses, 5 parishes, one monastery of Augustinians, and another of Bernardines near it.

MANSIÓN, a mansion, a resting-place, a place of abode; and sometimes used for the place that any thing stands or rests upon.

MA'NSO, tame, gentle, meek, mild.

MA'NSO, the bell-weather that leads the flock.

MA'NTA, a blanket, an horse-cloth. In a military sense, a gallery or passage made across the ditch of a town, to secure the mines from the enemies fire, or any such covering against an enemy.

MA'NTA, an Indian town in the province of *Quito*, of the kingdom of *Peru* in South America.

MA'NTAS. In falconry are the principal feathers in the hawk's wing, called farzel feathers.

Echár mantas, to throw the house out at the windows.

Prov. *Debáxo de la manta, tanto vale la prieta como la blanca*: Under the blanket the black one is as good as the white one; that is, *Joan* is as good as my lady in the dark.

MANTEA'DO, toss'd in a blanket.

MANTEADOR, he that tosses in a blanket.

MANTEA'R, to toss in a blanket.

MANTE'CA, butter.

Manteca de puérco, hog's-lard.

MANTECA'DA, a slice of bread and butter.

MANTECÓN, a nice dainty fellow, a milk-sop.

MANTECOSO, fat, greasy, buttery.

MANTE'L, a table-cloth. In Old Spanish it was also a robe of state. What it is in heraldry see verb. *Escudo de mantel*.

MANTELE'RO, one that makes or sells table-cloths.

MANTELE'TE, a short rochet worn by cardinals in Rome.

MANTELILLO, a little table-cloth.

MANTELINES, men among the Indians, who have the charge of fiscal affairs.

MANTELLINA, a mantle. Diminutive of *mantó*, a veil, because it does not cover half the body.

MANTENEDOR, a maintainer, a supporter. In tilting and such exercises, it is the principal actor or challenger, who is to run against all others.

MANTE-

M A N

MANTENE'NCIA, defence, support.
MANTENER; Præf. *Manténgo*,
mantiénes, *mantiéne*; Præf. *Mantúve*,
mantuqiste, *mantúvo*; Fut. *Mantendré*,
or *Manterné*; Sub. Præf. *Manténga*;
Imperf. *Mantuviéra*, *mantuviéssé*, *man-*
ternia; Fut. *Mantuviére*; to maintain,
to support, to feed, to sustain. *Quasi*
manu tenere.

Mantener su palabra, to keep one's
word.

Mantenir justa, o *ternéo*, to be the
chief man or challenger at a tilting.

Mantenir tela, is to take upon one
to answer all doubts that shall be pro-
pos'd in company.

MANTENGA, *Manténgo*, vid. *Man-*
tenér.

MANTENIDO, maintained, support-
ed, fed.

MANTENIMIE'NTO, a maintaining,
supporting, feeding.

MANILLO, a woman's under-petti-
coat, being generally a warm one next
her smock; also a skirt like a petti-
coat, worn by priests and scholars.

Mantío de armas, the coat painted
which heralds wear.

MANTEQUE'RA, a churn to make
butter in.

MANTEQUILLA, a little print, or
cake of butter.

MANTE'RO, one that makes or sells
blankets or horse-cloths, or women's
veils. In the first sense, from *mánta*,
in the latter from *mánte*.

MANTERNA', *Manterné*, *Manternia*.
Vid. *Mantenér*.

MANTILLAS, a child's blankets for
dressing of an infant. Thence

Conocer a uno desde las mantillas, to
know a man from his blankets; that
is, from his cradle.

MANTILLA, a little cloak women
wear on their heads.

MANTILLO, a little veil. From
mantío.

Mantillo de niño, a child's mantle.

MANTINIE'NTE, a down right stroke
with both hands.

MA'NTO, a veil women wear in
Spain, covering their head and upper
part of the body, and hanging down
to the heels behind. It was antiently
a man's cloak, whence the name has
remain'd to those worn by knights of
all military orders in *Spain* upon solemn
occasions, which we call mantles.

Prov. *Debaxo de mi manto al rey me*
máto: or *al rey me mándo*: Under my
veil or cloak I kill the king, or I com-
mand the king; that is, I am master
of my own thoughts, I can do what I
please within my self. But it is better

to say *mándo* than *máto*, the first im-
plying, only I am as great as a king,
the latter being barbarous, and not to
be thought on.

MANTONES, the small feathers in a
hawk's wing, after the six great ones,
called the farcel feathers, and the four
next to them, called the flags. These
small ones I do not find have any pe-
culiar name in English, but go among
the plumage.

MANTUVE, *Mantúvo*, vid. *Mante-*
nér.

MANTUVIE'RE, *Mantuviéra*, *Man-*
tuviéssé, vid. *Mantenér*.

MANUA'L, handy, any thing that
can be easily carried in the hand, or is
fit to be us'd with the hand.

Hombre manual, a man that is easily
led any way.

Libro manual, a manual, a book fit
to carry in the hand.

MANUE'L, *Emanuel*, the proper name
of a man.

MANUE'LA, the same name for a
woman.

MANUE'LA, is also a wooden lea-
ver.

MANUMISIÓN, manumission, giving
liberty to a slave, discharging, dismis-
sing. Lat.

MANUMITIR, to manumit, to give a
slave his liberty, to discharge, to dis-
miss. Lat.

MANUTENCIÓN, protection, sup-
port; used in law proceedings. From
manu tenere.

MANUTISA, a small flower like a
pink.

MANYZQUE'RNA, the left hand.

MANZA'NA, vid. *Mançana*.

MANZANA'L, vid. *Mançanál*.

MANZANE'RO, vid. *Mançanéro*.

MANZANILLA, vid. *Mançanilla*.

MANZA'NO, vid. *Mançano*.

MANZIL'R, the scriptural word for a
bastard, born of a common strumpet,
so that his father is not known. Heb.
manzér. Used in the old laws of
Spain. L. 10. tit. 15. p. 4.

MANZIL'RA, the plow-tail, which is
held in the hand; also the middle part
of the bow, by which it is held.

MANZIL, in cant, a servant to a
whore.

MANZILLA, a spot, a stain, a blem-
ish; also pity, compassion and shame,
and unwillingness.

MANZILLA'DO, spotted, blemished.

MANZILLA'R, to spot, to blemish.

M A O

MAÓN, *Port-Makon*, in the island of
Minorca.

MAONA, a sort of large heavy ship.

M A R

M A P

MA'PA, a map, on which the world
or any part thereof is describ'd.

MAPOCHO, the name of a fair val-
ley in the kingdom of *Chile*, in *South*
America, where the Spaniards have
built a city of the same name.

M A Q

MAQUE'DA, a town in the kingdom
of *Castile* in *Spain*, 2 leagues from *Es-*
calona, seated on the side of a moun-
tain, in a pleasant and fertile soil, has
a fine castle, and 300 inhabitants, 3
parishes, 1 monastery of friars, one of
nuns, 4 chapels, and a great hospital,
said to be built by the *Jews*, and cal-
led *Mageddo*, in memory of the town in
Palestine of this name, and thence cor-
ruptly *Maqueda*. It is a dukedom in
the noble family of *Cardenas*, and the
duke's eldest son call'd marquis of *Elche*.

MAQUÍ, corruptly for *macís*.

MAQUILA, the toll a miller takes
for grinding corn.

Hazienda de maquilas, an estate ga-
ther'd out of small matters, like the
miller's toll.

MAQUILA'R, to take toll.

MAQUILON, he that takes the toll
at the mill.

MA'QUINA, an engine, any great
and noble structure, a great number or
multitude. Lat. *machina*.

MAQUINA'R, to contrive, to pro-
ject, to order in one's fancy.

M A R

MA'R, the sea. Lat. *mare*.

Prov. *La mar dividida arroyos se ha-*
ze: The sea divided becomes brooks,
that is, any thing, tho' never so great,
often divided grows little.

Prov. *Ir de mar a mar*: To go in
great state, as if one filled the whole
space between sea and sea. To be ve-
ry fine.

Prov. *Por donde va la mar, váyan las*
arénas: Where the sea goes, let the
sands go. Where the greater goes,
let the lesser follow. Or as we say,
over boots, over shoes.

Prov. *De la mar la sal, y de la ma-*
ger mucho mal: From the sea-salt, and
from woman, much evil.

Prov. *Quién no entra en la mar no*
sabe a Dios rogar: He that does not
go to sea, knows not how to pray to
God; because troubles, sickness and
dangers, such as are frequent at sea,
make men pray heartily.

Prov. *Alta mar, y no de viento no*
prométe següro tiempo: The sea running
high without wind promises no good
weather. The sea will sometimes
swell before a storm.

Prov.

Prov. *El que no entra a nadar no se ahoga en la mar*: He who does not go in to swim is not drowned in the sea, that is, he who does not run himself into dangers will not perish by them.

Prov. *Ni en mar tratar, ni en mulas fiar*: Neither deal by sea, nor trust to mules, because the dangers of the sea are many, and mules vicious.

Prov. *Quién no se ofía aventurar no pasa la mar*: He who dares not venture, does not cross the sea. Those who dare not hazard any thing, never perform great actions.

Prov. *Hablar de la mar, y estar en la tierra*: To talk of the sea, and be upon land, *subintelligitur*, is the safest and best way. Or else it may be understood of those who talk much of dangers and never were in them.

MARABUTO, a small triangular, or shoulder of mutton sail in a galley.

MARACAPA'NA, a good port on the coast of the province of *Venezuela* in *South America*, almost on the easternmost limits of that province.

MARACA'YBO, a great lake in the province of *Venezuela* in *South America*, called by the Spaniards, *Lago de Nuestra Señora*, or our ladies lake. It runs from the sea, according to some, 40, but according to others, only twenty five leagues up the in-land, and is about 10 leagues over in most places. The mouth of it is about half a league over, through which it ebbs and flows, which makes the water brackish, tho' many fresh rivers fall into it. It breeds several sorts of fresh fish, and among them abundance of very large manatis.

MARACÓQUE, a fruit growing in the nature of a pompion, in *North America*, but like a lemon.

MARAFARINHA, the name of a river in *Brazil*, near *Tamarica*.

MARA'NIS, a sort of fruit in *India*, like the *duriones*. *Gemelli*, vol. 5. lib. 2. cap. 4.

MARA'NA, a skein of silk, so entangled, that it cannot be wound off. Thence met. the plot in a play, or any confused knavish contrivance. So called from *arana*, a spider, because so intricate, that it cannot be disentangled any more than a cob-web. It is also used for the silk we call a fatinet, or any other inferior sort or fatten.

MARAÑADO, intangled, perplex'd.

MARAÑADOR, an intangler.

MARAÑAR, to intangle, to perplex.

MARAÑON, a town in the kingdom of *Navarre* in *Spain*, 4 leagues from the city *Estela*, seated at the foot of a

mountain, on the banks of a river, has not above 60 houses and 1 parish.

MARAÑON, one of the districts or captainships into which the vast province of *Brazil* in *South America* is divided, taking its name from a bay of that name on its coast, and a small island in it, bearing the same name; tho' some will give this name to a river there, but it belongs only to the island, bay and district.

MARAVEDI, a word used in reckoning money, and yet it signifies no particular coin, nor has there been any piece called a *maravedi*. They have been taken for several values in several ages. In the year 1401, it appears that a *maravedi* was the third part of a royal. Under king *Alonso* the XIth, a *maravedi* was worth seventeen times as much as now. Under king *Henry II.* ten times the value that now. Under king *Henry III.* five times; and under king *John II.* two *maravedies* and an half of these now. The word is suppos'd to be Arabick, corruptly from *Almoravides*, a powerful family of Moors that govern'd *Spain*, cutting off the *al*. So far *Covarrubias*. At present four *maravedies* make a *quarto*, and 8 *quartos* a royal brass; so that it is the 32d part of a groat, or half a farthing.

Prov. *Do el maravedi se dexa hallar, otro debes alli buscar*: Where you find a *maravedi*, there you must seek for another, that is, repeat that thing which you have once found to turn to account. Where something is got, look for it again.

Prov. *A maravedi de pliyto real de papel*: For a suit at law, for the value of a *maravedi*, a royal's worth of paper, that is, if you go to law for a trifle, the law will cost you thirty times more than the suit is worth.

MARAVELLOSO, Obs. for *Maravilloso*.

MARAVILLA, a wonder.

Por maravilla se vea esso, that is rarely seen.

Maravilla flor, a marigold.

Maravilla del Perú, the plant called the marvel of the world, and by the Indians, *bachal*, growing in the *West Indies*; of no use in physic, but the root is eaten.

MARAVILLA'DO, astonish'd.

MARAVILLA'R, to astonish, to cause admiration.

MARAVILLOSO, wonderful.

MARBE'LLA, a city in the kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, in the western part of the said kingdom, on the sea-shore, strongly walled. It contains

about 480 houses, 1 parish, and 2 monasteries of friars. Antiently called *Barbesela*.

MA'RCA, a mark, a note; also a territory, as *Marca de Ancona*, and others. Also the measure or size of some things, as

Espada de marca, a sword of due size, because they are measur'd and mark'd by authority.

Pano de marca, a cloth that has its due length and breadth.

Papel de marca mayor, the larger sort of paper.

MARCA'DO, mark'd.

Plata marcada, plate that has the hall-mark.

MARCADÓN, in cant, a thief that changes good things for bad.

MARCADOR, a market.

MARCA'L, of *March*.

MARCA'LGIA, a tax that us'd to be paid in *March*.

MA'RCAR; *Præf. Marco*, *Præf. Marqué*; to mark.

MA'RCHA, a march.

MARCHA'LES, any plains or meadows that overflow. Arab.

MARCHA'R, to march.

MARCHI'NA, a city in *Andaluzia*, 9 leagues from *Sevil*, seated in a delightful and fertile soil, walled, has a mighty castle, 3000 inhabitants, 1 parish, 4 monasteries of friars, 2 of nuns, 1 hospital. It was built by *Lucius Marcus*, a noble Roman, and by him called *Marcia*, corruptly *Marchena*.

MARCHITA'BLE, fading, that will fade or wither.

MARCHITA'DO, faded, wither'd.

MARCHITADURA, a fading or withering.

MARCHITA'R, to fade, to wither. Lat. *marcescere*.

MARCHITO, wither'd, faded.

MARCIA'L, martial, warlike.

MARCLUZ, a stock-fish.

MA'RÇO, the month of *March*.

Prov. *Quando Março bueloe de rabo, no deua manso encerrado, ni pastor engamarrado*: When *March* turns tail, it leaves neither bell-weather with bell, nor shepherd with mantle of sheep-skins, that is, it blows so hard, that the bell-weather can scarce keep their bells about their necks, nor the shepherds their cloaks.

Prov. *Março ventoso, y Abril aguainoso, hacen a Mayo hermoso*: A windy *March* and a rainy *April* make a beautiful *May*.

MA'RÇO, a franc.

Marco de plata, or *de oro*, a mark, that is, eight ounces of gold or silver.

MARCOLA,

MARCÓLA, an hedging-bill.

MARCOMADOR, vid. *Marcaador*.

MA'RCOS, the proper name *Mark*.

MARE'A, the tide; also a gentle breeze blowing from the sea.

MAREA'DO, sea-sick; or in goods, those that are damag'd by sea-water. Met. puzzled, or wearied with impertinence.

Navío mal mareado, a foul ship, or a ship that is ill flow'd, which makes her not sail steady.

MAREADOR, a troublesome fellow, that troubles one's head with impertinences. In cant, a cheat that cogs the dice.

MAREA'NTES, sailors.

MAREA'R, to turmoil and trouble one with impertinence.

MAREA'RSE, to be sea-sick. From *mar*, the sea.

MAREQUINA, a valley in the kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*, eight leagues from the city *Valdivia*.

MAREQUITA, a city in the province of *Nuevo reyno de Granada*, in *South America*, otherwise called *S. Sebastian del oro*, between 30 and 40 leagues north-west from the metropolis of the province, seated in a plain at the foot of a mountain, where there are rich mines of silver.

MARE'TA, a violent strong tide; also a wind that rises by degrees and blows violently; also a swimming or dizziness in the head.

MARETÚBA, a large bay on the northern coast of *Brazil*, between *Rio Grande* and *Siara*. The sea runs into it by four mouths.

MARFÍL, ivory.

MARFÚZ, a false deceitful person. Arab.

MARGAJITA, sand used for writing. *P. Martines de la Parra*.

MARGARITA, a pearl, a jewel; also *Margaret*, the proper name of a woman.

MARGARITA, an island off the coast of *Paria*, in *South America*, about 15 leagues in length, and 6 in breadth, and about 6 leagues from the continent, and in 11 degrees of north latitude. It had this name given it on account of the pearl-fishery in it.

MARGAYA'TES, Indians of the captainship, or district of *Espiritu Santo* in *Brazil*.

MA'RGEN, the margent in a book; the extreme part of any thing. Latin *marginis*.

MARGINA'R, to note in the margent.

MARGOMA'R, Obs. to pull off the feathers.

MARHOJA'DO, that has moss on it.

MARHOJADOR, a gatherer of moss.

MARHÓJO, moss.

MARHOJA'R, to gather moss.

MARÍA, *Mary*, the proper name of a woman.

Prov. *Tal pára tal, María pára Juan*: Like to like, *Mary* and *John*. Or as we say, Like to like.

Prov. *Allá va María, con cuánto avía*: There goes *Mary* with all she has. Apply'd to those who spend all they have in cloaths, and have not bread to eat.

Prov. *Qual es María, tal la hija cria*: As *Mary* is her self, so she breeds her daughter, that is, like mother like daughter.

Prov. *A Mari ardida nunca le falta mal día, a Mari montón Dios se lo da, y Dios se lo pon*: *Mary* busy-body never wants a bad day, and *Mary* drone has God to give and bring to her, that is, anxious people never have an easy day, whereas many that sit still and do nothing, have all things flowing in upon them without that care and trouble.

Prov. *A santa María no le cates vigilia*: Do not look to see whether there be a fast before *S. Mary*, that is, when any holiday of the blessed virgin comes, do not ask or look whether the eve of it be a fasting day, but fast all the eves of those days.

Prov. *Afuera Mari Banez, que malos tiros trae, or Afuera Mariperez, que malos tiros tienes*: Out with you *Mary Banez*, or *Perez*, for you have bad hanks. Used when they discover any bad customs that were not known before.

MARJA'L, vid. *Marchal*.

MARIA'LVA, a town in *Portugal*, 3 leagues from *Trancoso*, seated on a high ground, walled, has a castle, 200 inhabitants, 2 parishes, and a monastery of Franciscans half a league from it.

MARIBÚLLA, the game at cards load-him; called also *ganapiérde* and *pólla*.

MARICA, the nick-name *Mally*; also a magpye.

MARICÓN, an effeminate fellow, a coward. From *María*, because womanish.

MARIDA'BLE, marriageable.

MARIDA'DO, marry'd.

MARIDA'R, to marry.

Prov. *La que mal marida, nunca le falta que diga*: She that marries ill never wants something to say, that is, she is always complaining.

MARIDILLO, a little husband, or a pitiful fellow of an husband; also a little pan to keep fire in; so called, because it keeps the women warm.

Prov. *Sea maridillo, si quiera de lo-*

dillo, or sea sapillo: Be it but an husband, tho' he be but of dirt, or tho' he be a toad. Said to women who so they are marry'd, care not what their husband is.

MARIDO, an husband. Lat. *maritus*.

Prov. *Marido, no creáys lo que viédes, sino lo que yo os dixere*: Husband, don't believe what you see, but what I tell you. This is generally apply'd to those who would persuade others out of their knowledge, and what they actually see. As an ill woman, who, though her husband discovers her ill courses, would not have him believe his own eyes, but give credit to her insinuations.

Prov. *Per si, o por no marido seño, ponéos la capilla*: Whether it be so or no, husband, pull on your hood. An husband told his wife that there was a new law that every cuckold should wear a hood to hide his horns, under severe penalties, and therefore desir'd to know whether he had any occasion to wear one. The wife seem'd very angry at the question, and, as he repeated it, still chid him for his mistrust; but as he was going out, for fear of the penalty, she call'd after him, bidding him, whether he was so or no, to put on his hood. This is advice, in doubtful cases, ever to take that course which is safest.

Prov. *Penfé que no tenia marido, y comíme la olla*: I thought I had no husband, and I eat up the meat. They say, a country-woman having dress'd the meat for her husband that was at work, because he stay'd later than ordinary, fell to and eat it up. He coming when she had done, and asking her what she meant, she answer'd, she thought she had no husband, and eat up the meat. This is apply'd to all that commit great faults, and then make foolish excuses, saying, I thought or I did not think, and therefore we say, 'Thought lay a-bed and beslit himself.

Prov. *Por mas que me digades, mi marido es el pastor*: Say what you will the shepherd is my husband. A good woman, wife to a shepherd, heard her neighbours talk ill of all shepherds, and call'd her, by way of contempt, the shepherd's wife, and she not valuing their ill tongues, still answer'd, Say what you will the shepherd is my husband. This shows, that whatever ill tongues can say, no wife should be ashamed of her husband, nor no man of his profession, and that no-

thing can divide those whom a faithful love has united.

Prov. *Mi marido va a la mar chírlas mirlos a buscar*: My husband goes to sea to seek chírlas mirlos; a fram'd word to signify nothing, or what is nothing to the purpose. Apply'd to those who live idle, and range about from place to place to bring home nothing but idle stories and lies.

Prov. *Al marido malo cegallo, con las gallinas de par del gallo*: Blind a bad husband with the hens that run with the cock. Hens or pullets signify good feeding; and therefore a woman is advised, if she has a bad husband, to make so much of him, and be so kind, that he may see no faults, and that will make him good. Or in another sense, If the wife is false to her husband, she is advised to be very loving to him, that he may not discover her business.

Prov. *Quién no muda marido, no muda vestido*: She that does not change husbands, does not improve in cloaths. A saying of women, who having been ill used by their first husbands, live well with a second. It is also used by lewd women, who call their gallants husbands, and changing them often, get variety of garments. Apply'd in another sense to those who thrive by removing from one place to another, or leaving an employment for a better.

Prov. *Prometén marido, y quitan vestido*: They promise an husband, and take away cloaths. A maid was taken into service upon promise to marry her after such a term as was agreed on, which, when expired, instead of finding her an husband, they took away some of the cloaths they had given her; whereupon she utters this proverb, which is apply'd to all those who promise mighty favours, and at the same time take something from those they were to assist.

Prov. *Marido tras del lar, mal de bijar*: An husband by the fire-side is as bad as a pain in the side. That is, It is a great affliction to a wife to see her husband sitting in the chimney-corner, when he should be abroad following his business, and providing for his family.

Prov. *Así es el marido sin hécho, como casa sin técho*: An husband without action is like an house without a roof. By action is meant the conjugal duty, or paying the marriage debt; for if that be not perform'd, the end of matrimony fails, even as an house is of no use that has no roof.

Prov. *Al tu marido o esposo muéstrate, mas no del todo*: Show your self to your husband or spouse, but not altogether. That is, be not coy to your husband, or too precise; but at the same time do not forget modesty.

Prov. *Comé marido pan y cebolla, que porqué soys ruin no os pongo olla*: Husband, eat bread and onion; for I don't hang on the pot, because you are a base fellow. This, they say, a country woman used to say to her husband, providing no better for him to eat, because he did not answer her expectation. And in these terms an husband upbraids his wife, when he finds she does not take care to have his meat dress'd, whilst he is abroad about his business.

Prov. *Andando y hablando marido a la horca*: Walking and talking on, husband, to the gallows. They say, a woman walking by her husband as he was going to the gallows to be hang'd, he talk'd to her by the way, and sometimes stood to inculcate something to her. The good woman, who had a mind to be rid of him, every time he stopp'd, used the words of this proverb, meaning, that he might talk and walk on to the gallows. It is applied to any that wish another dead, or hasten him on to his ruin.

Prov. *Al marido sirvelo como a señor, y guárdate del cómo de un traydor*: Serve your husband as your lord, and be as cautious of him as you would be of a traitor. That is, honour and obey your husband as you are enjoyn'd in matrimony, and at the same time be as cautious of offending him, as if he were the most dangerous traitor.

Prov. *A la que su marido en-cornida, Señor, y tu le ayuda*: Lord, do you help her that cuckolds her husband. It does not mean, that God should help her in her wickedness, but that God would protect her life, which is in such imminent danger; it being a thing too frequent in Spain for husbands to kill their wives when they take them in adultery.

Prov. *El marido antes con un ojo, que con un hijo*: An husband rather with one eye, than with a son. It is advice to women rather to choose an husband that has but one eye, than the completest man that has a son already.

Prov. *Esperando marido caballero, dánme las tetas abáxo del pécho*: Waiting for a gentleman for an husband, my breasts hang below my stomach. The complaint of a woman, who looking for an husband above her, was

grown old, signified by her breasts hanging down. A misfortune we see often enough among those who soar too high, and because they cannot get what is above them, pretend they will not marry. It is apply'd to all that slip the time of providing for themselves according to their rank, by aspiring to those things that are above them.

Prov. *La que mal marido tiene en el tocado se le parece*: She that has an ill husband shows it in her dress. Because generally women that have ill husbands live discontented, and do not care to take the pains to dress themselves.

Prov. *Marido cornudo sodes. Mejor es que inchár óires*: Husband, you are a cuckold. It is better than filling of skins. A poor fellow that dress'd hogskins to carry wine in, having an handsome wife, neglected his trade, and she got their living as she could, which he consented to; whereupon she took the freedom to tell him he was a cuckold, and he answers, It is better be a cuckold, and live at ease, than to work at such a poor trade. Applied to such men as value not honour or conscience, so they live idly.

Prov. *Marido y muger, compañía sin bién*: Husband and wife unhappy company. This, they say, is so if they have no children nor servants; because children are the end of matrimony, and if they have no servants they must be forced to serve themselves, which sometimes causes uneasiness. But proverbs are not always infallible; for many live happier without servants than some that have many, and children do not always prove a blessing.

Prov. *Llevad vos marido la artésa, &c. Vid. Artésa*.

Prov. *He aquí marido como nos perdemos, tu para poco, y yo para mentos*: Thus it is we are ruin'd, husband, because you are good for little, and I for less. Said when two people meet who are fit for no business, and all things go to rack between them.

MARIGALA'NTE, one of the *Caribbee Islands* in America, in 15 deg. 4 min. of north latitude, plain and full of woods.

MARIGUES, a sort of flies in Brazil, which, tho' small, sting so sharply, that they are counted the plague of those countries, and sting even through cloaths. There is no remedy against them but to drive them away with smoak, or to rub the body over with dung as the Indians do.

MARIHUE'LA, the nick-name Mally. Prov.

M A R

Prov. *Maribuéla, fuiste a la boda?*
No, madre; mas galana estava la no-
bia: Mally, did you go to the wed-
ding? No, mother; but the bride was
very fine. Apply'd to those who de-
ny the truth, yet cannot forbear be-
traying themselves.

MARIMA'CHO, a masculine woman,
a tom-boy.

MARIMA'NTA, an hobgoblin.

MARIMARICAS, an effeminate fel-
low, a coward.

MARINA, the sea-shore; also the
proper name of a woman.

Prov. *Si Marina baylo, tome lo que*
hallo: If Marina danced, let her take
what she found. After a dancing-
bout this Marina got a great belly, as
is frequent at balls and dancing-bouts;
whence it came to be a proverb, If
she must dance, let her take it for her
pains.

MARINERÍA, marinership, sea-affairs.

MARINE'RO, a sailor, a mariner, a
seaman.

MARINO, belonging to the sea.

MARIPE'NDA, a tree in the province
of *Mechoacan* in *North America*, about
15 foot high; its branches black, its
leaves shaped like the head of a dart,
large and thick, the upper part of them
of a green, drawing to purple, the
stalk red. The fruit of it grows in
clusters like grapes, but a yard and an
half in length; they are first green,
then red, and at last of a dark purple.
The Indians take the tender shoots of
this tree, and cutting them very finall,
boil them in water to the consistence
of a syrup, which heals dangerous
wounds, and stops their bleeding. The
seeds boiled in the same manner, have
the same virtue.

MARIPÓSA, a butterfly.

MARIQUÍAS, a nation of Indians
of the race of the *Tapugas*, on the coast
of *Brazil*, betwixt *Pernambuco* and the
bay of *Todos os Santos*. Men and women
follow the wars alike. They range
like wild beasts about the woods, with-
out any certain place of abode. They
manage their wars by surprise, not
open force, and are strong and nimble.

MARISCA'L, a marshal.

MARISCA'R, to gather shell-fish, as
poor people do on the sea shore; met.
to scrape, to pick up a poor living. In
cant, to beg, to steal, or to play the
knave.

MARISCO, all sorts of shell-fish. In
cant, any thing that is stolen.

MARISMA, sometimes (but seldom)
used for the sea-shore; but rather a
sort of weed that grows on the shore.

M A R

MARITACA'CA, a beast in the pro-
vince of *Brazil* in *South America*, about
the bigness of a cat, in shape like a
ferret. On its back there is a perfect
cross made by two streaks, the one
white, the other brown. It feeds on
birds and their eggs, and is so greedy
of ambergreece, that it often walks a-
long the sea-shore in the night to seek
it. This beast is much dreaded, not
for any hurt it does with either teeth
or claws, but because of its wonderful
stink, which is so hurtful and veno-
mous, that it pierces stones and trees,
and kills men and beasts. This stink
lasts fifteen or twenty days, and some-
times longer, so that the Indians are
forced to forsake their villages when
this beast comes too near them.

MARÍTIMO, maritime, of the sea, or
near the sea.

MARLÓTA, a sort of loose coat worn
by the Turks and Moors, especially
over armour.

MARMA'JE, Obs. marsh-mallows.

MARME'LLO, Obs. vid. *Membrillo*.

MA'RMÓ, a sort of fish like a gilt-
head.

MA'RMOL, marble. Lat.

El mármol, a town of about 150
inhabitants in the province of *Andalu-*
zia in *Spain*, a league from *Ubeda*. It
has 1 parish, an hospital, and 2 cha-
pels.

MARMOLE'JO, a small marble pillar.

MARMOLE'JO, a town in the pro-
vince of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, a league
from *Anduxar*, in a rich soil; has 300
inhabitants, and 1 parish.

MARMOLE'ÑO, of marble.

MARMO'REO, idem.

MARMÓTA, a marmoset, a monkey.

MARÓJO, a sort of dwarf-oak.

MARÓMA, a cable.

Andar sobre la maróma, to walk or
dance upon the rope.

MAROMA'QUE, a sort of cloth of
gold.

MAROME'RO, a cable-maker.

MARONÍA, a cord running in a
pulley.

MARÓN, *Maro*, *Virgil*.

MARONE, a chestnut, says *Minsheu*,
but I never found it elsewhere.

MAROTA, a fox.

MAROTERÍA, a crafty, subtle trick.

MARQUE'S, a marquis.

MARQUE'SA, a marchioness.

MARQUESA'DO, a marquissate.

MARQUESITA, a stone found in the
copper mines, called *marcasite*.

Marquesita de plomo, the herb lead-
wort, good to cure horses backs that
have been wrung by the saddle.

M A R

MARQUESÓN, an huffing fellow
that looks big.

MARQUESOTA, lead ore; also a
large high feather, such as formerly
they wore sticking upon their caps.

MARQUE'LE de cera, a great cake of
wax, of a quarter or half an hundred
weight, as it is first made up for sale.

MARQUIARTÍFE, in cant, bread.

MARQUISA, in cant, a wench, a
whore.

MA'RRRA, Obs. want; also an hoe
to hoe the ground with.

MARRA'ÇO, a stroke with an hoe.

MARRA'GE, a shark fish.

MARRA'JO, a fly fellow; also a
sort of sea-fish.

MARRA'NA, a sow, or fresh pork.

MARRA'NO, a porker, an hog of a
year old. By this name they also call
the Jews, or those of them that pre-
tend to be converted, and are only
counterfeits, which is no other than
calling them swine, from their aver-
sion to that beast. Arab.

MARRA'R, Obs. to want, to miss,
to err; but most properly to geld
swine.

MA'RRAS, in time past, lately, some
time since.

MA'RRRIA, a sledge to draw things
on.

MARRÍDO, lean, thin, sickly, fallen
away. From the Arabick *Marrid*, sig-
nifying the same thing.

MA'RRRO, Obs. want; more proper-
ly now a coit, or a game like coits.

MARRÓN, a coit.

MARRÓN in *North America*, is a
wild dog, of which there are many
in *Mechoacan* since the Spaniards sub-
dued that country.

MARRÓJO negro, black horehound.

MARROQUÍ, Turkey leather.

MARRÚELO, the herb horehound.
Latin.

Marrúbio negro, black horehound.

MARRUE'cos, the kingdom of *Me-*
rocco in *Africa*.

MARSÓPA, the fish call'd a porpoise.

MA'RTA, the beast that bears the
rich sable fur; and thence the fur it
self. Lat. *martes*. Also *Martha*, the
proper name of a woman.

MA'RTÉ, *Mars*, the God of war,
and the planet. Also the beast called
a *marten*.

MARTELA'DO, vid. *Amartelado*.

MARTE'L, an horseman's mace.

MARTE'LO is either the passion of
love, or the loved object.

MARTE'LLO, a box-tree, says *Min-*
shaw; but I never found it call'd by
any Spaniard otherwise than box.

MA'RTES

MA'RTES, Tuesday.

MARTILLA'DA, a blow with an hammer.

Prov. *Dormir a las martilladas, y despertár a las dentelladas*: To sleep with the noise of hammering, and awake at the noise of the teeth. Taken from the smith's dog, who sleeps whilst they hammer in the shop, and wakes when there is eating. Thence apply'd to one that shuns labour, and is diligent at eating.

MARTILLA'DO, hammer'd.

MARTILLADOR, one that works with an hammer.

MARTILLA'R, to hammer. In cant, to go, to walk.

MARTILLE'JO, a small hammer.

MARTILLO, an hammer. In cant, the way.

Martillo de orejas, the hammer with two fangs to draw nails.

MARTILÓGIO, vid. *Martirologio*.

MARTÍN, *Martin*, the proper name of a man.

MARTINA, a fish which is like the sea-eagle, whereof there is plenty in the sea of *Valencia*. It is pleasant to eat, but not wholesome.

MARTINE'TE, an high standing feather in the hat; also the jack that strikes the string in a virginal; also a small bird like an heron, whose feathers are also used.

MARTINGA'LA, a martingale for an horse.

MARTÍN GARZÍA, a small island in the great river of *Plate* in *South America*.

MARTINICA, one of the *Caribbee Islands* in *America*, above 40 leagues in compass, very fruitful, and subject to the French.

MARTINIE'GA, a poll-tax; so called because paid at the feast of *S. Martin*.

MARTÍN MUÑOZ, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, seated in a spacious plain between *Segovia* and *Avebalo*, has a good castle, 150 inhabitants, and 1 parish. So called from its founder *Martin Muñoz*, a Biscayner.

MA'RTIR, a martyr. Greek.

MA'RTIRES I'SLAS, a parcel of small islands or great rocks lying fouth of cape *Florida*, in a row east and west. So call'd, because at a distance they look like men impaled.

MARTIRIO, martyrdom.

MARTIRIZA'DO, martyr'd.

MARTIRIZA'R, to put to martyrdom.

MARTIRILÓGIO, a martyrologe, a catalogue of saints and martyrs.

MA'RTOS, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 3 leagues from

the city *Jaen*, seated on the side of a rock, on the top whereof is a strong castle. The town is wall'd, the country about it rich. It contains 1500 inhabitants, 3 parishes, 1 monastery of Franciscans, 2 of nuns, 9 chapels, and 2 hospitals. Antiently it was called *Tucci*, and *Augusta Gemella*.

MARTRAGA'R, to be sunk or swallowed up in the sea.

MARVA'O, a town in *Portugal*, 2 leagues from *Portalegre*, seated on a mountain, wall'd, has a good castle, contains 350 inhabitants, 1 monastery of Franciscans, and sends deputies to the *cortes*.

MARUE'COS, *Morocco*.

MARUÍN, a river in the province of *Guiana* in *South America*.

MA'RZO, vid. *Márço*.

M A S

Mas, more, but, moreover.

Mas que no hazéis lo que yo hago, I'll undertake you shall not do what I do.

Mas qué se caiga la casa, let the house fall for me.

De mas desto, besides this.

Lo demás, the rest.

Mas ayna, sooner; also furthermore.

A lo mas, at most.

A mas andar, with all speed.

MA'SA, vid. *Mássa*.

MASA'R, vid. *Maffar*.

MASCA'DO, chew'd.

MASCA'R, to chew.

Mascar a dos carrillos, to chew with both jaws; met. to play jack on both sides; to run with the hare, and hold with the hound.

MA'SCARA, a masque for the face; also a masquerade.

Quitarse la máscara, to lay aside the masque, to discover what was before concealed.

MASCARA'DO, masqued.

MASCARE'NHAS, the name of a noble family in *Portugal*, whose chief is the earl of *Obidos*, then the lord of *Laura*, and the earls of *Palma* and *Castel-Novo*.

MASCARILLA, a vizard-masque.

MASCARÓN, a masque with a frightful face; thence taken for an ugly face, or those deformed faces we sometimes see on walls, serving for spouts or the like.

MASCARONCÍLLO, a little ugly masque or face.

MASCULÍNO, masculine. Lat.

MASECORA'L, vid. *Maestrecorál*.

MASE'RA, the cloth that covers the bread that is carried to the bake-house.

MASGOZE'TE, the bever of an hel-

met, says *Minsbew*. I always found it called *visera*.

MASICORA'L, vid. *Maestrecorál*.

MASMÓRRA, a prison, a dungeon.

MASMORILLA, vid. *Mazmorilla*.

MASQUAPE'ÑA, a small root growing in *North America*, seldom above the thickness of a man's finger, and as red as blood, with the juice whereof the Indians paint their mats, bucklers, and other things.

MA'SSA, dough, paste; also a mass, a lump.

Mássa de oro, o otro metal, a rude mass of gold, or other metal.

Mássa de cal, mortar.

Mássa de hacienda, the whole mass or gross of what a man is worth.

Traer las manos en la mássa, to have one's hands in the dough; to be employ'd or engaged in an affair.

MASSACHUSETS, a bay and territory in *New England*.

MASSA'CRE, a massacre, a slaughter.

MASSAGUOME'CES, a nation of Indians in *Virginia*.

MASSAHU'NTES, Indians inhabiting two beautiful islands, about a league distant from the continent of *New England*.

MASSA'R, to make bread, to make the dough; at hazard, to set deep, to butter, as gamesters call it.

MASSELUCAS, in cant, cards.

MASSE'RA, the cloth to cover bread when carried to the bake-house.

MASSE'L, a cloth wrapped about any part of the body. It is an Indian word. *Herrera*, dec. 4. p. 243.

MASTELE'RO, the top-mast of a ship.

MASTICA'R, or *Mastigár*, Obs. to chew.

MASTI'L, the mast of a ship.

Mástil de gavia, the top-mast.

MASTILLE'JO, a little mast.

MASTIN, a mastiff-dog; properly the country mastiff, or a shepherd's dog, or a mungrel, that is, but half mastiff. *Covar*.

MA'STO, vid. *Mástro*.

MASTRA'NÇO, the herb wild mint.

MASTRA'TOS, wild sage, says *Minsbew*.

MASTRESA'LA, vid. *Maestresala*.

MASTRESCUE'LA, vid. *Maestrescuéla*.

MA'STRO, the mast of a ship.

Mástro mayor, the main-mast.

MASTUE'RÇO, the herb garden-crelles. Lat. *nasturtium*.

Mastuerço de las Indias, Indian cresses, the same we call *nasturtium*; also another herb in *Peru* of a very small leaf, which cures fresh wounds, washing them with the juice of it, and

laying the pounded herb on them.
Monardes, fol. 107.

M A T

MA'TA, a bush, a shrub.

Seguir a uno hasta la mata, to follow one to the bush. That is, till you can follow no longer; as the hare is lost in the bushes.

Todo lo veo matas, y por rozár, I find it all bushes, and not trod down. That is, the business is all difficulties, and no way made into it.

Saltar de la mata, to leap out of the bush, to appear on a sudden when concealed before.

MATABUE'Y, the great fly called an hornet.

MATACANDE'LAS, or *Matacandiles*, an extinguisher to put out candles; also a great sort of moth that flies into the candles.

MATACHIN, a sword dancer; as, *Dança de matachines*, a dance with swords, in which they fence and strike at one another as if they were in earnest, receiving the blows on their buckler, and keeping time. So called from *matar*, to kill, because they seem to kill one another.

MATADE'RO, a slaughter-house, or place where they kill cattle.

Venirse al matadero, to run into the mouths of one's enemies, or to run into the hands of justice after committing some capital offence.

MATA'DO, kill'd, slain; also gall'd, as an horse by a saddle.

MATADOR, a murderer. At the game of hombre on the cards there are four *matadores*, that is, four murdering cards, so called because they win all others. They are the ace of spades, called *spadilla*, the ace of clubs, *básto*, the ace of trumps, *punto*, and the seven of the red suits, or the deuce of the black that are trumps; and either of these is call'd *malilla*.

MATADURA, a gall on an horse's back, or the like.

Darle en las mataduras, to touch in the part that is galled.

MATAHÚME, a sort of small grain growing in *North America*, like millet, but the grain is like rye, though smaller. The Indians reckon the bread made of it very dainty, and mix it with the fat of wild beasts.

MATALAHÚGA, or *Matabálua*, anise-seed in the Catalonian tongue.

MA'TALAS *callando*, one that does his business without making any noise of it.

MATALOTA'GE, provision for sea.

MATALÓTE, a sailor; also a driver of the train of artillery.

MATALÓBOS, the herb wolf-bane.

MATA'NÇA, a slaughter.

MATA'NZA, idem.

MATAPOZUE'LOS, a small town in *Spain*, not far from *Madrid*.

MATA'R, to kill, to put out a candle, to gaul or wring an horse's back. Lat. *maſto*. Met. to tire a man, to kill him with importunity or impertinence, to quench thirst.

Matalas en el aire, to be very quick, as those that shoot flying; which is the true sense of the words.

MA'TAS, bushes, shrubs.

MATASIE'TE, a kill-seven; that is, a roaring bully, a boasting liar.

MA'TE, mate at cheſs; as, *Dar mate*, to give check-mate.

MATA'CLA, an herb in *Peru* of wonderful effect against all distempers in the eyes. It grows in brooks, has only one stalk, and on it only one round leaf. This herb bruised, and the juice of it put into the eyes at night, together with the bruised leaf put on, cures all distempers in them.

MATELA'Z, a matreſs, ſays *Minsbew*.

MATEMA'TICA, vid. *Mathemática*.

MATELAZE'RO, a matreſs maker. *Minsbew*.

MATELOTA'GE, provision for sea.

MATELOTE, a sailor, a mariner.

MATE'O, the proper name *Matthew*.

MATE'RIA, matter, substance, an affair; the matter or filth of a fore; a copy to write by, a theme, a subject to discourse on.

MATERIA'L, material, substantial.

Hombre material, a mean-spirited dull fellow.

MATERIA'LES, materials, necessities for building, or any other work.

MATERNA'L, or *Materno*, motherly, or belonging to the mother.

MATHEMA'TICA, the mathematicks.

MATHEMATICA'L, belonging to the mathematicks, mathematical.

MATHEMA'TICO, a mathematician, also mathematical.

MATHÍAS, the proper name *Matthias*.

MATÍZ, the colour of any thing.

MATIZA'DO, colour'd, or of several colours.

MATIZA'R, to colour, or give a thing several colours.

MATLALITZTIQUE, a plant in the province of *Mechoacan* in *North America*, moderately hot, and purges gently.

MATÓJO, a bushy place.

MATORRA'L, a place full of bushes or shrubs.

MATORRIZA'L, vid. *Matorral*.

MATRA'CA, a wooden rattle as children make a noise with, and in some places they are used to call people together. Thence apply'd to jearing or scoffing, as,

Dar matraca, to banter, to scoff, to jeer one.

MATRAQUE'RO, or *Matraquista*, one that is good at bantering or reflecting upon another.

MATRE'RO, a fly crafty fellow.

MATRICA'RIA, the herb feverfew.

MATRICIDA, one that murders his mother. Lat.

MATRICIDIO, murdering of one's mother.

MATRICULA, a roll of names, a list.

MATRICULA'DO, enrolled, enter'd upon the list.

MATRICULA'R, to matriculate, to enroll, to enter upon the list, to register one's name in an university.

MATRIMONIA'L, matrimonial, belonging to wedlock.

MATRIMONIO, matrimony, wedlock. Lat.

Prov. *Matrimonio, ni senorio, ni quiere furia, ni brío*: Matrimony and government do not require fury nor hastiness; that is, they must be managed with moderation and calmness.

MATRÍZ, the matrix, also the mother church.

MATRÓNA, a matron, a grave modest woman. Lat.

MATRONA'L, belonging to a matron.

MATUA'XES, Indians inhabiting small islands on the coast of *New England*.

M A U

MAVILA, a town of Indians in the province of *Florida*, fortify'd after their manner, and contains only 80 houses, but each of them capable of 100 inhabitants.

MA'ULA, a sharpening, cheating trick, an imposition, a cheat.

MAULE', a river in the kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*, which gives its name to the country about it.

MAULE'RO, a piece-broker, that sells remnants of silk, cloth, &c. as also linnen cloths, and all small wares for taylors, and because they buy such things very cheap, and sell them very dear, the word is used for a sharpening, tricking, or cheating fellow.

MAULLADÓR, a mewling cat.

MAULLA'R, to mew like a cat.

MAULLÍDO, the mewling of a cat.

MAVÓRCIO, belonging to *Mars*. Poetical.

MAUPRÉ's, or *Bauprés*, the boltsprit of a ship.

MAURÍCIO, the proper name *Maurice*.
MAUSOLE'Ō, a mausoleum, a sumptuous or stately monument or sepulcher; so called from that which Queen *Artemisia* built for her husband *Mausolus*, so noble, that it was reckon'd one of the seven wonders of the world.

M A X

MAXADE'RO, a coxcomb, a block-head.

MAXA'DO, pounded, bruised.

MAXAGRA'NÇAS, is properly one that pounds the fine lime in *Spain*, which will not pass through the sieve. It is used as a by-word to call a man a coxcomb, or the like. It is also a surname in *Spain*, but of mean people.

MAXA'R, to pound, to bruise.

MAXCA'DO, *Maxcár*; vid. *Máscado*, *Máscár*.

MAXCARA'QUE, a small town, near the city *Toledo* in *Spain*.

MA'XIMA, a maxim.

MAXIMAME'NTE, chiefly.

MA'XIME, idem. Lat.

MAXIMILIA'NO, the proper name *Maximilian*.

MAXIMINO, the proper name *Maximian*.

MAXMORDÓN, a mean, dull, heavy fellow. Commonly taken for such a dull fellow, who yet knows how to do his own business, tho' it be troubling others.

MAXUE'LO, vid. *Majuéla*.

M A Y

MA'YA, a queen of *May*; also the mother of *Mercury*.

MAYE'SSE de plata, vid. *Maéstro de plata*.

MAYMONE'TA, vid. *Maimonéta*.

MA'YO, the month of *May*; also a May-pole. Thence

Largo como un Máyo, as tall as a May-pole.

Prov. *Háste passá'o Máyo no te quites el sayo*: Do not leave off your coat till *May* be past. That is, leave off no cloaths.

MAYÓR, bigger, greater; also elder. Lat. *major*. It was also the proper name of a woman formerly in *Spain*.

MAYORA'L, the chief, the principal herdsman or shepherd.

MAYORA'NA, the herb sweet marjoram. Lat.

MAYORA'ZGO, the heir to an estate; also an estate of inheritance.

MAYORDOMIA, stewardship.

MAYORDOMO, a steward. Quasi *major domus*.

Mayordomo, in gamester's cant, is one that plies at gaming-houses, and

shuffles the packs of cards to make them run glib, for which the gamesters give him something.

MAYORDOMIA, the trade of those people above.

MAYÓRGA, a town in the kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, 9 leagues from the city *Leon*, seated on the flat top of an hill, wall'd, has a good castle, 550 inhabitants, and a monastery of Franciscans; it is an earldom in the noble family of *Pimentel*. The earl is duke of *Benavente*.

MAYORIA, chiefness, principalness, greatness above another.

MAYORME'NTE, chiefly.

MAYÓTAS, in some parts of *Spain* they call strawberries by this name, the more general name being *Frézas*.

MAYRE'NA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, about 4 leagues from *Sevil*, has a castle, 600 inhabitants, and belongs to the duke of *Arcos*.

MAYRENILLA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 2 leagues from *Sevil*, in a rich soil, has about 100 inhabitants, and belongs to the family of *Ortiz*.

MAYTINE'RO, he that calls up the friars to matins.

MAYTINES, matins, that part of the divine office which is said at midnight.

MAYVE'TA, vid. *Mayóta*.

MAYÚSCULA; *Létra mayúscula*, a capital letter.

MA'YZ, Indian wheat to make bread of, is the only sort of grain found in the *West-Indies*: it grows on a strong reed, with large grains, and sometimes two ears on a reed, on one of which 700 grains of wheat have been told. They sow it grain by grain, and not scattering, as we do our wheat, and it requires a hot and moist soil. There are two sorts of it, one large and substantial, the other small and dry, which they call *moroche*. The leaves of it and the reed are very good food for cattle, green; and dry, it serves as well as straw. The grain is better for beasts than barley, but they must drink before they eat it; for if they drink after, it swells, and gives them the gripes. The Indians eat it hot boiled, and call it *mote*, and sometimes toasted. There is a sort of it large and round, which the Spaniards eat toasted; they also grind it, and make cakes, which they eat hot, and these in some places they call *arepas*; they also make bread to keep, and sweet cakes of it. The Indians make drink of it, as we do of barley; this they call in *Peru*, *açúa*,

and in most other parts *chicha*, which is very strong, and makes them drunk, for which reason it is prohibited. They have also a way of extracting an oil from it, which is good, and serves instead of butter, or oil of olives. *Jos. da Acost. nat. hist. of the West Indies*, l. 4. c. 16. p. 236.

MAYZA'L, a ground where mayz grows.

MAYZI, a province in the island of *Cuba*, being the easternmost part of it, a mountainous and woody country. The easternmost cape of it is called by the same name.

M A Z

MA'ZA, vid. *Maça*.

MAZACÓTE, vid. *Maçacótes*.

MAZA'GA, vid. *Maçagua*.

MAZA'GATOS, kill-cats, or the killing of cats.

Peór será ésta que la de mazagatos, this will be worse than the killing of cats; that is, it will be a bloody or a dangerous business; because sometimes when a man goes to kill a cat, she flies at his throat, and does him a mischief.

MAZAMAGRE'L, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, 2 leagues from the city *Valencia*, in a rich country, has 140 inhabitants, and 1 parish.

MAZAMORRA, vid. *Maçamorra*.

MAZA'N de Puérco, an herb called fowls-bread.

MAZA'NA, vid. *Maçana*.

MAZAPA'N, vid. *Maçapan*.

MAZARÍ, a tile of that sort as are used in chimneys and floors.

MAZARRÓJOS, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, a league from the city *Valencia*, in a rich soil, has not above 60 houses.

MAZE'RO, vid. *Macéro*.

MAZE'TA, vid. *Macéta*.

MAZE'TE, vid. *Macéte*.

MAZICE's, vid. *Macicés*.

MAZÍÇO, vid. *Maciço*.

MAZISSO, vid. *Macisso*.

MAZMORRA, a dungeon, a prison. Arab.

MAZMORILLA de baldreses, a leather thong; also the privy parts.

MAZNA'DO, press'd, bruised, or squeez'd with the fingers.

MA'ZO, vid. *Miço*.

MAZÓCHO, a term in architecture, signifying a round or ring about a column above that which is the colerine, and at the foot of the column it is that we call the trochile.

MAZONADURA, vid. *Maçonadúra*.

MAZONEA'R, vid. *Maçoneár*.

MAZONERIA, vid. *Maçonería*.

MAZÓRCA, vid. *Maçórca*.

M E C

M E A

MEACALAMÓN, a water-fowl that has long legs and a bill like a heron.

MEA'DA, as much as is piss'd at once.

MEADE'RO, a pissing-place.

MEA'DOS, urine, piss.

MEADÚRA, a pissing.

MEA'JA, the tread in an egg; also the smallest sort of coin formerly in Spain, for six of them went to a *maravedi*. There are none of them now. It is also a bit, a crum.

Meaja en capilla de frayle, a bit in a friar's hood. Or, as we say, a man in St. Paul's.

MEA'R, to piss. Lat. *meio*.

MEA'RLE la pajuéla, a sort of defiance among children, as much as to say, they will piss upon him.

Mearle el perro la contra, the dog to piss upon the cheap of the sword; is a jest when a man wears it very low.

Prov. *Quién meá & no pee, no háze lo que deve*; He who pisses and does not fart, does not do his duty; because it is thought wholsom to do both together.

M E C

MECANICAME'NTE, mechanically.

MECA'NICO, mechanick, or a mechanick.

MECAXUCHIL, an herb in New Spain, which grows creeping along the ground, its stalks are three-sided, twisting and light, except only where the leaves sprout out, which leaves are large, thick, and almost round, and have a sharp taste and smell; it bears a fruit like the long pepper, which they mix in their chocolate, and gives it a pleasant flavour; it cheers the stomach and heart, dissolves gross and heavy humours, and is a great antidote against poyson.

MECE'NAS, the great favourite of Augustus Caesar, and himself a great favourer of learning; whence all such are called by this name.

MACEDÉ'RA, an instrument to mix compositions with.

MECEDE'RO, idem.

MECEDOR, a stirrer; also one that rocks another in a cradle.

MECEDÓRA, a rocker.

MECEDÚRA, a mixing or stirring together; also rocking in a cradle.

MECE'R, to mix or stir together, to rock in a cradle.

Mecer el ojo, to shake, or twinkle with the eye.

ME'CHA, a tent for a wound, the wick for a candle; a soldier's match; a bit of bacon to lard with; a suppository.

M E D

Mécha de candil, a wick for a lamp.

MECHA'DO, larded, as fowls to roast.

MECHA'R, to lard fowls to roast, or other meat.

MECHE'RO, the nose of a lamp in which the wick burns.

MECHINA'LES, the holes left in a wall, as it is building, for to fix the scaffolds against it, called the puddock holes.

MECHOACA'N, a large province of North America, betwixt the provinces of Mexico and New Galicia, extending 80 leagues along the South Sea, and 60 in the inland, the utmost bounds of it not well known; for temperature of air it varies, being hotter in some parts, and colder in others, but generally so healthful, that many resort to it from other parts to recover their health. It is all well water'd, and consequently very fruitful, and is infinitely rich in mines of silver and gold. The name in the Indian tongue signifies a place of much fish.

MECHOACA'N, a purging root, so call'd, because brought from the province of Mechoacan. It is used in physick, and plac'd by Ray in his list of plants, with the scammony, as not unlike it, where you may see more of it. It is one of the best purges we have, according to Monardes, who says, he can never give it praises enough, so highly he values it. It is hot in the first degree, and dry in the second.

MECHON, a great tuft of hair, or wick for a lamp, or the like.

MECHUSA, in cant, the head.

MECIDO, mixed or stirred together; also rock'd in a cradle.

MECIDO, a wick for a lamp. Little us'd.

ME'CO, a sodomite.

ME'CO, a town in the kingdom of Castile in Spain, a league from Alcala de Henares, in a spacious and fertile plain, has 300 inhabitants, and 1 parish.

M E D

MEDA'LLA, a medal.

ME'DANOS, a sort of fruit in the Indies, says Minshew.

Médanos de arena, banks of sand in the sea.

MEDELLÍN, a town in the province of Estremadura in Spain, 5 leagues from the city Merida, seated in a plain, on the banks of the river Guadiana, over which it has a beautiful bridge, a good castle on a hill, and a fruitful soil, but particularly rich meadows; it contains 800 houses, 4 parishes, 1 monastery of friars, 2 of nuns, 4 cha-

M E D

pels, 1 hospital, and a house for girls that are orphans. Some say it was first built by Q. Cecilius Metellus, and called *Metellinensis*, whence corruptly *Medellin*. Ortelius will have it to have been the *Castra Vitelliana* of the antients. It is an earldom, rais'd to this dignity by king Henry IV. of Castile, and bestow'd on the noble family of Portocarrero, in which it still continues.

MEDIA'DO, in the middle, the midst.

ME'DIA línea, an half moon in fortification.

MEDIACIÓN, mediation.

MEDIADOR, a mediator.

MEDIANAME'NTE, indifferently, meanly.

MEDIANERÍA, intercession, mediation.

MEDIANE'RO, a mediator, one that interposes to adjust differences.

MEDIANÍA, mediocrity, a mean.

MEDIA'NO, indifferent, in a mean betwixt two.

MEDIA'NO, is also ordinary household bread, neither quite white, nor very brown.

MEDIA'NOS, a game at cards among sharpers.

MEDIA'NTE, by means of.

MEDIA'R, to mediate, to interpose.

ME'DIAS, stockings, hose.

A medias, by halves.

MEDICA'MENTO, a medicine.

MEDICA'DO, that has medicines apply'd to it.

MEDICA'R, to apply medicines.

MEDICINA, a medicine, physick.

MEDICINA'BLE, that may be cured.

MEDICINA'L, medicinal.

MEDICINA'R, to cure, to apply medicines.

ME'DICO, a physician. Lat.

Prov. *Quién a médicos no cáta, o escapa, o Dios le máta. Quién a ellos se ha entregado, un verdugo, y bien pagado*: He who does not regard physicians, either escapes, that is, recovers of his sickness, or God kills him. He who puts himself into their hands, has an executioner, and well pay'd.

Prov. *Al médico, confessor, y letrado, no le áyas engañado*: Do not deceive the physician, your father confessor, and your lawyer, because it is deceiving your self.

Prov. *Mear claro y dar al médico una biga*: Piss clear and a fig for the doctor.

Prov. *Médico casado, cornido, o espantado*: A marry'd physician is either a cuckold, or frightened; because being always

always abroad his wife has the opportunity of making him a cuckold; and tho' she does not, he is in a fright for fear she should.

Prov. *Si tienes médico amigo, quitale la gorra, y embíalo a casa de tu enemigo*: If you have a friend of a physician, take off your cap to him, and send him to your enemy's house, that is, though he be never so much your friend, do not trust your body in his hands, but send him to your enemy, and he'll kill him for you.

MEDICO, a twin, because he is but half of the birth.

MEDIDA, measure, or a measure.

Hallar la medida de su zapato, is either as we say, to find the length of one's foot, or else to meet with one's match.

Henchirle a uno las medidas, to give a man his belly-full, to tell him more than he desires to hear.

MEDIDO, measur'd; met. a moderate man.

MEDIDOR, a measurer.

MEDINA, the name of several towns in Spain, signifying in Arabick a chief city or metropolis.

MEDINA CELI, a town in the kingdom of Old Castile in Spain, 4 leagues from *Sigüenza*, seated on a high hill, not far from the source of the river *Xalon*, it has strong antient walls, and a castle of the same fort; as also a noble palace for its dukes; its territory abounds in game, all sorts of cattle, fowl and corn. Its inhabitants are not above 300, under one collegiate parish with a miter'd abbot. It was formerly called *Ecclesta*, *Augustobriga*, *Mediolum*, and *Secontia Vetus*. It stands on a hill near the river *Xalon*, 31 leagues north east of *Madrid*, and 34 south-west from *Zaragoza*. King Henry the second of Castile made it an earldom and a dukedom by *Ferdinand* and *Isabel*, king and queen of Castile and *Aragon*. Both these titles came successively to the most illustrious family of *la Cerda*, in whom the dukedom still continues. These dukes are descended from *Ferdinand*, son and rightful heir to *Alonso* the Xth, king of Castile, but unjustly put by his right by his uncle *Sancho* the IVth, who usurp'd the crown and left it to his heirs. Prince *Ferdinand* took the name of *la Cerda* from some bristly hair he had on his breast, *cerdas* in Spanish signifying bristles. *Elizabeth de la Cerda*, heiress of this noble family, was marry'd to *Mosen Bernard*, earl of *Bearne* and *Faux*, from whom the present dukes of *Medinaceli*

are descended. His estate is suitable to his nobility, being valu'd at near 80,000 pounds *per annum*; his arms quarterly, the first and fourth party *per pale* of Castile and Leon, the second and third, of France.

MEDINA DE LAS TORRES, a small town in the kingdom of New Castile in Spain, of which I can no where find any further account.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, a town in the kingdom of Castile in Spain, eight leagues from *Valladolid*, on the banks of the river *Zapardiel*, formerly the place of residence of some kings, seated in a muddy soil, and subject to clouds and fogs, which is the reason they say of it, *It has neither sky nor ground*; yet its territory is fruitful. Formerly it contain'd 14000 inhabitants, at present about 1800 houses, 14 parishes, 9 monasteries of friars, 6 of nuns, and 4 hospitals.

MEDINA DEL POMA'R, a small town in Old Castile in Spain, on the mountains of *Burgos*.

MEDINA SIDONIA, a town in *Andaluzia* in Spain, formerly called *Affindum* and *Affidonia*, seated on a hill 9 miles east of *Cadix*, and 25 west of *Malaga*. King John II. of Castile erected it into a dukedom in the year 1445, conferring that title on D. John Alonso de Guzman III. earl of Niebla, in whose issue it continues to this time. The family of Guzman is of antient and great nobility. Some will have it to be descended from *Gundemarus*, king of the Goths, other from *Gurban*, king of Britany in France; and indeed its antiquity is singular; but this we have for certain, that it descends lineally from the famous *Alonso Perez de Guzman*, who about the year 1292, defended *Tarifa* with the utmost bravery against the Moors; who because he would not surrender, murder'd his son before his face, for which he had the surname of *el Bueno*, or the good given him, which his issue still keep up. His grandson was created earl of Niebla by king Henry II. of Castile, and the earl's grandson, duke of *Medina Sidonia*; by king John II. Their estate is suitable to their nobility, being valu'd at 60000 pounds *per annum*; their arms, *parti per saltier*, in chief and base azure, a kettle checkie, Or, and sanguine; with three snakes sticking out on each side the handle; the dexter and sinister sides argent, with five black spots of ermin; the whole within an orle of Castile and Leon. The situation of the town is on a steep hill, very strong by na-

ture; but the territory about it is for the most part rich pasture. The inhabitants amount to about 1500, 2 parishes, 4 monasteries of friars, and 1 of nuns.

MEDINA DE RIO SE'CO, a city in the kingdom of Leon in Spain, seated in a large plain, hemm'd in with mountains. It is a rich and well serv'd city. The fields about it are very rich pasture, besides corn fields and vineyards. Its inhabitants are above 2000, many of quality. There are in it three parishes, 3 monasteries of friars, 2 of nuns, 3 great hospitals, and 16 chapels. A good castle commands it. King Philip IV. made it a city an. 1632. The antient name of it was *Forum Egurrorum*, and since *Methymna Sicca*. It is a dukedom in the noble family of *Henriquez*. Of which see more verb. *Almirante de Castilla*.

MEDIO, a mean; the middle, the half.

Media luna, an half-moon in fortification.

Medio cañon, a demi-cannon, a great gun carrying a ball of 36 pounds.

Medio día, noon-day.

Medio Mogate, vid. *Mogate*.

Hallar un medio, to find a mean, or method, or the means to do a thing.

Entrar de por medio, to part a fray, to accommodate a difference, to interpose.

Poner los medios como si no huviera Dios, y acudir a Dios como si no huviera medios: To use means as if there were no God, and have recourse to God as if there were no means. Good advice for us to use all human means and industry in our worldly affairs, as if they depended wholly upon us, without the help of God, yet at the same time to have recourse to God for his assistance, as if we had no means to use. In short, to use industry, and apply to God at the same time.

MEDIOCRE, moderate, indifferent, mean.

MEDIOCRIDAD, mediocrity, a mean.

MEDIR; Præf. *Mido*, Præt. *Medí*; to measure. Lat. *metiri*.

Medir la pica con el enemigo, to come to push of pike with the enemy.

MEDIRSE, to moderate one's self; to weigh one's words and actions.

MEDITACION, meditation. Lat.

MEDITANDO, meditated.

MEDITAR, to meditate.

MEDITERRANEO, which is in the middle of the earth, or land, or inland.

Mar mediterráneo, the *Mediterranean Sea*, commonly called the *Strights*.

MEDRAS.

M E L

ME'DRA, thriving.
MEDRA'DO, that has throve.
MEDRA'NO, the surname of a noble family in *Spain*, lineally descended from a Moorish prince, who was converted and baptized 800 years ago.
MEDRA'R, to thrive. Lat. *meliorare*.

Prov. *Ni el envidioso médra, ni el que cabe el mora*: The envious man thrives not himself, nor he that lives next to him.

MEDROSAME'NTE, fearfully.

MEDRÓSO, fearful.

MEDÚLA, marrow. Lat. *medulla*.

M E E

MEE'RCLE, truly, verily. Little us'd. From the Lat. *mehercule*.

M E G

ME'GA, a darling creature, a favourite; also a loving creature.

MEGUE'RA, a megera, one of the three furies the poets feign.

ME'YE, Obs. a physician. Only found in some very antient authors.

M E J

MEJÓR, better. Lat. *melior*.

MEJÓRA, improvement, growing better.

MEJORA'DA, a town in the kingdom of *New Castile* in *Spain*, 3 leagues from *Madrid*, seated on an eminence, has 250 inhabitants, and 1 parish.

MEJORA'DO, better'd, mended.

MEJORAMIE'NTO, bettering, mending.

MEJORA'NA, vid. *Mayórana*.

MEJORA'R, to mend, to make or grow better.

MEJORIA, minding, or growing better.

Prov. *Por mejoría, mi casa dexaría*: I would leave my house to better my self; that is, a man would leave house or country, or all he loves, for his advantage.

MEITA'D, Obs. vid. *Mitad*.

M E L

MELA'DO, an honey colour, or daubed with honey.

MELANCOLÍA, melancholly. Greek *melancholia*, a dust choler.

MELANCOLICAME'NTE, melancholly.

MELANCÓLICO, melancholly.

MELANCOLIZA'RSE, to grow melancholly.

MELANCONÍA, vid. *Melancolía*.

MELANCÓNICO, vid. *Melancólico*.

MELARA'NJA, or *Melaránza*, vide *Naránja*.

MELARCHÍA, a kind of disease, says *Minshev*.

M E L

MELCHISEDE'CH, the king of *Salem*, mention'd in the holy scripture.

MELCÓCHA, a cake made with honey for children.

MELCOCHA'DO, of a colour like honey, or rather like a cake made with honey, being a mixture between white and yellow.

MELCOCHE'RO, one that makes or sells cakes made with honey for children.

MELCÓCHO, vid. *Melcócha*.

MELE'NA, a great head of hair, or perriwig; also an horse-collar.

MELE'NDEZ, the surname of a family in *Spain*. From the proper name *Melendo*; as *Harris* from *Harry*.

MELE'RA, a small town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*.

MELEZINA, a cliff.

MELGA'R DE PLAMENTA'L, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, five leagues from *Carrion*, seated in a plain on the banks of the river *Pisuerga*, in a fertile country, walled, has a castle, 450 inhabitants, 1 parish, and 1 monastery of friars.

MALGA'R DE YÚSO; that is, the *Lower Melgar*, a town in *Castile*, as the last, 3 leagues from *Carrion*, seated as that above, has 350 inhabitants, and 1 parish. It is an earldom in the noble family of *Henriquez*, who is the *Almirante* of *Castile*, and this title is given to his eldest son.

MELGA'ZO, a town in the north of *Portugal*, near the borders of *Galicia*, in the territory of *Viana*, walled, has a castle, 100 inhabitants, 1 parish, and sends deputies to the *cortes*.

ME'LGO, one that has the teeth before, standing wide from one another.

MELIFLUAME'NTE, mellifluously, sweetly.

MELÍFLUO, mellifluous, sweet; also one that affects sweet words, or that has a sweet tongue.

MELILÓTO, the herb melilote.

MELÍNDRE, a sort of dainty, little fritters made with honey. Thence squeamishness, daintiness, niceness, coyness.

Prov. *Melindres en muger fea, ningún Cristiano los véa*: May no Christian ever see an ugly woman affect niceness. Because the action is disagreeable of it self, and added to an ugly face, intollerable.

MELINDRÓSO, nice, precise, coy, dainty.

ME'LLA, a gap, a notch in a knife, sword, or other thing. A flaw, a gap of a tooth that is wanting in the mouth.

M E M

MELLA'DO, that has a gap, notch or flaw; or a man that wants some one tooth before.

MELLADÚRA, a gap, notch or flaw, or the want of a tooth before.

MELLA'R, to gap, notch or flaw, or to beat out a tooth before.

MELLÍZA, a sort of cake made with honey and flower. From *mel*, honey.

MELLÍZO, a twin. Quasi *gemellus*, cutting off the first syllable.

MELLÓN' de pája, a great heap of straw.

MELLÓTA, an antient sort of garment, but what it was particularly I do not find.

ME'LO, a town in *Portugal*, in the territory of the city *Guarda*, seated at the foot of the mountain called *Serra da Estrella*. It contains 250 inhabitants, 1 parish, an house of *Misericordia*, and near it is a monastery of nuns.

ME'LO, is also the surname of a good family in *Portugal*, and the duke of *Cadaval* being come of it by the mother's side, keeps the name.

MELOCHE'RO, vid. *Melochéro*.

MELOCOTÓN, the melocotone peach.

MELODÍA, melody, sweet musick.

MELODIOSAME'NTE, melodiously.

MELODIÓSO, melodious.

MELÓJA, vid. *Melónja*.

MELÓN, a melon.

Prov. *El melón, y la muger, más son de conocer*: A melon and a woman are hard to be known; that is, it is difficult choosing them by their outward appearance.

Prov. *El melón y el queso, tómalo a peso*: Weigh cheese and melon, because the heavier they weigh the better they are.

Prov. *El melón, y la muger por el rabo se han de conocer*: A melon, and a woman must be known by the tail. In buying of melons they generally smell to them close to the stalk, and women are guess'd at by their followers.

MELONA'R, the ground where melons grow.

MELONGE'NE, a love apple.

MELÓSO, honey'd, sweet; one that gives sweet words.

MELÓXA, metheglin; also wine boil'd till the third part is consumed, which makes it very rich.

M E M

MEMBRA'NA, parchment; also a membrane, or thin skin or film.

MEMBRA'NÇA, remembrance.

MEMBRA'RSE, to remember.

MEMBRE'TE, the name of the person

to whom a letter is sent, writ at the bottom of the letter towards the left hand, as is used in *Spain*.

MEMBRILLA'DA, mermelade.

MEMBRILLA'R, an orchard of quince trees.

MEMBRILLO, a quince.

ME'MBRO, vid. *Miembro*.

MEMBRUDO, large limb'd, strong made, raw-bon'd.

MEMORA'BLE, memorable, worth remembrance.

MEMORABLEME'NTE, memorably.

MEMORALITO, a remembrancer.

MEMORALME'NTE, by heart.

MEMORIA, the memory. Lat. Also a token to remember by.

Libro de memoria, a pocket-book to take memorandums.

Prov. *Huye la memoria del varón, como el esclavo de su señor*: The memory flies from man, like a slave from his master; that is, memory decays, and man grows forgetful.

MEMORIA'L, a memorial, a petition, a remembrance.

MEMORIÓSO, one that has a good memory.

M E N

MENA'GE, the moveables, or furniture of a house.

MENCIA, the proper name of a woman; corruptly from *Mancia*, and that from *Mancius*.

MENCIÓN, mention. Lat.

MENCIONA'DO, mention'd.

MENCIONA'R, to mention.

MENDIGA'NTE, a beggar. Lat. *mendicans*. A Mendicant friar.

MENDIGA'R; Præf. *Mendigo*; Præt. *Mendigué*, to beg.

MENDIGO, a beggar. Lat. *mendicus*.

Prov. *Méte mendigo en tu pajar, y hazérsete ha heredero*: Put a beggar into your barn and he'll make himself your heir. Equivalent to ours, Set a beggar on horseback, and he'll ride to the devil.

MENDIGUE', vid. *Mendigár*.

MENDIGUE'Z, beggary.

ME'NDO, the proper name of a man, very ancient in *Spain*.

MENDÓCA, the surname of a most noble family in *Spain*, of great antiquity, and of which there are 28 lords, and above 60 gentlemen of very great estates. The duke *del Infantado* is the chief. It is suppos'd to be deriv'd from the proper name *Mendo*; as *Stephens* from *Stephen*.

MENDÓCA, a town or city in the province of *Cuyo*, or *Chicuito*, in *South America*, lying east of the mountains of *Chile*.

MENDRÚGO, a piece of broken bread, as it is left at table, or the like.

MENEA'R, to stir, to wag, to move, to weild. Quasi *manear*; from the hand.

MENE'Ó, a motion, stirring, wagging.

MENE'SES, the surname of a noble family in *Spain*, and another in *Portugal*; of the latter are the earls of *Tarouca* and *Ericeira*.

MENESTE'R, want, need.

MENESTERÓSO, needy.

MENE'STRA, the pot of boil'd meat and broth. Ital.

MENESTRA'L, an handicrafts-man.

MENESTRÍL, a minstrel, a musician.

ME'NGUA, the defect or decrease, or what is wanting of a thing. It is also shame, disgrace. Quasi *méngua de honra*, a lessening of honour.

MENGUA'DO, diminish'd.

Hombre menguado, a mad-man, that is, impair'd in his understanding.

MENGU'ANTE *de la luna*, the wane or decrease of the moon, after the full.

Menguante de la mar, the ebbing of the sea.

MENGUA'R, to diminish, to decrease.

MENÍNO, a very little page at court; so called, because they are meer children, kept there only for their education and for grandeur. There are bigger pages, whom they call pages.

MENÍQUE, the little finger.

MENJUI, benjamin, a noble gum, or rather rosin distilling from a large tree in *India*, to which purpose a gash, or incision is made into the tree. There are three sorts of it, the one is white, and has a sort of white almonds, or kernels like them in it, and the more of them it has the more valuable it is. Most of this comes from *Siam* and *Martavani*. Another sort is black, and comes from *Java* and *Sumatra*. The third sort is black, and found in the same island of *Sumatra*, and taken from the young trees. The tree is large, tall, beautiful, and very shady; and the Wood very hard, solid, and difficult to cut. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.* and *Ray's hist. plant.*

MENJÚRGES, flops, washes, or any daubs women use to their faces.

MENÓR, less than another; also under age. Lat. *minor*.

MENORA'R, vid. *Minorár*.

MENORÇA, vid. *Minorça*.

MENORIA, minority, nonage.

MENORIDA'D, idem.

ME'NOS, less. Lat. *minus*.

MENOSCABA'DO, diminish'd, impair'd, lessen'd.

MENOSCABA'R, to diminish, to impair, to lessen.

MENOSCA'BO, diminution, an impairing, a lessening.

MENOSPRECIA'DO, despis'd, contemn'd, undervalu'd.

MENOSPRECIA'R, to despise, to contemn, to undervalue.

MENOSPRE'CIO, contempt, undervaluing.

Vender a menos precio, to sell under the value.

MENOSPRE'Z, vid. *Menosprecio*.

MENOTISAS, a sort of pinks.

MENSA'GE, a message, an errand.

MENSAGE'RO, a messenger.

MENSOLÓÑES, vid. *Minsolones*.

MENSTUA'L, vid. *Ménstruo*.

ME'NSTRUO, womens monthly courses.

MENSURA'L, of measure.

ME'NTA, the herb mint.

MENTA'DO, mention'd.

MENTA'L, mental, of the mind; as *Oración mental*, mental prayer.

MENTA'R, to mention.

ME'NTE, the mind. It is also the addition to most adjectives, which makes them adverbs; as the syllable *ly* does the English, as *Discretamente*, discreetly, &c.

MENTECA'TO, a fool, a madman. Lat. *mentecaptus*.

MENTIDE'RO, a place where many people meet, and discoursing together are apt to tell many lies.

MENTIDO, ly'd.

MENTIDÓR, a liar.

MENTIR; Præf. *Miento*, Præt. *Mentí*; to lie.

Prov. *El mentir y el compadrar ambos andan a la par*: Gossiping and lying go together, because gossips tell many lies, and vouch for one another.

MENTIRA, a lye.

MENTIROSAME'NTE, lyingly, falsely.

MENTIROSO, a liar.

MENUDAME'NTE, particularly; also often, and by little and little.

MENUDEA'R, to repeat strokes very thick. Also to walk quick, and take short steps.

MENUDE'NCIAS, small matters.

MENUDICO, very little, or small.

MENUDILLOS, the giblets of a fowl.

MENÚDO, small, little.

Amenado, often.

MENÚDOS *de bestia*, the pluck of any beast.

MENÚDOS, is also small brass money.

Hombre menúdo, a man that looks into every little thing, one that splits an hair.

M E R

MENÚZO, giblets, or a pluck.

M E O

MEÓLLO, the crum, or soft of bread, the kernel of a nut, the peth of any thing. In Old Spanish it was also the brain; not now used in this last sense.

M E Q

MEQUETRE'EE, an impertinent fellow, a buzy-body.

MEQUINE'NZA, a town in the kingdom of Aragon in Spain.

M E R

MERCADEA'R, to buy, to market, to play the merchant.

MERCADERIA, merchandise, goods, Ware.

MERCADE'R, a merchant; also a shop-keeper.

Prov. *Ni créas de mercader, ni de pobre de fardel*: Do not believe what a trader, or a beggar that carries a fardel say. Because traders lie for their profit, and so do those sort of beggars who travel from place to place.

Prov. *Ser mercader mas va en el cobrar, que en el vender*: The art of trading consists rather in receiving than in selling. Because any man knows how to set a Price to get by it, but the art is in dealing secure, and getting the money.

MERCA'DO, a market.

Prov. *Saca, lo tuyo al mercado, y uno te dirá prieto, y otro blanco*: Take what you have out into the market-place, and one will say black and another white; that is, if you expose your affairs in publick, every man will talk of them according to his fancy.

MERCADURIA, merchandise, goods, ware.

MERCANCIA, trade, traffick; also goods, merchandise, commodities.

MERCA'NTE, or *Mercadante*, a merchant, or a trader.

MERCANTIL, trading.

MERCA'R, to buy. Lat. *mercari*.

MERCE'D, a courtesy, a favour, a kindness, a reward.

La merced de Dios, is properly God's mercy, any effects of his goodness. But sometimes waggishly, they give this name to bacon and eggs, because they are commonly to be had when every thing else to eat is wanting; and therefore they say it is God's mercy to find that.

MERCE'D, is a term of civility used in Spain, to every genteel person, as *señoría* is in Italian; but we have not the like in English, only as we say your lordship to noblemen, or in the

M E R

country, your worship to justices of the peace; so *véstra merced*, is in Spain used to all people of any fashion in general.

MERCE'D, the religious order of the Mercenarians, first instituted in Aragon, by king *Jayme*, or *James*, for redemption of captives; like the Trinitarians, like whom these wear a white habit, but on their breast, as the others have the cross, so these wear an escutcheon with the arms of Aragon, and a white cross over them in a field gules.

Darse a merced, a military term, to surrender at discretion; that is, without capitulating, but to lie at the enemy's mercy.

Servir a un señor a merced, to serve a great man without any salary, only to be rewarded at his pleasure.

MERCEDE'RO, a maulkin to clean an oven with.

MERCENA'L, vid. *Mercenario*.

MERCENA'RIO, an hireling; also a friar of the order of *de la Merced*.

MERCERIA, mercery, or grocery.

MERCE'RO, a mercer, such as they call so in the country, who sells all sorts of goods.

MERCHA'NTE, vid. *Mercader*.

MERCURIA'L, the herb mercury; also belonging to mercury, or full of mercury; that is, active, lively, or cunning.

MERCURIO, the god Mercury, god of eloquence, and of trade, and messenger of the gods. Also one of the planets.

ME'RNA, a turd, ordure, dung.

Prov. *Alábate merda, que el río te lleve*: Commend your self turd, for the rivers carry you. This they say to humble any base person that is proud of being in high or creditable place.

MERDOSO, tirdy, beshit.

MERECEDOR, deserving.

MERECE'R; Præf. *Meresco*, Præt. *Merecí*; to deserve, to merit.

MERECIDO, deserved, merited.

MERECIMIE'NTO, desert, merit.

MERENDA'R, to eat an afternoon's lunchion, betwixt dinner and supper.

MERE'SCA, *Meresco*, vid. *Merecer*.

ME'RGÓ, the bird called a puffin.

MARGURITE, the little finger, says *Mirshew*.

ME'RIDA, the capital city of the province of *Estremadura* in Spain, seated on the banks of the river *Guadiana*, over which it has a stately bridge, built by the emperor *Trajan*. The city has strong walls, a delightful and healthy situation, a most plentiful and rich territory, contains 1000 houses, 3 pa-

M E S

rishes, 3 monasteries of friars, 3 of nuns, an hospital and 7 chapels. It was built by *Augustus Cesar*, and given to his old soldiers, thence called *Emerita Augusta*, and since corruptly *Merida*. It was a great city under the Moors.

ME'RIDA, is also a city and bishoprick in the province of *Yucatan* in North America.

MERIDIA'NO, the meridian, a circle in the sphere, on which the sun is at noon.

MERIDIONA'L, southern, or towards the meridian.

MERIE'NDA, an afternoon's luncheon, a cold entertainment; a bever.

MERINA, as *Lana merina*, very fine wool.

MERINO, a magistrate in Galicia, like the baily of a liberty; also one that has the chief charge of sheep.

ME'RITO, merit.

MERITORIA'NTE, meritoriously.

MERITORIO, meritorious.

MERLÓN, the fish called a whiting.

MERLÚZA, stockfish.

ME'RMA, a defect, a diminution.

MERMA'DO, deficient, diminish'd.

MERMA'R, to impair, to diminish.

MERMELA'DA, mermelade of quinces.

ME'RO, Adject. mere, pure.

ME'RO, Subst. the fish called a dab.

MES, a month.

Mes de mugeres, women's courses.

M E S

ME'SA, a table. Lat. *mensa*.

Mesa franca, an open table where all persons are welcome.

Venirse a mesa puesta, to sit down to table without taking pains to earn one's meat.

Llamar a uno debáxo de la mesa, to call a man under the table, signifies, to kiss the hare's foot, as we term it, to come when all the meat is eaten.

Poner la mesa, to lay the cloth for dinner.

Mesa de cambiador, a banker's shop, or counter.

Mesa de majóribus, a cant word amongst gamblers for high gaming.

Hazer mesa gallega, in gamblers cant is to clear the table, to win all the money.

Alzar la mesa, to take away after dinner.

Prov. *A tu mesa, ni a la agena, no se sienten la bexiga llena*: Sit not down at your own, nor at another's table, with your bladder full, because it is unwholesome.

wholesome, and you may be oblig'd to rise, which is not decent.

Prov. *Quién come, y dexa, dos vézes péne la mesa*: He who eats and leaves, lays the cloth twice, he has a second meal, if he will, out of what is left; or eats to as much satisfaction as he would at twice, where nothing is left.

Prov. *Quién no come a la mesa, a sus solas se retéa*: Whofoever does not eat at the table, crams, or surfeits alone, a custom of many who affect not to be seen to eat, and are always cramming in corners.

Prov. *Buena mesa, y mal testamento*: A good table and a bad will. Too much expence in eating and drinking empoverishes a man, so that he makes a poor will when he dies.

MESA'DA, a month's allowance.

MESADURA, tearing of the hair.

MESA'DO, that has the hair torn.

MESA'NA, the mizen-mast of a ship.

MESA'R, to tear the hair.

MESARA'ICAS *vénas*, veins that ascend from the abdomen to the liver.

MESCE'R, *Mesco*, to work. See *Mecer*.

ME'SCLA, a mixture.

MISCLA'DO, mix'd.

MISCLADURA, a mingling.

MISCLA'R, to mix, to mingle.

MESEGUE'RO, an harvest-man.

MESILLA, a little table.

ME'SMO, vid. *Mismo*.

MISNA'DA, Obs. the guards upon duty; also a company, or a family, or a mess. The old laws of *Spain* say they are men that may promise for themselves, but not to be bound for others, as those that receive the king's pay, who cannot be arrested.

MISNADE'ROS, in Old Spanish, signify'd the inferior gentry; sometimes the king's guards, and all that receiv'd pay or wages of him.

MESON, an inn. From the French *maison*, an house.

El meson de la estrella, the Star-Inn. Met. the open air, where a man lies under the canopy of heaven.

MESONERA, an hostess.

MESONERO, an inn-keeper.

Prov. *Nadie servia mesnero, si no fuese por dinero*: No man would be an inn keeper, but for money. Profit makes men undertake any thing.

ME'SPERA, vid. *Nispero*.

MESQUINAMENTE, wretchedly, covetously.

MESQUINDA'D, wretchedness, covetousness. Arab.

MESQUINO, wretched, miserable, covetous.

MESSA'DA, as *Mesada*.

MESSA'DO, vid. *Mesado*.

MESSA'NA, vid. *Mesana*.

MESSA'R, vid. *Mesar*.

MESSEGUERIA, laying up of corn.

MESSEGUE'RO, an harvest-man, or one that keeps corn.

MESSIAS, the Messiah. Heb. The anointed, our Lord Jesus Christ.

MESSORIA, a sheaf of corn, a panner to carry corn upon an ass; also a bucket.

ME'STA, a monthly fair among herdsmen; also the laws to be observed by all that keep or deal in cattel.

MESTE'NGO, vid. *Mestrénco*.

MESTIZO, a mongrel, a man born of Indian and Spanish parents. From the Lat. *misceo*, to mix.

ME'STO, a sort of oak.

ME'STRUO, vid. *Ménstruo*.

MESTURA, vid. *Mistura*.

MESTURA'DO, *Mesurar*, vid. *Misturado*, *Misturar*.

MESURA, modesty, compos'd behaviour; also a bow, courtesy, or obedience one person makes to another.

Prov. *Quién no tiene mesura toda la villa es suya*: He who has no modesty, has all the town for his own, that is, an impudent fellow intrudes every where.

MESURADAME'NTE, modestly, courteously.

MESURA'DO, modest, grave, courteous.

MESURA'RSE, to put on modesty.

M E T

ME'TA, a river in *South America*, that runs out of the province called *Nuevo Reyno de Granada*, into that of *Oronoko*.

META'D, vid. *Mitad*.

METAFISICA, the metaphysics.

METAFISICO, one that has study'd metaphysics.

META'FORA, a metaphor.

METAFORICAMENTE, metaphorically.

METAFÓRICO, metaphorical.

META'L, metal. Lat. *metallum*.

Metál campanil, bell-metal.

Metál rico, rich metal. In the *West Indies* they give this name to the rich ore, which yields 30, 40, or 50 pieces of eight out of a quarter of an hundred weight of it, and it has been known so rich, as to yield 200, and 250 pieces of eight, the quarter of an hundred; but this is rare. *Acost. nat. hist. IV. Ind. p. 218.*

Metál pobre, poor metal, which is the poor ore, which yields 3, 4, 5 or 6

pieces of eight out of a quarter of an hundred weight. *Acost. ibid.*

METALA'DO, done with metal.

METAMORFOSI, or *Metamorphosi*, a metamorphosis, transmutation, or changing of one thing into another. Greek.

METANE'A, a figure in rhetorick, when a man recalls what he has said, and turns it another way. It is Greek, and signifies repentance, as when a man says, I mistook.

METAPHORA, vid. *Metáfora*.

METATE'SIS, a figure, or transposition, when a letter is transpos'd, as *trempano* for *Temprano*. Greek.

METEDOR, a clout to turn a child dry.

METEORO, a meteor. Greek.

METEOROLÓGICA, the knowledge or skill in meteors.

METE'R, to put in, in cant, to eat.

Metér paz, to part a fray.

Metér zizaña, to sow discord.

Metér palabras, to talk of a fresh subject, in order to divert the former discourse.

Metér a baráto, to brawl, or endeavour to carry a thing by noise.

Metér aguja, y sacar reja, to put in a needle and take out a bar, that is, to steal a goose, and leave a feather.

Metérse en lo que no le toca, to meddle in what does not concern one.

Metérse donde no le llaman, to go where one is not call'd, to meddle in other mens business.

Metérse a la parte, to join with others in trade, or the like.

Metérse en su contrario, to gain ground upon one's adversary.

METHODICO, vid. *Metódico*.

ME'THODO, vid. *Método*.

METIDO, put in.

METÓDICO, methodical, orderly.

ME'TODO, method. Lat. *methodus*.

METONOMÍA, a figure in rhetorick, when we name the cause instead of the effect, the subject for the adjunct, the thing containing for the thing contained. Greek.

METOPAS, a term in architecture, signifying the empty spaces in the freeze betwixt the triglyphs, that is, a plain space betwixt the two carv'd parts of the architrave.

METRIFICA'DO, made into metre, or verse.

METRIFICA'R, to make metre, to versify.

ME'TRO, metre, rhyme, verse. Greek *metron*, measure.

METROPOLI, a metropolis, or chief city.

METROPOLITA'NO, a metropolitan.

M I A

M E X

MEXICALCINGO, a town on the great lake of the city *Mexico* in *New Spain*, once containing 1000 houses.

MEXICA'NO, a native of *Mexico*, or any thing of that city.

ME'XICO, the great city of *Mexico*, capital of the mighty kingdom of *New Spain*, and of a province call'd also *Mexico*, the seat of the viceroy, and an archbishoprick, seated on the north side of a vast lake of the same name, or rather within the lake it self, in a most pleasant, rich, and fertile country; its streets are great, strait, and beautiful, the churches magnificent, and the other buildings noble; it has an aqueduct 3 miles in length, no walls or other fortification. It is also an university, and stands in 21 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude, about 80 leagues from the *South Sea*, and the same distance from the bay of *Mexico*.

MEXILLAS, the cheeks.

MEXQUINO, vid. *Mesquino*.

M E Y

MEYANCE'RA, Obs. a mean.

MEYA'R, vid. *Oear*.

MEYTA'D, Obs. vid. *Mitad*.

M E Z

MEZA'NA, vid. *Mesana*.

MEZANIA, Obs. vid. *Mediania*.

MEZITLAN, a town in *New Spain*.

ME'ZCLA, vid. *Mescla*.

MEZCLA'DO, vid. *Mesclado*.

MEZCLA'R, vid. *Mesclar*.

MEZQUINAME'NTE, vid. *Mesquina-miente*.

MEZQUINDA'D, vid. *Mesquindad*.

MEZQUINO, vid. *Mesquino*.

MEZQUITA, a mosque, or Mahometan church.

MEZQUISE, a sort of carob-tree in the kingdom of *New Galicia* in the *West Indies*.

MEZTITLA'N, a province of *North America*, abounding in good allum, its air temperate and healthy, the soil water'd by many rivers abounding in fish. The inhabitants make cotton cloth, and there are iron mines in it. The capital of this province bears the same name, which, tho' inhabited but by few Spaniards, contains 30000 Indians, seated on an high mountain all encompass'd with thick woods.

M I A

MI, *Mia*, *Mio*, mine; used as in English *my*, or *mine*; thus, *mi casa*, my house; *mi muger*, my wife. But when the question is asked, Whose is this? the answer is, *mio*, or *mia*, mine.

MIADOR, a cat that mews much.

M I E

MIA'R, to mew as a cat.

MIA'RI, a great river in the captainship of *Marañon*, of the great province of *Brazil* in *South America*, which falls into the bay of *Marañon*.

M I C

MICA, the way of calling a cat, as we say puffs.

MICA, a she-monkey; met. an ugly woman.

MICHATÓYA, a river in the province of *Guatemala* in *North America*, which running out of the lake *Amitatan*, 4 leagues from the city *St. Jago*, falls from vast high rocks into deep caverns.

MICO, in cant, left-handed.

MICO, an ape.

MICROCÓSMO, the microcosm, a little world, man. Greek.

MICROSCÓPO, a microscope, a magnifying-glass.

M I D

MIDAS, a king of *Phrygia*, who being very rich, the poets feign, that all he touch'd turn'd to gold.

MIDE, *Mido*; vid. *Medir*.

M I E

MIE'DO, fear. Lat. *metus*.

Prov. *Miedo guarda viña, y no viñadero*: Fear secures the viners, and not the man that watches it. That is, fear of punishment.

Prov. *A quien miedo han, lo siyo le dan*: To him they fear, they give his own. That is, no body wrongs a man he is afraid of.

Prov. *No he miedo a frío, ni elada, sino a lluvia porfiada*: I do not fear cold or frost, but a continued rain.

Prov. *Quien obra sin miedo yerra su hecho*: He who acts without fear, does his business wrong. That is, he who is not careful for fear of mistaking, often errs.

Prov. *Vivir bien destierra miedo*: Good living banishes fear. That is, he who lives justly, neither fears to live nor to die.

MIE'L, honey. Lat. *mel*.

Miel virgen, virgin-honey.

Miel rosada, honey of roses.

Miel sobre kojuelas, honey upon pancakes; met. one good luck upon the back of another.

Prov. *Hazéos miel, y coméros han moscas*: Turn honey and the flies will eat you. That is, if you are mealy-mouth'd, or too sweet temper'd, people will insult over you.

Prov. *Debáxo de la miel, áy biél*: Under the honey there is gall. That is, there is a snake in the grass.

Prov. *No es la miel para la boca del*

M I G

asno: Honey is not for the ass's mouth? Good things are not fit for fools: Or, A turd is as good for a sow as a pancake.

Prov. *Quién ta miel menéa siempre se le pega délla*: He that stirs honey, always has some of it sticks to him. We say, If a man handles money, some will stick to his fingers.

Prov. *Vender miel al colmenero*: To sell honey to one that keeps hives. That is, to carry coals to *Newcastle*.

MIE'LGA, the cuttle fish.

MIE'LGA, a rake to rake the ground with.

MIE'LGAS, the herb trefoile. Corruptly from the Lat. *medica*. Ray.

MIE'MERO, a limb, a member. Lat. *membrum*.

MIE'NTE, *Miento*; vid. *Mentir*.

MIE'NTES, an old Spanish word, signifying the mind or reflection; as, *Parar mientes*, to take notice of, to reflect on any thing.

MIE'NTRAS, whilst.

MIE'RA, oil of juniper. Arab.

MIE'RCOLES, Wednesday; so called from *Mercury*.

Miércoles corvillo, Ashwednesday; so called *a curvando*, because men then bow down and acknowledge their sins.

Miércoles de ceniza, Ashwednesday.

MIE'RDA, a turd, dung, ordure. Lat. *merda*.

Prov. *Mierda que no ahoga engorda*: A turd, or nastiness that does not choak or poison a man, fattens him. A saying of nasty or careless people, signifying, that if there be not so much filth as to poison a man, the rest will do him no harm.

Prov. *Quien quisiere comer mierda, sin que lo sienta, coma del queso con corteza*: He that would eat turd or filth without perceiving it, must eat cheese without paring; because the paring is so dirty, and the relish of the cheese disguises it.

MIE'RLA, or *Mierlo*; vid. *Merlo*.

MIE'RA, a rake.

MIE'S, harvest. Lat. *messis*.

MIESGA'DO, or *Miesgado*, a strawberry.

MIE'SGO, idem.

M I G

MIGA, the crumb of bread. Lat. *mica*.

MIGA'JA, a bit; a crumb.

MIGAJÓN, a great piece of the crumb of bread without crust.

MIGAJUE'LA, a little bit.

MIGA'R, to crumble bread.

MIGA'S, grated bread made into pap with oil and water.

Prov.

M I L

Prov. *Tales son migas de añadido, como muger de otro marido*: Pap that has liquor added to it is like another man's wife. That is, both naught, for pap not right made at first is never good; and to have to do with another man's wife is worse.

MIGRA'NO, a pain in the temples of the head, call'd the megrim.

MIGUE'L, *Michael*, the proper name of a man.

MIGUE'L TÚRRA, a town in *Castile*, about a quarter of a league from *Ciudad Real*, seated in a fruitful plain, has 500 inhabitants, and 1 parish.

M I J

Mijo, the grain called millet.

Mijo del sol, the herb groundsel.

M I L

MIL, a thousand. Lat.

Mil veces, a thousand times.

MILA'GRO, a miracle. Lat. *mira-culum*.

Prov. *Hágase el milagro, y hágalo el diablo*: So the miracle be wrought, no matter if the devil do it. A wicked expression, signifying, that so a man has his business done, or his turn serv'd, it is no matter by whom, or by what means.

MILA'GRO, a town in the kingdom of *Navarre* in *Spain*, 5 leagues from *Olite*, seated in a fertile soil near the conflux of the rivers *Aragon* and *Arga*, has a good castle, 200 inhabitants, and 1 parish.

MILAGROSAME'NTE, miraculously.

MILAGROSO, miraculous.

MILA'N, the city *Milan* in *Italy*.

MILANE'S, a Milanese, or native of *Milan*. In cant, a pistol.

MILA'NO, a kite. Lat. *milvus*.

MILA'NOS, so the children call the white flowers of thistles which fly about when dry.

MILENRA'MA, the herb milfoil. Lat. *millefolium*.

MILLE'RO, a bird call'd a little tit-mouse.

MILLSIMO, the thousandth, that which makes up a thousand.

MILÓJA, vid. *Milenrama*.

MILICIA, warfare; also the militia. Lat.

MILITE, a soldier. Lat. *miles*.

MILITA'NTE, militant, serving as a soldier.

Iglesia militante, the church militant, the church of God upon earth, that fights under his banner.

MILITA'R, Adject. of or belonging to soldiery or warfare.

MILITA'R, Verb. to serve as a soldier.

M I N

MILLA, a mile, a thousand paces.

MILLADA'RES, millions of thousands, says *Minshew*.

MILLA'R, a thousand.

MILLEFOLIA, vid. *Milenrama*.

MILLO, the grain millet.

MILLON, a million, ten hundred thousand.

MILÓCHO, vid. *Gavilán*.

MILZA, the milt or spleen.

M I M

MIMA'R, to coax, to flatter, to wheedle.

MIMBRA'L, a place where ozers grow.

MIMBRA'R, to work with ozers.

MIMBRE, an ozer.

MIMBRE'RA, the stock on which ozers grow, or the place where they grow.

MIMO, a jester, a mimick. Lat.

M I N

MINA, a mine dug under ground, either to undermine a place, or to dig out metal.

Mina mayor, in cant, gold.

Mina menor, in cant, silver.

Mina lúdia, in cant, copper.

Mina entreaguada, vid. *Traviessa*.

MINAS, the springs of any water.

MINA'DO, undermined.

MINADÓR, a miner.

MINA'R, to undermine.

Minarse, in cant, to be gone.

MINDANA'O, one of the biggest of the *Philippine Islands*, and the southernmost of them, in length from east to west 400 miles, lying between 5 and 10 degrees of north latitude. It is in part subject to the Spaniards. Its principal city is on the south-west side, and bears the same name.

MINDÓRA, one of the *Philippine Islands*, about 100 leagues in compass, with a city and port of the same name, separated from the island of *Lusson* or *Mimila* by the straits of *Mindora*. It is subject to the Spaniards.

MINERA'L, mineral, of a mine, or a mineral dug out of a mine.

MINE'RA, or *Minero*, the vein of metal in the mine.

MINE'RO, is also a miner.

MINE'RVA, the Goddess of war.

MINERVE'LO, the fruit called a nectarine.

MINGA, a child's privy member.

MINIADÓR, a painter that paints in miniature.

MINIADÚRA, miniature, painting in little.

MÍNIMO, the least, or very little. Lat.

M I R

Mínimo is also a *Minime*, that is, a friar of the religious order of the *Minimes*, instituted by *St. Francis of Paula*, who never eat flesh.

MINIO, vermilion. Lat.

MINIQUE, vid. *Dédo Minique*.

MINISTERIO, ministry, service, discharge of duty. Lat.

MINISTRA'R, to serve, to attend.

MINISTRIL, a minstrel, a musician.

MINISTRO, a minister, an officer, a servant. Lat.

MINERVE'LO, vid. *Minervelo*.

Miño, a great river in *Spain*, which rises in *Galicia*, near the village *Castro de Rey*, 4 leagues from *Mondónedo*, and having divided *Galicia*, and water'd *Lugo* and *Orense*, becomes a boundary between *Galicia* and *Portugal*, and falls into the ocean between *Bayona* and *Lima*. Formerly called *Minius*.

MINORA'DO, lessen'd.

MINORA'R, to lessen.

MINÓRCA, an island in the *Mediterranean* belonging to *Spain*, antiently part of the kingdom of *Mallorca*, it is about 60 miles in compass, and has an excellent haven called *Port Mahon*.

MINOTAU'RO, a minotaure, feign'd by poets to be half man and half bull.

MINSOLONES, a term in architecture signifying the row of stones or timber above the *dentelli*, and cover'd from light.

MINTIR, vid. *Mentir*.

MINÚCIAS, a sort of small tithes of fruit.

MINÚTA, a minute in writing.

MINUTO, minute, small, a minute.

M I O

Mio, mine. Lat. *meus*.

Mío is also an herb in the kingdom of *Peru*, so poisonous, that it is sudden death to all creatures that eat it.

Prov. *Lo mío, mío, y lo tuyo de entrambos*: What is mine is my own, and what is yours is for both of us.

M I Q

MIQUINEN'ZA, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, near the borders of *Catalonia*, seated at the conflux of the rivers *Ebro*, *Segre*, and *Cinca*, in a rich, fruitful territory, has a good wall, a castle, 400 inhabitants, and 2 parish. Antiently called *Ostogesa*.

M I R

MIRA, looking on, viewing, being in sight; consideration; the sight of a fire-arm.

Estar a la mira, to be in sight, or looking on; it is also the sight, little nick in a gun, or the like, to take aim by.

MIRADE'L, a sort of yellow honey-suckle.

MIRABOLA'NO, the mirabolan, an excellent medicine, laxative, and purging the body of superfluous and melancholy humours, comforting the heart, the liver, and stomach, and mix'd with other violent medicines, tempers their malignity. It grows in several parts of *India*, is cold in the first degree, and dry in the second. Fresh, it is eaten to please the appetite; and dry'd, is used for dressing leather and for dying; and put into the country vinegar made of the palm-tree, adds to its strength. They are also preserved. The infusion of mirabolans is given to purge, and the powder to comfort and bind; they strengthen the inward parts, quicken the senses and understanding, cheer the heart, purify the blood, expel melancholy, and cause a good colour. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

MIRA'DA, a look, a view, a casting of the eyes over a thing.

MIRADE'RO, a place to look out at.

MIRA'DO, beheld; also considerate; as,

Hombre mirado, a man that considers what he does.

MIRADÓR, leads, or a turret on the top of an house, or a balcony to look about.

MIRAFLORES, a famous monastery of *Carthusians* near the city *Burgos* in *Old Castile*.

MIRAFLORES, a town in the territory of the city *Lima* in the kingdom of *Peru*, seated in the valley of *Zana*, or *Sana*.

MIRAMAMOLÍN, the title given by the Moors to their great emperors, or rather corrupted by us; for they call him *Emir Alincumemin*, that is, commander of the faithful, whence we have corrupted it to *Miramamolín*. *Herbelot Biblioth. Orient. p. 9. and 497.*

MIRAMIL'NTO, regard, consideration, reflection.

MIRA'NDA DE DUE'RO, a city in *Portugal*, a mile from the river *Duero* towards the borders of *Castile*, seated on a rocky mountain, wall'd, has an old castle, 400 inhabitants, 1 parish, and an hospital. It is a bishoprick worth 1000 ducats a year.

MIRA'NDA DEL CUE'RO, a town in *Portugal* in the territory of *Coimbra*, seated on an hill, has about 250 inhabitants, and 1 parish.

MIRA'NDA DE E'BRO, a town in *Old Castile*, upon the river *Ebro*, to distinguish it from another in *Portugal*, called *Miranda de Douro*, seated upon

the river *Duero*. They are both cardoms; the first in *Castile* is in the noble family of *Zuñiga* and *Avellaneda*, who had their creation from king *Henry IV. of Castile*, ann. 1467; they are grandees of *Spain*, and their arms *Parti per pale, first, Argent, a bend Sable, over all chains in Orle*, which is for *Zuñiga*. The second, *Or*, two wolfs carrying their prey natural within an *Orle Gules*, charged with eight saltires *Or*; but they have added to their coats those of the houses of *Cerdencas*, *Henriquez*, and *Baçon*, upon account of marriages with them. The earl of *Miranda* in *Portugal* is of the house of *Sousa*, of which see more, verb. *Sousa*. *Miranda de Ebro*, has an old castle, 300 inhabitants, 2 parishes, and a monastery of *Franciscans*.

MIRANDE'LA, a town in *Portugal* 9 leagues from the city *Bragança*, on the banks of the river *Tua*, over which it has a good bridge of 20 arches. It is wall'd, has 250 inhabitants, 1 parish, 3 chapels, and an hospital.

MIRANDILLA, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, 2 leagues from *Merida*, in a fertile country, has about 200 inhabitants, 1 parish, and 2 chapels.

MIRA'P, to look, to behold, to regard, to observe, to consider.

Mirar al traves, to squint, to cast a side look.

Mirar de hito en hito, to look directly and steadfastly on a thing.

Prov. *Quién adelante no mira, atrás se halla*: He who does not look before him, finds himself behind. That is, if a man has not a forecast, he will fail in his business, and be behind-hand.

MIRAS, small islands on the coast of *America*, betwixt the ports of *Nombre de Dios* and *Porto Bello*.

MIRASOL, the sun-flower.

MIRAVE'L, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, 4 leagues from the city *Plasencia*, seated on an hill, has a fruitful territory, a good old castle, 350 inhabitants, and 1 parish. It is a marquisate in the noble family of *Zuñiga*.

MIRA'USTRE, a sort of sauce made with pounded almonds for boil'd fowl.

MIRLA, vid. *Mérlo*; but in cant an ear.

MIRLA'DO, a precise, formal fellow.

MIRLA'R, to draw up the mouth, to be formal, to play the hypocrite.

MIRÓN, a looker on, especially used for lookers on at play.

MIRRA, myrrh; it is a resin, and

well known, distilling from a tree, but what sort of tree, authors do not agree. *Ray, p. 1841.*

MIRRA'USTRE, vid. *Mirai'stre*.

MIRTO, the myrtle-tree.

MIRUE'DANOS, strawberries.

M I S

Misa, vid. *Missa*.

MISERA'BLE, miserable, covetous, wretched. Lat. *miserabilis*.

MISERABLEME'NTE, miserably, covetously, wretchedly.

MISERA'ICAS *venas*, vid. *Mesaráicas*.

MISE'RIA, misery, wretchedness, covetousness. Lat.

MISERICORDIA, mercy, pity, compassion. Lat.

MISERICORDIOSAME'NTE, mercifully.

MISERICORDIÓSO, merciful.

MISERO, miserable, wretched, covetous, poor, distress'd.

MISION, vid. *Misión*.

Misno, the same.

MISQUITL, a tree whereof there is great plenty in *New Spain* and *New Galicia*, growing every where naturally. It is wild and thorny, has thin leaves like those of garlick, and bears long cods hanging down like the tamarind-tree, and full of kernels, which are sweet and good to eat, whereof the wild *Chichimecas* make little balls, which serve them instead of bread.

Missa, the mass.

Missa reçada, a private mass.

Missa mayor, high mass.

Missa del gallo, the mass said at midnight on Christmas-day, so call'd, because the cocks crow at midnight.

Missa del alva, the mass said at break of day.

Prov. *Van a missa los zapateros, mi-gan a Dios que muéran carneros*: The shoemakers go to mass, and pray to God that sheep may die, that so leather may be cheap. To signify, that every man prays to God for his own advantage, tho' it be to the detriment of another.

Prov. *Buëno es missa missar, y cisa guardar*: It is good to go to mass, and to keep house. That is, it is good to serve God, but not to neglect the care of the family, upon pretence of being at church all day.

Prov. *No entra en missa la campana, y a todos llama*: The bell does not go in to mass, and yet it calls others. For those that preach much sanctity, and practice none.

Prov. *Oír missa, y dar cevada, no impide jornada*: To hear mass, and give an horse barley or oats, does not hin-

der a journey. Serving God and feeding an horse are not time lost.

Prov. *No saber de la misa la media*: Not to know half the mass, is to be very ignorant; as we say, when a man does not know the Lord's prayer.

MISSACANTA'NO, a priest that says his first mass. In cant, a cock.

MISSA'L, a missal or mass-book.

MISSA'RIO, or *Missero*, a boy that serves at mass.

MISSE, green corn or fedge.

MISSE'RO, vid. *Missario*.

MISSION, a mission, commonly of priests, to preach and teach.

MISSIONA'RIO, a missionary.

MISSIVO, missive, sent, or to be sent.

MISTAME'NTE, mixtly.

MISTE'CA, a province in *New Spain*, divided into the upper and the lower; the upper lies betwixt the diocese of *Mexico* and the valley of *Guaxaca* towards the west, and the lower nearer the *South Sea*. Most of its rivers carry gold. The natives are wonderful lazy, insomuch that when they can pick up a little gold in the rivers, they go to the next market and buy provision, and as long as that lasts, they take no farther pains or care.

MISTE'IA, a cordial water.

MISTE'RIO, a mystery, an holy secret, a matter difficult to understand. Lat.

MISTERIOSAME'NTE, mysteriously.

MISTERIOSO, mysterious.

MISTICO, mystical, that has a figurative meaning. Lat.

MISTION, a mixture.

MISTO, mix'd.

MISTURA, a mixture. A *miscendo*.

MISTURA'DO, mix'd.

MISTURA'R, to mix.

M I T

MITA, an Indian word, signifying the tribute the Indians pay to their Caciques.

MITA'D, the moiety, the half.

MITICA'L, an old Arabick word found in the histories of *Spain*, signifying a sort of coin worth 30 maravedies of this time.

MITIGA'DO, mitigated, asswaged, pacified.

MITIGADOR, an asswager, a pacifier.

MITIGADURA, pacification; or asswaging, or mitigating.

MITIGAMIE'NTO, idem.

MITIGA'R; Præf. *Mitigo*, Præf. *Mitigui*; to mitigate, to asswage, to pacify. Lat.

MITIGATIVO, that will mitigate or asswage.

MITIGUE', vid. *Mitigar*.

MITOLOGIA, mythology, exposition of fables or parables.

MITOTE, the Indian name for their dances in *New Spain*.

MITRA, a bishop's mitre. It is also waggishly apply'd to signify a sort of cap made of pasteboard, which they put on the heads of witches and bawds convicted, when they are led to punishment.

MITRA'DO, miter'd.

MITRA'R, to miter.

MITRIDA'TES, the famous *Mithridates* king of *Pontus*, who maintained war with the Romans 40 years, and was at last subdued by *Pompey* the great.

MITRIDA'TICO, or *Mitridato*, a famous preservative against poison call'd *mithridate*, because invented by *Mithridates* king of *Pontus*.

M I X

MIXTION, mixture.

MIXTO, vid. *Misto*.

MIXTURA, vid. *Mistura*.

M I Z

MIZ, the word used in *Spain* to call a cat, as we say puss.

M O A

MÓA, in cant, money.

MOARRA'CHO, vid. *Mamarracho*.

M O E

MÓBIL, moveable.

Primer mobil, the *primum mobile* in the heavens.

MOBILIDA'D, mobility.

MÓBLE, vid. *Movible*.

M O C

MÓÇA, a young maid, a wench, a maid servant.

Prov. *Ni móça féa, ni vieja hermosa*: No young woman is ugly, nor no old one handsome. A saying of young fellows that love all young women.

Prov. *Móça que con viejo casa, trátese como anciana*: A young woman that marries an old man must behave herself like an old woman. Because if she does not live retiredly and soberly, she will lose her reputation, and the husband will grow jealous.

Prov. *Peor es la móça de casar, que de criar*: It is harder to marry a young woman, than to breed her up. That is, there is more difficulty in marrying her well, than in her education.

Prov. *A la móça mala la campana la llama, y a la mala, mala; ni campana, ni nada*: The bell calls a bad wench; but if she is very bad, neither the bell nor any thing else. That is, when a maid begins to be bad, she

may be reclaimed by admonition, or calling upon; but if she is harden'd in ill, nothing then will mend her. Others say thus:

Prov. *A la móça mala la campana la llama, y a la buena en casa la halla*: The bell calls a bad maid, but finds the good one at home. That is, when we must ring bells to fetch home wild wenches, sober ones are at home about their affairs.

Prov. *De móça adevina, y de muger latina*: From a wench that has the spirit of divination, and from a woman that talks Latin, good Lord deliver us. Because they are full of tongue and impertinence.

Prov. *A la móça con el móco, y al móco con el bóco*: A girl must be marry'd before she can wipe her nose, and a lad as soon as the down grows upon his face. For fear they should be de-bauch'd.

Prov. *Bién parece la móça lozana caba la barba cana*: A buxom young woman looks well by a grey beard. Young maids ought to be in sober, grave company, to keep them in awe.

Prov. *No me agrada nada móça con leche, y bota con agua*: I do not at all like a young maid that has milk in her breasts, nor a leather bottle with water in it. The bottle should have only wine, and a maid with milk is bad.

Prov. *O llueve, o apedrea, o nuestro móça se meca*: It either rains or hails, or our maid pisses. A roguish saying.

Prov. *Guarte móça de promesa de hombre que como cangrejo corre*: Take heed, girl, of the promise of a man that runs like a crab. It has a double meaning. That is, either of a bandy-legged man that cannot go; or else, take heed of the promises of all men, because they are apt to go back from them, as the crab goes backwards.

Prov. *La móça y la parra no se ven hasta alçarse la folia*: A wench and a vine are not seen till you take up their coats. By the coats of the vine is meant, you cannot see what is at the stock till you put by the leaves; the other needs no explaining.

Prov. *La móça de la villa, la cose fúzia, la puerta barrila*: The town-maid has a dirty house, and the door swept clean. Because those that are born in great towns have much acquaintance and are gossips; and tho' the house be dirty, will sweep the street-door, to gaze about and talk with their companions.

Prov. *La móça en el zexado, no anda a buen recado*: The maid upon the top

of the house, or the tiles, is going on no good errand, or is not very safe. For in plain terms she may break her neck; but, as is meant, she has no good design, for it is not likely she can have any good business there.

Prov. *Mas tira moça que foga*: A wench draws more than a rope. We say, a woman draws more than a yoke of oxen.

Prov. *Môça de mesón, no duérme sueño con sazón*: The maid of an inn never sleeps in due season; because of the uncertainty of guests coming in and going out.

MOCADÉ'RO, an old name for an handkerchief.

MOÇALVILLO, a raw young fellow.

MOCA'NTE, in cant, an handkerchief.

MOÇARA'BE, vid. *Mozarabe*.

MOCARRÓN, a snotty fellow, a base fellow.

MOCEDA'D, youth; met. any unlucky trick of youth.

Prov. *A moxedad sin vicio, y de buena pasada, larga vejez, y descansada*: A youth free from vice, and well spent, is follow'd by a long and easy old age.

Prov. *A mocedad oziósa vejez trabajosa*: An idle youth is followed by a troublesome old age.

MOCETÓN, a lusty young fellow.

MOCETONA, a lusty young wench.

MÓCHA, a small island in the South Sea on the coast of the kingdom of Chile, in 38 degrees of south latitude, and 5 leagues from the continent.

MOCHA'CHA, vid. *Muchacha*.

MOCHA'CHO, vid. *Muchacho*.

MOCHA'ÇO, a bang; a polt, a knock, most properly a blow with a musket.

MOCHA'DO, cut smooth, the horns cut off, or the like.

MOCHA'R, to cut smooth, to cut off the horns, or the like.

MÓCHE,; as, *A trocky móche*, a barbarous expression, signifying without consideration, rashly, or, as we say, hand over head.

MOCHE'TA, a term in architecture, signifying the edge of any work.

MOCHE'TE, the tassel of a sparrowhawk.

MOCHILA, a scrip, a budget, a wallet, a false cover of a saddle, a portmanteau.

Mochila de grano, the husk of a seed in fruit.

MOCHILÉ'RO, a boy or servant that carries the wallet or budget, a boy that follows the camp.

MOCHÍN, the executioner or hangman.

MÓCHO, bare, smooth; as, *Carnéro mócho*, a sheep that has no horns.

Árbol mócho, a tree without branches.

Mócho de arcabuz, the but-end of a musket.

Passe mócha por cornuda, let a beast without horns go for one with horns. If we cannot have what we will, we must take what we can.

MOCHUE'LO, an horn owl.

MOCITA, a little young maid.

MOCITO, a little young lad.

MOCO, snort.

Mocos de herrero, the large flakes that fly off when the smith hammers iron.

Mico de candil, the knob that grows on the top of the snuff of a lamp or candle, for want of snuffing.

Esogido a móco de candil, chosen by candle-light; that is, carefully examined, as some do when they buy eggs, look at them against a candle.

Móço, Adject. young.

Moço, Subst. a servant, a youth.

Móço de espuelas, a fellow to run by an hir'd horse.

Moço de cavállos, a groom.

Moço de cozina, a scullion, an underlin in the kitchen, a cook's boy.

Móço de litera, a fellow that guides the mules of a litter.

Móço de pañol, a steward's mate in a ship.

Móço de servicio, a servant.

Prov. *Al móço mal mandado, pónle la mesa, y embíale al recado*: If you have a loitering servant, lay the cloth, and send him of an errand. For then he will make haste back to dine.

Prov. *Al móço vergonzoso el diablo le llevo a palacio*: The devil carry'd the bashful youth to court. That is, he who is modest has no business there; he will never thrive, because impudence is the best recommendation.

Prov. *De móço a palacio, de viejo a beato*: Young men to court, and old men retire to live piously.

Prov. *Al móço amañado la mugér al lado*: As soon as a youth is grown handy, that is, ingenious and discreet, he ought to have his wife by his side; that is, to be married.

Prov. *De móço reñador, y de viejo ayunador, guarde Dios mi capa*: God keep my cloak from a praying young man, and a fasting old man. That is, God defend me from hypocrites, who make show of their devotion.

Prov. *De móço rezongador, nunca buena labor*: A muttering servant never does his work well.

Prov. *El móço y el gallo un año*: A

servant and a cock must be kept but a year. Because after a year the man grows sawcy, and the cock declines. Prov. *El móço no ha la culpa, que la moça se lo busca*: The young man is not in fault, for the young woman seeks it herself. When she happens to be got with child.

Prov. *El móço perezoso por no dar un passo da ocho*: The lazy servant, to save going one step, goes eight. We say, lazy people make themselves work.

Prov. *El móço que bostéza, de ruidad, o de peréza*: The young man that yawns, does it either out of base custom or laziness. Young men or servants ought not to show any marks of sloth.

Prov. *Al móço nuevo, pan y huevo andando el año, el pan y el palo*: Give a new servant bread and egg, but after a year bread and a cudgel. That is, use servants well at first; but when that usage has made them sawcy, treat them accordingly.

Prov. *Ni móço dormidor, ni gato maullador*: Neither a sleepy servant nor a mewling cat, are good for any thing.

Prov. *Guárda móço, y hallaras viejo*: Save when you are young, and you'll find when you are old.

Prov. *Móço crecienté, lobo en el vientre*: A growing youth or servant has a wolf in his belly. That is, is a great eater.

Prov. *Se móço bien mandado, y comerás a la mesa de tu amo*: Be a diligent servant, and you'll eat at your master's table. That is, he'll be kind, and make much of you.

Prov. *Si quieres tener buen móço, antes que le nascá el boço*: If you will have a good servant, take him before the down grows upon his face. That is, take him very young, and mould him to your purpose before he is spoiled.

Prov. *A móço goloso, bigo a dinero*: A liquorish youth or servant must be made to pay for a fig; that is, for every trifle he covets to eat.

MOCOSO, snotty.

MOQUE'LA, a little young wench.

Prov. *Si la moquela es loca, anden las manos, y calle la boca*: If the young wench is wild, let the hands go, but let the mouth be silent. That is, if she is unruly, do not talk, but beat her.

MOQUE'LO, a little lad.

Prov. *No díze el moquelo, sino lo que oyó tras el fuego*: The lad says nothing but what he heard by the fire. That is, boys tell all they hear their parents discourse by the fire-side.

MOCURÍPE,

M O F

M O H

M O L

MOCURIBE, a bay on the coast of *Brazil*, in 3 degrees 40 minutes of south-latitude; not far from *Siara*, where the Portuguese have some plantations.

M O D

MODE'LO, a model to build, or do anything by, a pattern.

MODERACIÓN, moderation. Lat.

MODERADAME'NTE, moderately.

MODERA'DO, moderate.

MODERA'R, to moderate.

MODE'RNO, modern, of the latter times.

MODESTAME'NTE, modestly, decently, composedly.

MODE'STO, modest, decent, composed.

MODIFICACIÓN, bringing into measure.

MODIFICA'R; *Præf. Modifico, Præt. Modifique*; to bring into measure, or compass. Lat.

MODIFIQUE', vid. *Modificar*.

MODILLÓN, a modillion in architecture, a certain support, or kind of bracket to the *corón*; and in those orders where admitted, supplies the place of the bed-moulding, as our work-men stile the *ovolo* in this place.

MÓDIO, a bushel. Lat.

MÓDO, the mean or manner. Also us'd for decency, behaviour.

MODÓRRA, a lethargy; also the dead of night, when all are asleep. From the Greek *moros*, a fool.

Quarto de la modorra, the second watch in the night, being the dead of night when all people are asleep.

MODORREA'R, to be heavy, sleepy, or lethargick.

MODORRILLA, a disease among sheep.

MODORRO, one that has a lethargy; met. a slow, heavy, foolish fellow.

MODORRO, in cant, a sharper that waits at gaming-houses till it is late, to take up those who want to play when the rest are gone.

MÓDULO, a model, a term in architecture, signifying a part or quantity by which to calculate, adjust and compose the rest of the members of an order.

M O F

MÓFA, a scoff, a jeer, a mock, or mockery.

MOFA'DO, scoff'd at, jeer'd, mock'd.

MOFADOR, a scoffing, jeering person.

MOFADURA, a mocking or jeering.

MOFA'R, to scoff, to mock, to jeer.

MOFLE'TES, swollen, great, puffed up cheeks.

M O G

MÓGA'TE, a coarse sort of glazing upon earthen-ware. Arab. *mugati*, cover'd, disguis'd. Hence the vulgar saying,

Hazér una cosa de médio mogáte, to do a thing by halves. Taken from the pans which are glaz'd only within, and not without, which they call *médio mogáte*, or half glazing.

MÓGA'TO, vid. *Mogigato*.

MOGIGA'NGA, a jack-pudding, any ridiculous person.

MOGIGA'TO, a sly knave, like a cat, who when you speak lovingly to her, cringes, and when you least think of it, claws you.

MOGILO'N, a great mourning weed for a woman.

MOGOLLÓN, a lump, a clod, a shapeless piece.

Comér de mogillon, to sponge upon others.

MOGOMIRÍ, a village in *Brazil*, in the captainship of *St. Vincent*, near the river *Iniambi*.

MOGORÍN, a flower growing nowhere but in the province of *Indostan*, in the *East Indies*, from February till the end of May, white, and most beautiful. The smell, tho' like that of the *jasmin*, is much more fragrant; besides, that the *jasmin* has but six leaves, and the *mogorín* above fifty. It very well deserves to be in any royal garden. *Gemelli*, vol. 3. lib. 1. cap. 8.

MONGRONA'R *vides*, to prune vines.

Mogú, a great river in the captainship of *Marañon*, in the province of *Brazil*.

MOGUANGA'PE, a river in the captainship of *Paraíba*, in the province of *Brazil*.

MOGUE'R, a city in the province of *Andaluzia*, not far from the ocean, on the banks of the river *Azige*, seated in a rich country, has 700 inhabitants, 1 parish, 1 monastery of friars, and 1 of nuns. Formerly suppos'd to be called *Olitingi*.

M O H

MOHA'DA, mossiness or mouldiness.

MOHARRA'CHE, vid. *Momarráche*.

MOHA'TRA, is a cheating way of selling goods upon trust for much more than the value; and having one ready to buy them again much under the real value. A miserable imposition upon persons that want ready money. Thence it is taken for any extortion in usury. It is also pawn-broking.

MOHATRA'R, to sell above price, and buy under; as in the word *mohátra*, to use extortion, to take pawns.

MOHATRE'RO, an extortioner that buys and sells; as in the word *mohátra*, a pawn-broker.

MOHECE'R, to grow mouldy; or be cover'd with moss.

MOHECIDO, grown mouldy or mossy.

MOHE'DA, a mossy place.

MOHE'NTO, mouldy.

MOHINA, a mule that has all the face and muzzle black, and has jadish tricks. Also fretfulness, peevishness, anger, disgust.

MOHINDA'D, peevishness, fretfulness, anger.

MOHINILLO, a little peevish or fretful.

MOHINO, peevish, fretful, out of humour. Also an he-mule, with a black face and muzzle.

Tres al mohino, three upon him that frets. This is when four play at cards, every one for himself, and one of the losers frets, then the other three play upon him.

MÓHO, mouldiness, rust of iron, or any other metal. Also moss that grows upon trees, rocks, walls, or the like.

MOHOSO, mouldy, or cover'd with moss; also rusty as iron.

M O J

MOJA'DO, wet.

MOJADURA, a wetting.

MOJA'R, to wet.

Mojar en la salsa, to dip in the sauce.

MOJIGA'NGA, vid. *Mogiganga*.

MÓJO, liquor.

MOJÓN, a land-mark. Ironically: A fancy, a guess, also a taster of wine.

MOJONACIÓN, the setting of land-marks.

MOJONA'DO, set with land-marks.

MOJONADURA, a setting of land-marks.

MOJONA'R, to set land-marks.

MOJONE'RA, the place where the land-mark stands.

M O L

MÓLA, a fleshy, and sometimes a spongy substance, without bones or bowels; often black like concrete blood, and sometimes extreme hard, preternaturally brought into the world instead of a *fetus*. It has almost all the same symptoms as if a woman were with child. Greek.

MOLAMATRÍZ, idem.

MOLA'R, vid. *Piedra molár*.

MOLARE'S, a town in *Andaluzia*, a league from *Utrera*, seated in a fruitful plain. It has not above 130 inhabitants, 1 parish, and an old castle. It is an earldom belonging to the duke of *Medina Celi*.

M O L

MOLDA'DO, cast in a mould.
MOLDADURA, casting in a mould.
MOLDA'R, to cast in a mould.
MOLDE, a mould to cast any figure in.

Libro de molde, a printed book.
Venir de molde, to fit, as if it had been cast in a mould.

MOLDURAS, mouldings, of joiners or masons work.

MOLDURÓN, a great moulding.
MÓLE, a mass, a lump, a confus'd heap. Lat. *moles*.

MOLEBÚTO, a fish called a lump.
MOLEDOR, a grinder, met. a troublesome person.

MOLEDURA, a grinding.
MOLE'R; Præf. *Muelo*, Præt. *Moli*; to grind.

Moler en almirez, to pound in a mortar.

Moler a uno, is either to beat a man till all his bones are bruis'd, or to tire and plague a man with impertinence.

MOLE'RO, a fish like a perch, that spawns upon the sea weeds.

MOLESTA'DO, molested, troubled.

MOLESTADOR, a troublesome person.

MOLESTAME'NTE, troublesomely.

MOLESTA'R, to molest, to trouble. Lat.

MOLE'STIA, trouble, disquiet, pain, grief.

MOLE'STO, troublesome.

MOLE'TA, a stone to grind colours on.

MOLIDO, ground in a mill, pounded in a mortar; met. tir'd and beaten.

MOLIDURA, a grinding, a pounding, or tiring, or beating.

MOLIE'NDA, grist, any thing to be ground.

MOLIE'NTE, *y corriente*. This is properly said of a mill that is in good case to grind, the water running, or the sails going; and met. signifies any thing that is in good order, and no way defective.

MOLIFICACIÓN, a softning, a mollifying. Lat.

MOLIFICA'DO, mollified, softned.

MOLIFICADOR, a softner.

MOLIFICA'R, to mollify, to soften.

MOLIMIE'NTO, a grinding or pounding. Also weariness.

MOLINA, a town in *Castile*, three leagues from the borders of *Aragon*, seated in a plain between two mountains, on the banks of the river *Gallo*, strongly walled, has an old castle, 1300 inhabitants, 5 parishes, 1 monastery of friars, 1 of nuns, 6 chapels, and 2 hospitals. Its jurisdiction or

M O L

liberty extends over 75 villages, in which are 400000 head of cattle. It belongs to the king, who among the rest of his titles, styles himself lord of *Molina*.

MOLINE'JO, a little mill.

MOLINE'RA, a miller's wife.

Prov. *Guay de la molinera, que al molinero el agua le lleva*: Woe to the miller's wife, when the miller is carried away by the water; that is, any woman is miserable who loses her husband, and has no other support for herself and children.

MOLINE'RO, a miller.

MOLINE'TE, the captain in a ship, which serves principally to hoise anchor.

MOLINILLO, a little mill, a chocolate mill.

Prov. *Molinillo casado te veas que asirabéas*: Mayst thou be marry'd mill, since you wag your tail so much. This signifies no more than that matrimony tames the strongest things.

MOLINO, a mill.

Molino de viento, a wind-mill.

MOLIR, to compass, to endeavour, to go about. Lat. *moliri*.

MOLLA'R, soft, tender.

Almendras molles, almonds that have soft shells, that can be broke with the teeth.

MOLLE, a tree in the *West Indies*, of the small clusters growing on it the Indians make wine. In *Mexico* they call it the tree of *Peru*, because brought from thence, yet grows better in *New Spain*. *Acosta*, hist. *W. Ind.* lib. 4. cap. 30. p. 269.

MOLLECE'R, to grow soft.

MOLLE'DO, the crum, or soft part of the bread. Also any brawny, fleshy part; as

Mollido del brazo, the brawn of the arm.

MOLLE'JA, the sweetbread of a beast; also the gizzard of a fowl.

MOLLEJONES, swellings in a horse's mouth, which hinder his eating.

MOLLENTA'R, to soften.

MOLLE'RA, the mould of the head, the part between the forehead, temples and crown. From the Lat. *mollis*, soft or tender.

MOLLERÓN, in cant, an head piece.

MOLLE'TAS, a pair of snuffers, or rather those nippers they use to snuff lamps.

MOLLE'TE, a manchet, fine small white bread. From *mollis*, soft.

MOLLIDO, made soft, a soft bed or pillow.

M O N

MOLLIDOR, one that softens, or that beats up a bed or pillow.

MOLLIDURA, a softning or making soft, beating up a bed or pillow.

MOELINA, a mizzle, or soft shower of rain.

MOLLIR, to make soft, as to beat up a bed or pillow.

MOLONDRÓN, a dull heavy fellow, good for nothing.

Prov. *To molondron, y tu molondrona, cástate conmigo Antona*: I a drone, and you a drone, marry me *Antonette*, that is, like to like, let us not spoil two houses.

MOLOPA'QUES, a nation of Indians in the province of *Brazil*.

MOLUCAS, the *Molucco* or spice islands in *Asia*.

M O M

MÓMA, mummery, playing antick tricks; also the woman that acts another.

MOMARRACHE, one that is disguised in a ridiculous or hideous habit, and under that figure goes about joking upon every body, and telling them their faults. From *Momus*, the god of reproof.

MOMENTANEAME'NTE, every moment.

MOMENTA'NEO, momentary, that lasts but a moment.

MOME'NTO, a moment, an instant of time. Lat.

MOMERIA, mumming, in masquerade.

MÓMIA, as *Carne momia*, mummy, human flesh dry'd up; thence taken for any lump of lean flesh.

MÓMIO, a mimic.

Hazer momios, to make strange faces.

MÓMO, one that tells people their faults. From *Momus*, the god of reproof.

MÓMO, in gamesters cant, is the dealer that holds the cards, and answers all the company that set him, as at basset, lanskenet, and such other games representing hazard at dice.

MOMORDIGA, the herb baulm.

M O N

MÓNA, a she monkey.

Mona triste, or *Mona alegre*, a merry or sad monkey; so they call a man that is merry or sad when in drink, because some monkeys are so upon like occasions.

Prov. *Lo que quiere la mona pirones mondos*: How fond the monkey is of pick'd pine-apple kernels. This they say to one that is fond of dainties, and would

would have them without any trouble.

Prov. *Aunque la mona se vista de seda, mona se queda*: Tho' a monkey put on silk cloaths, she is still a monkey. An hog in armour is still but an hog.

MONA, an island in *America*, lying in the mid-way between those of *Portorico* and *Hispaniola*; about 3 leagues in compass, plain and stony, not inhabited, tho' full of fruit-trees, and particularly famous for excellent and very large oranges.

MONACA'L, belonging to a monk.

MONACILLO, an acolyte, a boy kept to serve at the altar; so called from *monachus*, because they used to be bred by the monks, as it were a little monk.

Prov. *El que fué monacillo, y después abad, sabe lo que házen los moços detrás del altar*: He who was first a boy to serve at the altar, and afterwards abbat or curate, knows what the boys do behind the altar. A man, by what he did himself, guesses at what others do when they are in those circumstances he was in before.

MONACORDIO, an instrument that has but one string, a trumpet marine. From *monos*, alone, and *ckorda*, a string.

MONARCA, a monarch. Greek.

MONARCHIA, a monarchy.

MONARCHICO, monarchical.

MONARQUÍA, a monarchy.

MONASTERIO, a monastery, an house of religious people, whether men or women. Lat.

MONASTICO, monastick, belonging to monks, or to a monastery.

MONAZILLO, vid. *Monacillo*.

MONCA'DA, a small town or village in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, and near the city *Valencia*; it has not above 80 houses, 1 parish, and a monastery of Dominicans.

MONCA'YO, a mountain, and a river running from it in the kingdom of *Aragon*.

MONÇÓN, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, near the borders of *Catalonia*, and on the banks of the river *Cinca*, walled, has a strong castle, a fruitful territory, 800 inhabitants, 1 parish, 2 monasteries of friars, 1 of nuns, and sends deputies to the *cortes*.

MONÇÓN, a strong town in *Portugal*, 2 leagues from *Valencia*, and in the territory of *Viana*, it has an old castle, its territory produces scarce any corn, but some wine; it contains about 400 inhabitants, one monastery of Jesuits, 2 of nuns, and sends deputies to the

cortes. The Portuguese call it *Monçáo*, and it is an earldom in the family of *Lobo*.

MONDA'DO, pick'd, cull'd, par'd, cleans'd.

MONDADÚRAS, pickings, parings, cleansings.

MONDA'R, to pick, to cull, to pare, to cleanse. Lat. *mundare*.

MONDADIE'NTES, a tooth-picker.

MONDAORE'JAS, an ear-picker.

MONDE'GO, a river in *Portugal*, which rises near the city *Guarda*, and running westward between the rivers *Duero* and *Tajo*, passes by the city *Coimbra*, and 7 leagues below it, falls into the ocean. It was formerly called *Munda*.

MONDE'JAR, a town and marquise in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; so called for having been inhabited by Moors, subject to the Christians, whom the other Infidels called, *Mudejares*. *Garibay*, compend. hist. de Esp. lib. 18. cap. 28. It was made a marquise by *Ferdinand* and *Isabel*, king and queen of *Spain*, and the honour confer'd on D. *Iñigo López de Mendoza*, second earl of *Tendilla*, which title had been given his father by king *Henry* the IVth, in the year 1465. The eldest son of the marquis now takes the title of earl of *Tendilla*.

MONDE'JO, a sort of forc'd meat made of the paunch of a hog, or sheep, so called a *munditie*, because it must be made very clean.

MONDIFICACIÓN, a cleansing.

MONDIFICA'DO, cleans'd.

MONDIFICA'R, to cleanse.

MÓNDO, clean, peel'd, par'd, naked, bare. Lat. *mundus*.

MONDONGO, hogs-puddings.

MONDONGUE'RA, or *Mondeguéro*, a man or woman that makes or sells hogs-puddings.

MONDOÑE'DO, a city in *Galicia*, seated in a deep valley near the bay of *Biscay*, in a fruitful soil, walled, has not above 400 inhabitants, 1 parish, and hard by it a monastery of friars, and 1 of nuns. The ancient name of it was *Grandimirum*. It is now a bishoprick worth 7000 ducats a year to its prelate.

MONDRAGÓN, a town in the province of *Guipuscoa* in *Spain*, 5 leagues from *Vitoria*, on the side of a hill, near the river *Deva*, walled, its chief trade iron-work, abounding in cyder, has 400 inhabitants, 1 parish, and an hospital. Formerly called *Tritium Tuboricum*, or *Aritium*, according to *Ortelius*.

MONE'DA, money, coin of any fort. Lat. *moneta*.

Monéda *foréra*, a duty or tax paid every seven years, as an acknowledgment of the king's regal authority.

Monéda *de bellón*, brass money, small change.

Monéda *négra*, a base sort of coin they had formerly in *Spain*, with much mixture of brass among the silver. There is none of it now.

Monéda *blanca*, good silver coin.

Monéda *corriente*, the currant coin.

Monéda *falsa*, false money.

Monéda *de España*, Spanish coin.

Ochavo, a farthing.

Quarto, an half penny.

Real *de vellón*, a royal copper, is about a groat.

Real *de plata*, a royal plate, or silver, worth six pence.

Un *escudo*, a crown piece is worth 10 royals plate.

Real *de a ocho*, a piece of eight, worth 8 royals plate.

Peso, the same as Real *de a ocho*.

Escudo *de oro*, a gold crown is worth two pieces of eight.

Doblón *senzillo*, a single doubloon worth two pieces of eight.

Doblón *de a dos*, a double doubloon, worth four pieces of eight.

Doblón *de a quatro*, a quadruple, worth eight pieces of eight.

Casa *de monéda*, the mint.

MONEDA'GE, a duty impos'd formerly in the kingdom of *Aragon*, upon every piece of money, as it were so much in the pound.

MONEDA'JE, idem.

MONEDEA'R, to coin money.

MONEDERO, a coiner of money.

MONERIA, a monkey trick.

MONESTERIO, vid. *Monasterio*.

MONFIES, robbers on the hills or mountains. Formerly this word signify'd Moors converted to the Christian Faith, who could speak both their own language and the Spanish. Corruptly so called from *mosties*, which in Arabick signifies one that knows two languages.

MONFORTE, a town in *Portugal*, 4 leagues from *Villaviciosa*, wall'd, has an old castle on a hill, whence it took name, 600 inhabitants, 3 parishes, 1 monastery of nuns, an hospital, 6 chapels, and sends deputies to the *cortes*.

MONFORTE, a town in *Galicia*, seated on a hill, has an old castle, 800 inhabitants, 2 parishes, 2 monasteries of friars, a college, and a fruitful territory.

MONCA'NA, a young sucking calf.
Covar.

MONGE, a monk.

MONGES ISLAS, small islands on the coast of *Venezuela* in *South America*; they are four, one of them very high, and the top of it looks at a distance like a saddle. Those that sail from the southern parts to *Carthagená*, steer their course by them.

MONGIA, monkery.

MONGIBAR, a town in *Andaluzia*, on the banks of the river *Guadaquivir*, 4 leagues from the city *Baéza*, in a fruitful soil, has 200 inhabitants, one parish, 4 chapels, and an hospital.

MONGIBEL, or *Mongibela*, the burning mountain *Etna* in *Sicily*.

MONGIL, a sort of mourning weed for a woman.

Mangil áltibáxo, a long woman's gown or garment all of a piece, reaching from the neck to the ground, generally made close before.

MONGILÓN, vid. *Mongil*.

MÓNJA, a nun.

Prov. *Casada, y arrepentida, y no monja*: Better marry and repent than be a nun.

MÓNICA, the proper name of a woman.

MÓNICIÓN, vid. *Munición*.

MÓNJE, vid. *Monge*.

MÓNICO, a little monkey.

MONICÓRDIO, vid. *Monacordio*.

MONILLO, a little monkey.

MONIPÓDIO, a conspiracy, a plot.

MONIPÓLIO, a monopoly, the ingrossing a commodity, to sell out as one pleases. Greek.

MONITO, a little ape.

MONITORIO, an admonition. Lat.

MONJÚY, an high hill near *Barcelona*, on which is a fort, and a centinel always to give notice if any thing appears at sea. Corruptly so called from *Mons Jovis*.

MONA'CO, a clown, a looby, an ignorant fellow.

MÓÑO, an ornament of false hair women wore formerly on their heads in *Spain*, sticking out on both sides the face. Whence *Pata de móño*, one of those sticking out wings of it.

MÓNO, an he ape.

MONOCULO, that has but one eye. Lat.

MONODIA, a mournful song, sung only by one person.

MONOPODIO, a monopoly.

MONOSY'LABA, a monosyllable, a word of only one syllable. Lat.

MONREA'L, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon*, 7 leagues from *Daroca*, near

the springs of the river *Xiloca*, in a delightful plain, has an old castle, 150 inhabitants, and 1 parish.

MONROY, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, contains not above 180 families and 1 parish; it is a marquise of the creation of king *Philip* the IVth, in the noble family of *Monroy*.

MONRÓY, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia*, 4 leagues from the city of that name, has not above 60 houses.

MONSA'NTO, a town in the province of *Beira* in *Portugal*, seated on a hill difficult of access, wall'd, and has a good old castle; it contains about 250 inhabitants, and 1 parish, and sends deputies to the *cortes*. It is an earldom in the family of *Castro*.

MONSERRA'TE, a famous monastery of Benedictine monks in *Catalonia*, 7 leagues from *Barcelona*, seated among rough mountains, inhabited by 50 monks, and 250 servants, in a lately monastery, divided into four parts, one of which is to entertain pilgrims, where, for three days, they are serv'd, and pay only for flesh, straw and barley. In the church, is an image of our blessed Lady, very famous for miracles.

MONSERRA'TE, one of the *Caribbee* Islands in *America*, in about 18 degrees of north latitude, almost round, and about 3 leagues over; it has two sandy bays, in which there is good anchoring. The Land is high, fruitful, and full of wood; it belongs to the *English*, and lies but a few leagues from *Guadalúpe*.

MÓNSTRO, a monster. Lat.

MÓNSTRUO, idem.

MONSTRUOSAMENTE, monstrously.

MONSTRUOSIDAD, monstrousness.

MONSTRUOSO, monstrous.

MÓNTA, amount in reck'ning.

MONTALVA'N, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, 14 leagues from the city *Zaragoza*, seated between 2 rocks, on the banks of a brook, called *Martin*; the country about it is fruitful, pleasant and healthful; it is walled, and has a good old castle; many of the houses are dug out of the rock, inhabited by 400 families, with 1 parish, and a monastery of Dominicans. It sends deputies to the *cortes*.

MONTA'NCHES, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, 6 leagues from the city *Merida*, seated in a place almost impregnable, yet fruitful; has a castle, where often prisoners of state are kept; 300 families, and 1 parish.

Some say it was antiently call'd *Castro Colubri*.

MONTA'ÑA, a mountain. Lat. *mont*. *Montaña de pinos*, in cant, a bawdy-house.

MONTAÑE'RO, vid. *Montañes*.

MONTA'ÑAS, mountains or woods that are inhabited.

MONTAÑE'S, a mountainier, a man, or any other thing of the mountain; met. wild.

Prov. *El montañés por defender una necesidad dice tres*: The mountainier to defend one foolish saying, says three more. The *Asturians*, and other people of the mountains, are simple people, and talk Spanish as the *Welsh* do English, and are therefore laugh'd at.

MONTAÑE'TA, a little mountain.

MONTAÑOSO, mountainous.

MONTAÑUE'LA, a little mountain.

MONTA'NTE, a two-handed sword.

MONTA'R, to amount in reck'ning.

Montar la punta, to weather the cape, a sea-term.

Montar la guarda, or *la trinchera*, to mount the guard, or the trenches, a military term.

Prov. *Tanto monta cortar, como desatar*: Cutting is as good as untying. Taken from *Alexander* the great's cutting the gordian knot. See it in *Plutarch*, *Curtius*, and others.

MONTARA'Z, a mountainier, an out-law, that lives on the mountains; or any thing that belongs to the mountains, wild.

MONTAVERNE'R, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, not far from *Albayda* and *Xativa*, in a rich country, but has not above 60 houses, and 1 parish.

MONTA'ZGO, a duty paid to the king for woods.

MÓNTE, a hill, a mountain, a wood. Lat.

Monte de piedad, a place appointed to lend money to the poor at low interest.

Monte de naipes, the cards that remain after dealing about.

Hombre de monte y ribera, vid. *Hombre*.

Lana de su monte, vid. *Lana*.

Andar a monte, to live like an out-law, absconding on the mountains.

Prov. *De monte malo, si quiera un palo*: Of an ill wood, take, tho' it be but one stick, that is, Get what you can, tho' never so little, of an ill man or a miser.

MONTE'A, the draught, or sketch an architect makes on paper of the structure.

ture he is to build ; so call'd, because it rises or mounts.

MÓNTE AGÚDO, a town in *Castile*, near the borders of *Aragon*, at the foot of the mountain *Moncayo*, in a large plain, walled, has about 200 houses, and 1 parish ; it is an earldom of the creation of king *Ferdinand* and queen *Isabel*, in the noble family of *Mendoza*, who are marquises of *Almazan*.

MÓNTEA'R, to hunt wild beasts on the mountains.

MÓNTEARGÍL, a town in *Portugal*, 2 leagues from *Santarem*, on the other side the river *Tagus* ; it has not above 200 inhabitants and 1 parish.

MÓNTE CRÍSTO, a town in the island *Hispánola*, seated on the north side of the island, 14 leagues west of *Puerto de Plata* ; it has an indifferent good port, and salt-pits.

MÓNTE DE PIENAD, so they call a charitable institution, where they lend money to those that are in want, without any interest, only leaving a pawn to the value.

MÓNTEMAYÓR, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 5 leagues from the city *Cordova*, seated on a hill, in a rich country, has a strong castle, 500 inhabitants, 2 chapels, an hospital, and 1 parish ; it belongs to the earls of *Alcaudete*, and was formerly called *Ulia*.

MÓNTEMAYÓR EL NUE'VO, a town in *Portugal*, in the territory of *Ebora*, by the Portuguese called, *Montemor o Novo* ; it contains about 200 inhabitants, 4 parishes, a monastery of friars, an hospital, an old castle, and sends deputies to the *cortes*.

MÓNTEMAYÓR EL VIE'JO, a town in *Portugal*, 5 leagues from the city *Lisbon*, called by the Portuguese, *Montemor o Velho* ; it contains about 1000 inhabitants, 5 parishes, a monastery of friars, one of nuns, a great hospital, an old castle, and sends deputies to the *cortes*. Formerly it was called *Medobriga*.

MÓNTEREY, a town in the kingdom of *Galicia* in *Spain*, made an earldom by king *Henry* the IVth of *Castile*, in the year 1474, and confer'd on the family of *Zuniga*, *Viedma* and *Ulloa*, the heirs of which house, for want of issue male, convey'd it to D. *James* of *Azevedo*, whose wife she was. He was of an ancient family, originally come out of *Portugal* ; his successors continue possess'd of the title, and are grandees of *Spain* ; their arms quartered ; Or, an holly-tree proper, in the first and fourth quarters, these trees being

call'd in Spanish, *azebos*, alluding to the name of *Azevedo* ; the second and third *Argent*, a wolf sable, all within an orle sanguin, charg'd with 8 saultiers Or. The town is walled, has an old castle on a hill, about 100 houses, 1 parish, 1 monastery of friars, and a college of Jesuits. Suppos'd to be formerly called *Ocellum*.

MÓNTE'RA, a cap, such as hunters or countrymen wear.

MÓNTERÍA, hunting of noble game, as wild boars, stags, &c.

MÓNTE'RO, an huntsman.

MÓNTE'ROS de *Espinosa*, a particular guard the king of *Spain* has, all of one family, or rather a family of gentlemen, who have the honour to be about his person, and to lie in the next room to him, on account that one of their predecessors, who was the king's huntsman, and born in the town of *Espinosa*, sav'd the king's life, and thence they take the name of *Monteros de Espinosa*.

MÓN'TES de 'Oca, mountains in Old *Castile*, betwixt *Burgos* and *Rioja*.

MÓN'TES de *Segura*, mountains in *Biscay*, formerly called *Argentarius Mons*.

MÓNTE'SA, a town in the kingdom of *Aragon*, 2 leagues from *Xativa*, seated on the side of a hill, in a most rich and fertile country, producing among other things much silk. The town has not above 200 houses, 1 parish, and an old castle. Here king *Jayme*, or *James* of *Aragon*, in the year 1317, instituted the order of knights of *Montesa*, subordinate to that of *Calatrava*. The badge of the knights is a red cross, in a field Or. It has 13 commendaries worth 23000 ducats a year.

MÓNTE'SILLO, vid. *Montezillo*.

MÓNTE'SINO, of, or belonging to the mountain.

MÓNTEZILLO, a little mountain, or hill or wood.

Prov. De mal montezillo, bueno es un gazapillo : Of a poor little wood, it is good to have a little coney, that is, It is good to get any thing of an ill, or a covetous man.

MÓNTEZITO, idem.

MÓNTE'L, a little town in *Castile*, where *Henry*, the bastard and usurper of that crown, murder'd his brother *Peter* the lawful king.

MÓN'TIJO, a town in *Estremadura*, 4 leagues west of *Merida*, has 700 inhabitants, 1 parish, and 4 chapels.

MÓN'TILLA, a city in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 6 leagues from *Cordova*, seated in a pleasant and fer-

tile plain ; it has 6000 inhabitants, and among them many of quality, 3 parishes, 3 monasteries of friars, 1 of nuns, 6 chapels, and an hospital. It is a marquise belonging to the dukes of *Feria*, of the noble family of *Cordova y Aguilar*.

MÓN'TINE'NTE, a sort of purging herb, growing in the territory of *Tirimbaro*, in the province of *Mecloucan*, in *North America* ; the leaves of it are small like little harts, the stems pliant and red, the flowers are also red, like round cups, in which is the seed, the root is full of fibres ; the seed bruised, and drank, to the quantity of a dram in water, purges all hurtful humours without danger or pain.

MÓN'TÓN, an heap, a pile.

Montón de leña, a wood pile.

Montón de heno, a stack of hay.

Prov. Del montón, entre tus hermanos, primero partiija que metas las manos : Share with your brothers before you put your hands into the heap. That is, Give every man his due before you take any thing to your own use out of a publick stock.

Prov. Que montón de trigo, si no estuviéssse comido : What a heap of corn, if it were not eaten. When a man looks back upon what he might have had, if he had not wasted it.

MÓN'TONCÍLLO, a little heap.

MÓN'TÓRO, a town in *Andaluzia*, 7 leagues from *Cordova*, on the banks of the river *Guadalquivir*, in a rich soil, has 1000 inhabitants, 1 parish, and 13 chapels. Formerly call'd *Mons Auri*.

MÓN'TÓSO, hilly, mountainous.

MÓN'TUÓSO, idem.

MÓN'TÚRQUE, a town in *Andaluzia* in the plain of *Cordova*, its soil wonderful fertile and rich, has 1000 inhabitants, 1 parish, 2 monasteries, 1 hospital, and 3 chapels, and belongs to the marquis del *Pliego*.

MÓN'VIE'DRO, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia*, not far from the city of that name, formerly the famous city *Saguntum*.

MÓN'UMENTO, a monument, a tomb. Particularly used for the sepulcher set up in churches on *Maunday-Thursdays*, in memory of our Saviour's sepulcher. Lat.

MÓN'ZARA'Z, a town in *Portugal*, in the territory of *Elvas*, 8 leagues from the city *Ebora*, seated on a hill, walled, has a castle, 600 inhabitants, and sends deputies to the *cortes*.

M O Q

MOQUERA, snivil or sniveling, snotting, as with a cold.

MOQUIS, a nation of Indians in *New Mexico*, now wholly converted to christianity. They were before a civiliz'd people, clad in cotton, and have a fruitful country.

MOQUITA, the drop that hangs at the nose in winter.

MOQUIRO, a little snot.

M O R

MORA, a mulberry; also a Moorish woman.

MORA yerba, the herb nightshade or deathsherb.

MORA, a town in *Castile*, 6 leagues from *Toledo*, seated in a fruitful plain, has an old castle, 800 inhabitants, 1 parish, 1 monastery of Franciscans, and 6 chapels. It is as an earldom created by king *Philip* the third, in the noble family of *Rojas y Guevara*.

MORABITO, a Moorish Eremit, or Anchorite, or religious man. Arab.

MORA'DA, a dwelling-place. Lat. *morari*, to stay.

MORADILLA, a little dwelling-place.

MORA'DO, purple.

MORADOR, a dweller, an inhabitant.

MORA'L, a mulberry-tree. Latin *morus*.

Prov. *Antes morál tardío, que almén-dro florido*: It is better be late ripe like the mulberry-tree, than soon in blossom like the almond-tree, and be blasted with it.

MORA'L, Adject. moral.

MORALIDA'D, morality.

MORALIZA'DO, moraliz'd.

MORALIZA'R, to moralize.

MORALME'NTE, morally.

MORA'R, to dwell, to inhabit.

MORA'SA, a morass, a bog, a quagmire.

MOREÍ, or *Merbidil*, Obs. for *Mara-wedi*.

MORBO cadúco, the falling-sickness.

MORCE'LLA, a spark of fire.

MORCIELAGO, a bat, or recremouse.

MORCILLA, an hog's pudding.

MORCILLE'RA, or *Morcillero*, a man or woman that makes, or sells black-puddings.

MORCILLO, the brawny part of a man's arm or leg.

Morcillo cavallo, a black horse.

MORCILLÓN, a great hog's pudding.

MORCÓN, a great pudding made of the large gut that is close at one end.

Thence met. any mishapen great lump, or a great fat unweildy fellow.

MORDA'CE, or *Mordáz*, that has a sharp tongue. Lat. *mordax*.

MORDA'ZA, a gag for the mouth, used in *Spain* for the blasphemers.

MORDAZIDA'D, railing, or sharpness of language.

MORDAZME'NTE, railingly, sharply.

MORDEDOR, a biter.

MORDEDURA, the bite of a dog, or other creature.

MORDE'LLA, or *Mordélla*, id est, *Mordérta*, or *Mordérle*, to bite her or him.

MORDE'R; Præf. *Muerdo*, Præt. *Mordi*; to bite. Lat.

Hazér a uno mordér en al ajo, to make a man bite the garlick, is to fret, vex, or perplex a man.

MORDIDO, bitten.

MORDIE'NTES, in cant, scissars.

MORDISCA'R, to nibble, as fish do at a bait.

MORECILLOS, the muscles.

MORE'JA, a lamprey, so called in some parts of *Spain*.

MORE'L, a dark brown colour.

MORE'LLA, the herb called nightshade.

MORE'LLA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, near the borders of *Aragon* and *Catalonia*, seated on the side of an almost inaccessible mountain, with a castle at one end, is walled, contains 700 inhabitants, 3 parishes, 1 monastery of friars, and 1 of nuns.

MORE'NA, a brown woman. In some parts, they give this name to a lamprey.

MORE'NO, brown, of a dark colour.

MORE'RA, a mulberry-tree.

MORERIA, the Moors quarter; so they call some quarters, or wards, in towns in *Spain*, where formerly the Moors liv'd.

MOREZILLOS, the muscles in a man's body.

MORIBUNDO, in a dying condition.

MORICA'NES *puéblos*, a nation of Indians in *North America*, near *Virginia*.

MORIGERA'DO, well-bred, subject, submissive.

MORIGERA'R, to give good breeding, to make submissive. Lat.

MORILLO, a little Moor; also an andiron for a chimney.

MORINGA, a tree in *India* as tall as the mastic-tree, and much like it in the leaves, but not thick of boughs, nor shady, very brittle, the leaves of a lively dark green, and taste like a turnip; the fruit a span and an half long,

as thick as a radish, the colour green and roan, divided into eight stripes without, and within, white, pulpy, and full of green seeds very soft, like lupins divided into little cells, of a sharper taste than the leaves; it is eaten with flesh, and otherways. The Root of this tree serves the poor instead of bezoar, and is their antidote against all poyson, and venomous stings of any creatures, being approv'd both drank inwardly, and outwardly apply'd. It is also given in some distempers, and grows in several parts of *India*. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

MORIR; Præf. *Muero*; Præt. *Mori*; to die. Lat. *morior*.

MORISCA, or *Morisco*, a man or woman descended from Moors, or converted from them.

MORISMA, a multitude of Moors, or the Moorish religion.

MORLE'cos, a sort of linnen made at *Merlaix* in *France*, called dowlas.

MORMOSO, that has a cold or hoarseness.

MORMÚLLO, a murmuring noise, the noise of many people talking, or of water running.

MÓRO, a moor.

A mas móros mas ganancia, the more Moors the more profit. A saying us'd by the Spaniards when the Moors were in *Spain*, to express their contempt of them, when they went to fight a much greater number than themselves, as not valuing the disparity and multitude, only considering, that the more there were of them the greater the booty would be.

Prov. *Quién abriga su móro, abriga su oro*: He who keeps his Moor warm, keeps his gold warm, because the Moorish slaves cost money, and he who takes care of them saves his money.

Prov. *A móro muerto gran lançada*: A great stroke of a lance for a dead Moor. A jeer to those who insult over those that cannot defend themselves, as if they boasted of giving a dead man a great wound.

MORÓCHE, the worst sort of Indian wheat. Vid. *Mayz*.

MOROCÓTES, a nation of Indians on the river of *Plate*, where now the city *Buenos Ayres* stands, in *South America*.

MOROGÉGEN, an Indian town in the captainship of *Espiritu Santo* in *Brazil*.

MORÓN, a little hillock.

MORÓN, a town in *Andalusia*, 9 leagues from *Sevil*, seated in a delightful and most fertile plain, producing wine,

wine, oil, and so much corn, that the tithe of it amounts to 30000 bushels a year; it also abounds in cattle, game, fruit, and has a delicate quarry of loadstone. It has 2500 inhabitants, 1 parish, 6 monasteries of friars, and 2 of nuns. Formerly called *Arucci*.
 MORONE'Z, brownness, swarthiness.
 MOROSIDA'D, moroseness.
 MOROSO, slow, heavy, dull; also morose or ill natured. From the Lat. *mora*, delay. But little used.
 MOROUNIA, a nation of Indians on the river of the *Amazons*, or in the province of *Orellana*, in *South America*. They are counted the civillest to strangers of any in those parts.
 MORÓYDES, vid. *Almorvínas*.
 MORRA'L, a muzzle for vicious beasts; also an havresac, the bag to tie to an horse's head with his oats.
 MORRA'SA, vid. *Morása*.
 MORRIA, Obs. for *Moriría*, I or he would die.
 MORRILLO, a small head-land.
 MORRINA, mortality among cattle.
 MORRION, an head-piece, a morion.
 MÓRRO, a great rock in the sea; also the poll of the head.
Baxar el mórro, to bow down one's head; met. to submit, or to consider.
 MÓRRO MORE'NO, a great bay and port in the province of *los Charcas* in the kingdom of *Peru*, secured against storms by an island lying before it. It is in about 22 degrees of south latitude.
 MORRÓN, a great rock.
 MORTA'JA, a shroud for a dead body.
Prov. A los muertos la mortája, a los vivos la hogaza: The shroud for the dead, and the loaf for the living.
 MORTAJALÓR, he that puts on the shrouds, and dresses dead bodies.
 MORTAJA'R, to dress a dead body.
 MORTA'L, mortal, deadly, at death's door. Lat.
 MORTALIDA'D, mortality, being subject to death.
 MORTANDA'D, a great slaughter in battle, or destruction of people by sickness; also a plague.
 MORTERE'TE, a very small sort of cannon; also a chamber to shoot powder.
 MORTERILLO, see *Morteruéllo*.
 MORTERO, a stone mortar to pound any thing in. Lat. *mortarium*. Also mortar used in war to cast bombs.
Prov. Quando el mortero llama, o Dios, ve buena mañana! When the mortar calls, good God, what a good morning is! That is, when the mortar goes to

pound ingredients to make sawce. To signify how much every man is pleased with what is for his interest.

MORTERUE'LO, a small sort of instrument like a mortar, with an hand or pestle, which boys use to play upon to make a noise, or rude musick.

Morteruéllo is also an hog's liver dissolved with hog's lard, salt, pepper, cloves, and coriander-seed, and then baked in the oven till it consolidates, and may be cut out in slices.

MORTEZINO, carrion, a dead carcass.

MORTIFERO, deadly, mortal, that causes death. Lat.

MORTIFICACIÓN, mortification. Latin.

MORTIFICA'DO, mortified.

MORTIFICA'R; Præf. *Mortifico*, Præf. *Mortifiqué*; to mortify. Lat.

MORTUMNÓN, a sort of fruit growing in *Peru*, somewhat less than a damask prune, and black, to which hang clusters of others smaller. If a man eats too much of it, it makes him drunk, and to fall asleep with danger of his life.

MORTUÓRIO, a burial, a funeral.

MORUE'CO, a ram that serves the whole flock.

MORVIDE'Z, tenderness, smoothness, delicacy.

MORVIE'DRO, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia*, four leagues from the city of that name, on the banks of the river *Palancia*, and at the foot of an hill, wall'd, has 750 inhabitants, a large castle, 4 churches, all making but 1 parish, 2 monasteries of friars, 1 of nuns, 2 hospitals, a most delightful and rich territory, abounding in all sorts of grain, rice, silk, honey, aloes, pulse, herbs, wine, oil, cattle, fowl, and fruit. This was the famous city *Saguntum* of the antients.

MORZILLA, an hog's pudding.

MORZILLO, the brawn of a man's leg or arm.

Morzillo cavallo, a black horse.

M O S

MOSA'YCA obra, mosaick work; which is a curious sort of in-laying of several colours representing the life, in stone.

MOSA'YCO, belonging to *Moses*; or as *Mosáyca*.

MOSCA, a fly. Lat. *musca*.

Andir como moscas a la miel, to flock like flies about honey; that is, to attend, or be diligent for one's profit.

MOSCA'DA, a nutmeg. Vid. *Nuez de especia*.

MOSCADE'RO, a fan to drive the flies away, a flie-flap; also the herb called horse-tail.

MOSCADÓR, idem.

MOSCA'RNA, an horse-flie, a breeze; also a wasp.

MOSCARDÓN, idem.

MOSCATÉ'L, muscadine; as,

Vino moscatel, muscadine wine.

Uvas moscatéles, muscadine grapes.

MOSCE'LLA, a spark of fire. A word little used.

MOSCÓN, a great fly.

MOSCÓSO, the name of a noble family in *Spain*, whose chief is marquis of *Almazan*, under which title see more of it.

MOSILLÓNES, the shell-fish called muscles.

MOSQUEADÓR, a flap to kill flies.

MOSQUEA'R, to drive away flies with a flie-flap.

MOSQUE'TA, a musk-flower.

MOSQUETA'DA *clavellina*, a musk gillyflower.

MOSQUETA'ZO, a musquet-shot.

MOSQUE'TE, a musquet, a matchlock.

MOSQUETERIA, the body of musqueteers.

MOSQUETE'RO, a musqueteer.

MOSQUETÓN, a musquetoon.

MOSQUILLA, a little flie.

MOSQUITILLA, a little gnat.

MOSQUITO, a gnat.

MÓSSE, a sort of beast in *New England*, as big as a bull, with an head like a deer, with large horns, which it sheds every year; a neck like a stag, a short mane, which runs down all the back, its hair like an elk, with a bag under the throat, long legs, large feet like a cow, and a tail something longer than a fallow deer. Their flesh is well tasted, and the Indians keep it a long time dried in the wind. Its hide is as thick as a cow's, and as serviceable.

MOSSELINA, a new-framed word for muzlin.

MOSTA'CHOS, whiskers, the beard grown long on the upper lip. From the Greek *mystax*, the upper lip.

MOSTA'JO, a little tree like a laurel.

MOSTA'ZA, mustard.

MOSTA'ZO, the mustard-seed plant.

MOSTO, new mine.

Mosto torcido, new wine from the press when hard squeeze'd.

Mosto de tintín, wine that runs from the grapes with light pressing.

MOSTOSO, of new wine.

MOSTRA'DO, show'd.

M O T

Mostrador, a counter of a shop; the hand of a clock, one that shows.

Mostra'r; Præf. *Mueſtro*, Præt. *Moſtré*; to show. Lat. *monſtrare*.

Mostre'ncó, a ſtray, any beaſt that is ſtray'd, which, if no owner appears in a year after crying, falls to the king, or the lord of the manor. Met. they give this name to a man that has no certain place of abode. It is alſo a miſ-shapen man, beaſt, or other thing; a lump, a dumplin.

M O T

Móta, a mote, a little tuft, ſuch as they pick out of cloth.

Mota is alſo a caſtle near *Medina del Campo* in *Caſtile*.

Motacila, the bird call'd a water-wagtail.

Mota'r, in cant, to ſteal.

Mota'yes, a nation of Indians in *Brazil*, of a low ſtature, of colour brown; they go naked, wear their hair below their ears, both men and women, and when it grows longer, they burn it round as artificially as if it were cut; all the other hair of their body they pull out by the roots, even of their eye-brows. They feed upon *maiz*, or Indian wheat, roots, frogs, ſnakes, ſerpents, alligators, monkeys, and wild dogs and cats.

Mote, a motto; alſo a reflection. The Indians give this name to their wheat boiled in water, which they eat hot inſtead of bread.

Moteja'do, jear'd, ſcoffed, reflected on.

Motejadór, one that jears, ſcoffs, or reflects upon another.

Moteja'r, to jear, to ſcoff, to reflect upon.

Mote'te, a motet, which is properly a ſong made for the church upon ſome hymn, or anthem, and is ſo called in oppoſition to the other, which is called *canto fermo*, becauſe the motet is quite contrary to it, and ſeems to have motion in reſpect of the others ſtanding ſtill. *Morley*, introd. to muſick. p. 196.

Motila, a cropt head, that has the hair cut off.

Motila'do, ſhorn, poll'd, cropt, clipt.

Motila'r, to ſhear, to poll, to crop the hair. Lat. *mutilare*.

Motillas, a ſort of ſtuſſis made in *Holland*, whereof they drive a great trade into *Spain*, ſome of lilc, and ſome of wool.

Motilón, a lay-brother of a religious order; ſo called, becauſe his hair is cropt ſhort, and he has no crown, like thoſe in orders.

M O U

Motín, a mutiny, an uproar, an inſurrection. Lat. *motus*.

Motivo, a motive, the end, or deſign of doing a thing.

Motolito, the bird called a wagtail.

Motónes, the blocks in a ſhip, in which all the ropes do run.

Motor, a mover.

Motorio, to be mov'd, or that may be mov'd.

Moróſo, full of mores.

Motrico, a town and ſea-port on the coaſt of the province of *Guipuscoa*, wall'd, has a good mote, 200 inhabitants, and 1 pariſh.

Motril, a town in the kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, on the coaſt of the *Mediterranean*, 11 leagues from the city *Granada*, particularly famous for abundance of ſugar growing about it. The inhabitants are to the number of 1000, 2 pariſhes, 2 monaſteries of friars, an hoſpital, and 4 chapels. Antiently call'd *Firmium fulium*.

M O U

Moucúru, a bay on the coaſt of *Brazil*, a league from *Siara*.

Movedizo, moveable, unſtable; alſo untimely born.

Movedór, a mover.

Movedúra, a miſcarriage, or bringing forth before time.

Movér; Præf. *Muévo*, Præt. *Moví*; to move, to ſtir; alſo for a woman to miſcarry. Lat.

Movible, moveable, that may be moved.

Fieſtas móviles, the moveable feaſts that do not fall every year upon the ſame day of the month, but ſooner or later; as *Eaſter*, *Whitſuntide*, &c.

Movino, moved.

Movime'nto, motion.

Movito, a miſcarriage, or bringing forth before time.

Mounín, a river in the captainſhip of *Marañon*, in the province of *Brazil*, which runs about 40 or 50 leagues down the country, and falls into the ocean at the bay of *Marañon*, being about a quarter of a league over at the mouth.

Moura, a town in *Portugal* in the territory of *Elvas*, near the river *Gua-diana* and the borders of *Caſtile*; has about 400 inhabitants, and ſends deputies to the *cortes*. Alſo the name of a good family in *Portugal*, who uſe this ſurname indifferently with that of *Rollin*. The chief of this family is the lord of *Azambuja*, *Marmelar*, and *Montargil*; branches, the marquels of *Caſtel-*

M O Z

Rodrigo, and the lord of *Pereira* and *Meadas*.

Mouróne, a ſort of lamprey, ſays *Münſhew*.

M O X

Moxa'da, vid. *Mojado*.

Moxa'ma, ſalt-fiſh.

Moxa'r, vid. *Mojár*.

Moxe'nte, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, 4 leagues from *Xativa*; has an old caſtle, a fruitful territory, 300 inhabitants, 1 pariſh, and 1 monaſtery of Franciſcan friars.

Moxí, a ſort of diſh the Moors dreſs like an amulet.

Moxicón, a thump, a ſtroke, a blow.

Moxicona'r, to thump, to ſtrike, to beat.

Moxiga'nga, a Jack-pudding, a merry-Andrew.

Moxiga'to, vid. *Mogigato*.

Moxillónes, the ſhell-fiſh call'd muſcles.

Moxine'te, a lubber, a lazy fellow.

Moxón, vid. *Mojón*.

Móxos, a nation of Indians in the kingdom of *Peru*.

Moxque'ta, vid. *Mosque'ta*.

M O Y

Móya, a town in *Caſtile* near the borders of *Aragon* and *Valencia*, eleven leagues from the city *Cuenca*, ſeated on an hill cover'd with pine-trees, which afford much timber. It is wall'd, has a caſtle, 300 houſes, 6 pariſhes, 1 monaſtery of friars, 1 of nuns, and an hoſpital. It is a marquiſate of the creation of king *Ferdinand* and queen *Iſabel*, and belongs to the duke of *Eſcalona*.

Moya'na, a ſmall ſort of culverin.

Moyaba'mba, a conſiderable river in *South America*, which falls from the mountains *Andes*, and runs towards the inland.

Moyo, Obf. a buſhel; now only uſed in *Portugal*.

Moysen, *Mofes*.

Moyue'lo, a middling ſort of bread betwixt the beſt and the worſt.

M O Z

Mozarabes, ſo they call'd the Chriſtians that lived among the Moors after *Spain* was conquer'd by them. Corruptly from *mixti Arabes*. Thence

Officio y miſſa Mozarabe, the offices and maſs of the *Mixti Arabes*. Before the conqueſt by the Moors they uſed to ſay the divine office and maſs in *Spain* according to the moſt antient manner, which they afterwards continued, as living among infidels, when the ceremonies had been otherwiſe regulated by

by the church: And when Toledo was taken by the Christians, the inhabitants obtain'd leave to continue the old custom in a chapel particularly assigned for that use in the great church, which they do to this day; and the office and mass after that manner is called *Mozarabe*, and the chapel allotted for it, *Capilla de los Mozarabes*.

M U C

MÚCA, vid. *Muceta*.
MUCETA, a rochet.
MUCHA'CHA, a girl.
MUCHACHERIA, boyishness.
MUCHACHISMO, a company of boys and girls.
MUCHA'CHO, a boy.
MUCHEDÚMBRE, a multitude, a great number.
MÚCHO, much. Lat. *multum*.

M U D

MÚDA, a dumb woman.
MÚDA, the moulting of birds.
MÚDA, an ointment to beautify women's faces.
MUDA'BLE, mutable, changeable.
MUDABLEME'NTE, changeably.
MUDA'DO, changed; also removed from one house to another.
MUDAMIE'NTO, a change, a removal from one house to another.
MUDA'NCA, change; also the same in dancing.
MUDA'R, to change. Lat. *mutare*.
Mudarfe, to remove house.
MÚDAS, vid. *Múda*.
MUDECE'R, vid. *Enmudecér*.
MUDE'JARES, or *Mudéxares*, Moors that were subject to the Christians, and liv'd among them, by which means they came to be converted, and still kept their name. In *Barbary* the infidels give this name to the Moors that went over from the kingdom of *Granada* and their off-spring. In the kingdom of *Fez* they call the same people *Elkes*.

MUDIN, an old measure containing about a quarter of a peck.

MÚDO, dumb. Lat. *mutus*.

M U E

MUE'BLE, moveable.
MUE'BLES, goods, moveables.
Prov. *Al mueble sin raíz, presto se le quiebra la cerviz*: A moveable without a root soon breaks its neck. That is, money or goods without an estate real, or some way to improve them, are not secure or lasting.
MUE'CA, a scoff.
MUE'LA, a millstone, a grindstone.
MUE'LA, one of the teeth called the grinders. For in Spanish the teeth are distinguished by several names, these

grinders called *muélas*, as is said. The four foremost above and below they call *diéntes*, or teeth, from the Latin *dentes*; and the four that part these from the grinders, that is, one on each side in the upper and lower jaw, *colmillos*, that is, tusks.

Muéla cordal, an eye-tooth.

Muéla de mano, an hand-mill.

Muélas de gallo, cocks grinders. So they call a man that has no teeth.

Prov. *A quién duele la muéla, que la éche fuéra*: Let him that has the tooth-ach pull it out. That is, let every man bear the inconveniencies which are for his own advantage.

Prov. *Entre dos muélas molares, or cordales, nunca metas tus pulgares*: Never put your thumbs betwixt two grinders.

Prov. *Pedir muélas al gallo*: To ask the cock for teeth. Like milking a bull.

MUE'LE, *Muélo*, vid. *Molér*.

MUE'LE, Adject. soft. Lat. *mollis*.

MUE'LE, a mole built in the sea to make an harbour, or defend it from being choak'd up by the sand, or to secure it from any particular wind. Lat. *moles*.

Muelle is also that little iron in a lock which falls upon the bolt, and holds it fast, either shut or open, but rises when the key turns, to let the bolt slip forwards or backwards. It is called the ketch of the spring.

MUELLEJONES, swellings in an horse's mouth, which hinder his eating.

MUELLEME'NTE, softly.

MUE'LO, vid. *Molér*.

MUE'LO, Subst. an heap of corn.

MUE'RDAGO, a green shrub growing on apple-trees, crab-trees, &c. called mistletoe.

MUE'RDE, *Muérido*, vid. *Mordér*.

MUE'RE, *Muéro*; vid. *Morir*.

MUE'RGÓ, a shell-fish about the length of a man's finger, looking like the top of a pocket inkhorn.

MUE'RMO, a cold in any beast, which makes them breathe hard and snort; the snuffling or snorting of a dog.

MUERMO, troubled with a cold, snuffling, or snorting.

MUE'RTE, death. Lat. *mors*.

Prov. *Muerte de suegra dolor de codo, que duele mucho y dura poco*: The death of a mother-in-law, that is, the wife's or the husband's mother, is like the pain of an elbow, which is very sharp, and lasts little. Because in *Spain* they have no good conceit of those mothers by affinity, and therefore they say it

looks like a great pain, but is soon over.

Prov. *A la muerte de mi marido, poca cera y mucho pavilo*: At my husband's death, little wax and much snuff. Alluding to the wax-lights they carry at funerals. The saying of a woman that would be rid of her husband at the cheapest rate, allowing the worst of every thing for his funeral.

Prov. *Por muerte de hijos no se despara la casa*: The house is not unfurnish'd for the death of children. Because whilst the father and mother live, they commonly keep house, tho' children die.

Prov. *A la muerte no ay cosa fuerte*: Nothing is strong against death. Or, there is no remedy against death.

Prov. *Quién da lo que tiene antes de la muerte, mercede que le den con un mazo en la frente*: He who gives away what he has before death, deserves to be knock'd on the head with a mallet. That is, he is not fit to live, since we see so many who have come to want by giving what they had to their own children, who have barbarously forsaken them.

Prov. *Guay de la muerte, que no toma presente*: Alas for death, which takes no present. That is, will not be bribed.

Prov. *Mas vale dexar en la muerte al enemigo, que pedir en la vida al amigo*: It is better at one's death to leave to an enemy, than in one's life to ask of a friend.

Prov. *En la muerte del asno no pierde nada el lobo*: The wolf is no loser by the ass's death. Because commonly the wolves eat him. Sharpers are commonly the better for the death of foolish misers, who have labour'd hard all their life-time to acquire wealth.

MUE'ERTO, dead. Lat. *mortuus*.

Prov. *Quién con muertos se sueña con vivos se halla*: He who dreams of the dead, finds himself among the living. To signify, that there is no minding dreams, for when a man awakes he finds nothing of them.

MUE'SCA, a notch, a dent, a scotch in any thing. Arab.

MUE'SO, the bit that is put into the horse's mouth.

MUE'STRA, a show, or showing of a thing, a muster of soldiers, a pattern of a thing, a rough draught of a thing; also a watch.

Pérro de muéstra, a blood-hound; also a setting-dog, because they both show what is lookt for.

MUE'STRE, *Muéstro*; vid. *Mostrar*.

H h h

MUE'VE

MUE'VE, *Muêvo*; vid. *Mouêr*.
MUEVEDO, a clownish country
word for a woman's miscarrying.

M U F

MÚFLA, a concave thing like half a
bowl, which serves to cover the re-
finer's furnace, having an hollow tun-
nel or neck to it, through which the
crucibles are put down into the fur-
nace to assay silver or gold.

MUFLIR, in cant, to eat.

M U G

MUGER, a woman. Lat. *mulier*.
Mugér de su casa, a good housewife.
Mugér de gusto, a lady of pleasure.
Mugér de punto, a woman that stands
upon her honour.

Tomar la mugér en cueros, to take a
woman naked. We say, to take her
in her smock.

Prov. *A la mugér baylar, y al asno
rebuznár, el diáblo se lo devió de mostrar*:
It was surely the devil taught woman
to dance, and the ass to bray. Because
the consequences of dancing are often
so scandalous, and an ass's braying so
odious.

Prov. *De tu mugér y de tu amigo ex-
pérto, no creas sino lo que supieres de
siérto*: Do not believe any thing of
your wife, and of a try'd friend, but
what you are sure of. Good advice
not to credit idle reports, or vile whif-
perers, who endeavour to sow discord
between friends and married people.

Prov. *A la mugér casta, Dios le bá-
sta*: God is sufficient for a chaste wo-
man. Other women put their confi-
dence in their friends, or their wealth,
or other worldly dependances, but a
chaste virtuous woman may put her
trust in God, who will provide for and
reward her. An encouragement to
good women, who are destitute of
worldly helps.

Prov. *Al que tiene mugér hermosa, o
castillo en frontera, o viña en carréra,
nunca le falta guerra*: He that has a
beautiful wife, or a castle on the fron-
tiers, or a vineyard on the road, is ne-
ver without war. That is, has always
quarrels. The beautiful wife the pro-
verb supposes will be sought after by
others, which will make her husband
jealous, and then quarrels ensue: A
castle on frontiers is always exposed to
the enemy; and a vineyard by the
highway is subject to be pull'd by all
that pass, which the owner cannot bear
patiently.

Prov. *A la mugér mala poco le apro-
vecha guarda*: It is to little purpose to
watch a wicked woman. This proverb
serves all men: For if they have good

wives, there is no need of watching
them; and if they are bad, the devil
will instruct them how to be too hard
for their husbands.

Prov. *Aunque con tu mugér tengas
barájas, no metas en tu casa pajas*:
Tho' you quarrel with your wife, do
not bring straw unto your house. That
is, do not keep servants that carry tales
backwards and forwards, or admit any
others to be any ways concerned be-
tween you; for that is like bringing
straw into the house, which will soon
take fire, and raise a conflagration that
cannot be quenched.

Pro. *Al que yo bien quiera, la mugér
se le muera, la mala que no la buena*:
The man that I love may his wife dye,
the bad one, but not the good one. A
friendly wish that a man may be rid of
an ill wife, since there is no way but
death to part them.

Prov. *Con la mugér y el dinero, no te
búrles compañero*: Do not jest with a
wife and money. It does not mean
that a man should not be easy with his
wife, so as to jest with her; but that
he should not, as some do, utter
lewd jests of her abroad, which is be-
low a man of honour, and expose her
to contempt: And in another sense,
that none should presume to jest upon
another man's wife; but that a wife
and money ought both to be chearily
kept; for, as we say, it is ill jesting
with edg'd tools.

Prov. *A la mugér y a la gallina tuér-
cele el cuello, y darte ha la vida*: Wring
your wife's and your fowl's neck, and
they will give you life. That is, wring
the neck of your fowl, which eaten, is
good nourishment; and correct your
wife if she deserves it, which will
make you easy, and that will give you
life; for good nourishment and living
easy make a man live long.

Prov. *A la mugér y a la picáça, lo
que viéres en la plaza*: To a woman
and a magpye, what you see in the
market-place. That is, tell women
and magpies nothing but what is pub-
lick, or may be so, and do not entrust
them with any secrets, lest they reveal
them.

Prov. *A quien tiene mala mugér nin-
gún bien le puede venir, que bien se pueda
dezir*: He that has a bad wife can have
no good befall him that can be call'd
good. Because his misfortune is so
great in having an ill wife; that no
happiness can any way mitigate it, but
his greatest prosperity is drowned un-
der his affliction. And therefore fol-
lows the same proverb reversed.

Prov. *A quien tiene buena mugér,
ningún mal le puede venir, que no sea de
sufrir*: He that has a good wife can
have no ill befall him but what is to-
lerable. Because a good wife allevi-
ates all sorrows, and helps a man to
bear a part of them.

Prov. *A la mugér ventanera, tuércele
el cuello, si la quieres buena*: Wring a
woman's neck that loves gazing at the
windows, if you would make her good
for any thing. These proverbs are not
to be taken in the literal sense; for it
is not here meant that a woman should
be murdered for looking out of a win-
dow, but that she should be corrected
and reprov'd, and broke of it, when
she is always gadding and gazing a-
broad, so as to neglect her household
affairs, or give scandal.

Prov. *El que no tiene mugér, cada
día la mata, mas el que la tiene, bien
se la guarda*: He that has no wife kills
her every day, but he that has, takes
good care of her. We see daily men
very fierce before they are married, and
threaten how they will rule and com-
mand their wives, who, when they
have them, commonly prove the tamest
husbands. We say not unlike it, Maids
children and batchelors wives are well
governed.

Prov. *A la mugér brava dále la soga
larga*: Give an unruly woman much
rope. That is, do not let her go, but
give her time to play, as you do with
a trout, and then take her up. We
say, Give her rope enough, and she'll
hang her self. Some take this rope in
another sense, and say, that a new-
married woman fell a scolding so vio-
lently, that her husband was for the
present forced to get out of the house
till the storm was over. When he
came home, the wife being cool, beg-
ged his pardon, alledging it was in her
nature, and she could not forbear scold-
ing, but her passion was soon over.
Then he took a good rope's end, and
gave her plentiful correction, which
done, he begg'd her pardon, pleading
it was his unhappy temper so to do,
but when it was over he should be as
tame as an ass. This, some say, is
giving a wife rope enough.

Prov. *A la mugér casada no le des de
la bárba*: Do not nod your head to a
married woman. That is, do not
make private signs and tokens to allure
her; for when you least think of it,
her husband may be in sight, and re-
venge the wrong that threatens him.

Prov. *La mugér en casa, y la pícara
quebrada*: A woman at home, and her
leaz

leg broken. That is, women ought to keep at home as if their legs were broken, and not to be continually gad-ding; for nothing is more scandalous, than to see a woman always ranging the streets.

Prov. *La mugér quinzéna, y el hom-bre de tréynta*: The woman at fifteen, the man at thirty. That is, they should marry at those years, and this not on account of the common mistaken no-tion, that Spanish women will not bear children if they marry late, for then the husbands ought to marry younger, for it is certain they can get children sooner. But the reason is, because when the wife is so young, the hus-band may mould her to his mind, and teach her to comply with him, and submit to his will, which is not so well done when women are more in years; and the man at thirty is grown more stay'd, riper in judgment, and fitter to rule his family.

Prov. *La mugér y la salsa a la mano de la lança*: The wife and the fauce on the hand of the lance. That is, place them on your right hand, which is the hand that uses the lance; the wife, to give her due honour; and the fauce, that it may be readier for use.

Prov. *La primera mugér escoba, y la segunda señora*: The first wife a broom, (that is, a drudge) and the second a lady. This proverb signifies, that for the most part he who uses his first wife ill, and lords it over her too much, meets with a second wife of an high spirit, who plays the lady, and keeps him as humble as he did the first wife.

Prov. *La mugér del hidalgo, poca ba-zinda y gran trençado*: A poor gentle-man's wife has but a little estate, and a great roll of hair. That is, poor gen-try, tho' they want many convenien-ces of life, and even cloaths, still en-deavour to wear something that may distinguish them from the common sort, which in Spain used formerly to be a great head of hair braided.

Prov. *La mugér del ciego, para quién se afeíta*: For whom does the blind man's wife paint or dress her self up? It cannot be for him who cannot see her ornaments; and therefore the que-s-tion is very proper, and may serve not only in the case of a blind man, but in an husband's absence, and in other cases allegorically.

Prov. *La mugér del viejo relümbrá como espéjo*: The old man's wife shines like a looking glass. That is, old mens young wives are generally passionately beloved by them, who take all the care

in the world to please and pamper them, and therefore they thrive, living contented, and shine with gay cloaths and ornaments. This is the true sense; but some enemies to women will have it to denote that old mens young wives dress themselves as fine as they can to please young men.

Prov. *La mugér del escudéro, grande la bolsa, y poco el dinero*: The poor squire's wife has a great purse, and little money in it. This is applicable to all things that make much show and are of little value; and not unlike our saying, like shearing of hogs, a great cry, and little wool.

Prov. *La mugér del viñadéro buen otoño, y mal invierno*: The keeper of a vineyard's wife has a good autumn and a bad winter. There are men hir'd in Spain to look to the vineyards, which lasts only during the autumn till the vintage, and these are poor fellows, who during that time can maintain their wives with what is allow'd them, and a few grapes they carry home; but when winter comes they are dis-charged, and then both man and wife in winter must shift for another liveli-hood.

Prov. *La mugér del pastor a la noche se compon*: The shepherd's wife dresses her self at night. Because her hus-band is abroad all the day with his flock, and comes home at night, when his wife dresses her self to receive him.

Prov. *La mugér artéra el marido por delantera*: A cunning woman puts her husband before. That is, whenever she has a mind to refuse any thing, she pleads her husband will be angry, and so still alledging obedience to her hus-band, can offend no body with her refusal.

Prov. *La mugér casáda en el monte es alvergáda*: A married woman finds entertainment on a mountain. That is, a virtuous good woman is safe, tho' she be exposed on a mountain; for even there her virtue will protect her, as if she were in the midst of a city.

Prov. *La mugér compuesta a su ma-rído quita de puerta agéna*: A wife that is dress'd draws her husband from ano-ther body's door. That is, when a woman keeps her self clean, and de-cently dress'd, her husband does not run after other women, but is pleas'd with her. Not like some sluts, who think it good houswifery to be nasty, and when reproved for it, say they are married, as if there were no regard to be had to an husband when married; which is the reason that some men,

loathing the nastiness they always see at home, cannot endure their house.

Prov. *El que no tiene mugér muchos ojos ha menester*: He who has no wife has need of many eyes. Because he who has a wife has one he can confide in to look to all his household affairs, and take care he be not cheated by servants or others; whereas he who has no wife, has all the care and trou-ble upon himself.

Prov. *La mugér maridáda no víva descuidáda*: The married woman must not lead a careless life. It is her bu-siness to be watchful not only over her husband's honour, but over all his household affairs, and to take care that he does not suffer through her negli-gence.

Prov. *La mugér sea yguál, o menor, si quieres ser señor*: Your wife must be your equal, or inferior, if you desire to be master. It is advice to men to marry their equals, or else something below their degree, rather than above; because a woman who by birth is much above her husband, will not easily sub-mit to him, but rather endeavour to keep him under as her inferior.

Prov. *La mugér buena corona es del marido*: A good wife is her husband's crown. That is, a good woman crowns all her husband's happiness. It is taken out of scripture, Prov. xii.

Prov. *Muéstrame tu mugér, dezírte he que marido tiene*: Show me your wife, and I'll tell you what an hus-band she has. It is easy to guess by a woman's garb, countenance, and beha-viour, how her husband uses her.

Prov. *Mugér de cinco suéldos, marido de dos meájas*: A wife of five suéldos, an husband of two meájas. A suéldo was an antient piece of money worth 18 maravedi's; a meája was the smal-lest piece of money in Spain: There-fore when they see the wife very fine, and the husband but poorly clad, they use this proverb. As if we should say, a wife of five pounds, and a twopenny husband.

Prov. *Mugér no te las cuénte, mas doce morcillas háze un puérco*: Wife, I don't reckon them to you, but an hog makes 12 puddings. It is the custom of Spain to make so many, neither more or less, when they kill an hog: So this is telling a woman that cannot give a good account of what she is entrust-ed with, that the husband knows what there ought to be, tho' he will not stand to call her to an account.

Prov. *Mugér casera, el marido se le muéra*: The woman that is a good housewife.

house-keeper, may her husband die. This is not a prayer that a good woman should lose her husband, but only shows, that she is better to live in case the misfortune should befall her, than a gadding idle woman, who, if her husband dies, knows not how to do any thing.

Prov. *Ni mugér de otro, ni cox de pútro*: Neither another man's wife, nor the kick of a colt. That is, it is as bad to have to do with another man's wife, as to receive a kick of a colt; and the danger is as great in following a married woman, as in following a colt that will kick.

Prov. *No es bráva la mugér que cabe en casa*: She is not an unruly wife, if the house holds her. A man complained to a friend, that his wife was untoward and unruly; the friend inquiring into the matter, found the woman lived very retired, and only reproved her husband for neglecting his business; whereupon he said to the man the words of this proverb, to signify that she was no untoward, turbulent wife, who minded her business, and only chid him because he did not.

Prov. *No ay mugér hermosa el día de la boda*: No woman is beautiful on the wedding-day. The meaning of it is, that all the women at a wedding are so adorned with rich cloaths, painted and patch'd, that no man can tell what natural perfections they have; and therefore none can be call'd a beauty, but she that appears so without all those helps.

Prov. *Para tu mugér empreñar no debes a otro buscar*: You must not look for another to get your wife with child. This is plain doctrine enough; but it signifies that men must not, as they say some do, take advice how to get their wives with child, or consult doctors or conjurers for that which is only in themselves. But it is apply'd in any other case, to inform a man that he must mind his own business, and not trust to others.

Prov. *La mugér y la viña el hombre la haze garrida*: The man makes the wife and vineyard fine. The vineyard must always be carefully pruned and look'd after, or else it will become like a wilderness, all bushes; and so the wife must be cherish'd and taken care of by the husband, which will make her gay and pleasant, and consequently handsome and more taking.

Prov. *Quién quisiere mugér hermosa el sábado la escoja*: He that will have a beautiful wife must choose her on a

Saturday. Because on Saturdays they are generally undress'd, and if they then appear handsome, no doubt but they will be so much more when set off to the best advantage.

Prov. *Quién mala mugér cobra, siervo se torna*: He who gets a bad wife, becomes a slave. That is, lives in slavery, trouble, confusion, and disorder. Others say, *Ciervo se torna*, he becomes a stag, if the cuckolds him. The words are the same in speaking, and only vary one letter in writing.

Prov. *La mugér casera nunca falta de parléra*: The woman that is a great house-keeper never fails of being talkative. That is, women who value themselves upon their great housewifery, are always apt to prate more than others desire to hear; for there is no body in this world without some fault; and commonly those that have this good quality never cease tormenting every body with their abilities; so that very often a man had better have a woman that can do nothing, than endure the plague of a wife that is always talking of her housewifery.

Prov. *A la mugér y a la mula por el pico la hermosa*: A woman and a mule must have their beauty put in at their mouths. That is, nothing contributes more to make them beautiful than good keeping: For as no rich furniture will make a poor horse or mule handsome, so no cloaths, painting, or patching will make a woman beautiful; but good feeding makes her fair and comely, and puts better colour into her cheeks than all the Portuguese dishes or Spanish wool.

Prov. *A la mugér primeriza antes se le parece la preñez en el pécho, que en la barriga*: The woman that is with child the first time, shews it in her breasts before her belly. Because their breasts are apt to rise and swell before their belly grows big.

Prov. *A la mugér loca mas le agrada el pandero que la toca*: A mad woman is better pleased with a pandero than with her head-cloaths. A pandero is a scurvy instrument in Spain, used by the meaner sort, being only two pieces of parchment stretch'd on an hoop with horse-bells between, which they hold in one hand, and beat with the other, to make an hideous noise to dance to. The proverb signifies, that mad women had rather be dancing and ranting than minding their business. And this is apply'd to any that neglect their duty for their pleasure.

Prov. *A la mugér casta pobreza le*

haze hazer feiza: Poverty obliges a chaste woman to do a shameful thing. Want has such a force, that it overcomes all things; and therefore no wonder if it sometimes prevails on women, otherwise chaste, to expose themselves for the necessary supports of life.

Prov. *Compuéssta no ay mugér fea*: When dress'd, no woman is ugly. This only means, that fine feathers make fine birds; and perhaps it signifies, that all women fancy themselves handsome when dress'd, or at least that somebody likes them then. Some faces are so bad, that all the dressing in the world can never make them tolerable, but only virtue, which is the best of ornaments.

Prov. *En el andar y en el beber se conoce la mugér*: A woman is known by her going and drinking. That is, you may guess at a woman by her going, viz. by her going much or little: If she is given to gadding and rambling, and to drinking, you may be sure she is good for nothing; but if she loves home, and is a friend to sobriety, they are very good tokens.

Prov. *La mugér que poco vela, tarde haze lengua tela*: The woman that watches little is a long time making a long web. This is apply'd to all persons who would compass great matters with little labour or application.

Prov. *La mugér mala, cauta, y no infamada*: An ill woman must be cautious, and she'll not be infamous. That is, if women that will be bad would but be cautious of exposing themselves too openly, they might at least save themselves the infamy of a bad name, and would do less harm, in not giving so much scandal to others.

Prov. *La mugér y la gallina por andar se pierde ayna*: The woman and the hen are lost by gadding. An hen when it once strays from home, is soon lost; and so a woman, when she gives her self to much gadding and company, seldom fails of being lost in her reputation; for few have fortitude enough to withstand the temptations they run themselves into.

Prov. *La mugér loca por la lista compra la toca*: An hair-brain'd woman buys the head-cloths by the list, that is, By the lace, or little ornament about them, without minding whether they are good or bad. The same may be said of all who suffer themselves to be impos'd upon in the main, by only regarding frivolous Additions, as he who buys an ill house for the sake of an handsome front, a faulty garment for a little

little embroidery, an ill book for its good binding, or takes a bad wife for a good portion.

Prov. *La mugér algaréira nunca háze larga tela*: A scolding or a prating woman never makes a long web, that is, such sort of women are never at leisure to mind their business, their tongues take up all their time, and the work is laid aside to prate.

Prov. *La mugér placéira dize de todos, y todos della*: The woman that haunts the market, has something to say of every body, and every body of her, which is no more, than that a woman, who is always abroad, is ever railing at her neighbours, and finding faults, and consequently they have all enough to say of her.

Prov. *La mugér que cria, ni barta ni limpia*: A woman that suckles is neither satisfy'd nor clean. Nurses are apt to have good stomachs, and are often hungry, besides they cannot be well dress'd, and are always cleaning the children, which makes them not very clean themselves.

Prov. *De mála mugér te guarda, y de la buena no fies náda*: Take heed of an ill woman, and trust a good one with nothing. This is a general advice to be cautious of women, to have nothing to do with the bad ones, and not confide too much in good ones.

Prov. *La mugér, y el Frayle mal parecen en la calle*: Women and friars look ill in the street, that is, they ought not to be seen there any more than is necessary; they ought to live retir'd.

Prov. *La mugér vieja, si no sirve de olla, sirve de cobertera*: An old woman, if she does not serve for a Pot, serves for a pot-lid, that is, if a woman be too old to be lewd, she will serve to be a bawd.

Prov. *La mugér hermosa, o loca, o presumptuosa*: A beautiful woman is either mad or haughty. This needs little expounding; it is but too natural for women to be proud and conceited of a little beauty, and very often their pride to swell to such a degree, that makes them mad.

Prov. *La mugér y el vidrio siempre están en peligro*: A woman and a glass are always in danger, the glass oft being broken, and the woman oft being deluded by the false oaths and promises of men.

Prov. *La mugér, y el vino sacan al hombre de tino*: Women and wine put man out of his wits. Little need be said of this, where we daily see the effects of drunkenness, and how many

men commit the greatest of follies and extravagances on the account of women.

Prov. *La mugér negra trementina en ella*: There is turpentine in a black woman. The meaning of it is, that black women are sound, healthy and sweet.

Prov. *Mugér labrandera puta, o cantonera*: A needle-woman is either a whore or a thief. This is rather a reflection on those who employ them, than those unfortunate women; for it signifies, that they get so little for their work, that it will not give them bread, and therefore they are forc'd either to be whores or thieves.

Prov. *Mugér, viento, y ventura presto se muda*: Woman, wind, and fortune soon change; there is no relying on them; for as we see nothing more fickle than the wind, so nothing can be more uncertain than fortune; and women in all countries have the ill Fate to be compar'd to the wind.

Prov. *No ruégues a mugér en cama, ni al caballo en el agua*: Do not intreat a woman in bed, nor a horse in the water. If you have prevail'd so far as to be in bed with a woman, it is needless then to pray and intreat; and a horse in the water must be kept up with whip and spur, or else perhaps, if you use him gently, he may lie down with you.

Prov. *Quando estuviéres con tu mugér vientre con vientre, no le digas quanto te viniere a la mente*: When you are with your wife belly to belly, do not tell her all that comes into your head, be not at that time too open-hearted, so as to discover any secrets you would not reveal at another time; talk of perfections in her, and find faults in others, and so forth.

Prov. *Quién a su mugér no honra, a si mismo deshonra*: He who does not honour his wife, dishonours himself.

Prov. *La mugér y la gallina hasta en casa la vezina*: A woman and an hen must go as far as their next neighbours, that is, they must not gad far from home.

Prov. *La mugér y la pera, la que calla es buena*: The silent woman and pear is good. Of the woman it needs no explaining; for the pear it signifies that which is not harsh, or does not make a noise when you cut, or bite it, for such as do are never good.

MUGERCILLA, a little woman; but commonly us'd in an ill sense for an ill woman.

MUGERIE'GAS, as *Cavalgar a muge-*

riegas, to ride sideways like a woman.

MUGERIE'GO, womanish, belonging to a woman; also a man that is always among women; and the generality of the women of a place.

MUGERIL, womanish, belonging to a woman.

Hombre mugeril, an effeminate man.

MUGERILMENTE, womanishly.

MUGIR, to low like a cow. Lat. *mugire*.

MÚGLE, the fish called a mullet.

MÚGRE, greasiness, nastiness, sweetness on cloaths, or the like.

MUGRIENTO, greasy, nasty.

MUGRÓN, a shoot, or sprout of a vine.

MUGRÓSO, sweaty, nasty.

M U L

MÚLA, a she-mule; also a sort of country shoes with thick soles.

Mula de madera, a wooden carriage, as for a gun, or the like.

MÚLA, a town in the kingdom of Murcia in Spain, 7 leagues from the city Murcia, on the banks of a rivolet, in a rich and delightful plain, with hot baths half a league from it, a strong old castle, is walled, and contains 1500 inhabitants, 2 parishes, and a monastery of Franciscans.

Prov. *Mula que haze hin, y mugér que parla Latin, nunca hiziéron buen fin*: A mule that cries hin, and a woman that talks Latin, never came to a good end. By the mule that cries hin, is meant a shrill unlucky jade, which is often knock'd on the head; and a learned woman seldom comes to any good.

Prov. *La mula, y la muger por halago, han de hazer el mandado*: A mule and a woman are to do what they are bid by soothing, that is, fair means are best to deal with them.

Prov. *Mula de alquiler, Dios te guarde de tres, que de dos cierto es*: Hackney mule, God keep you from three, for two are certain. A saying at Salamanca, where, when a scholar hires a mule, he generally has a companion to ride behind him, and sometimes two; and therefore the master prays she may be deliver'd from three riders, for he is sure she will have two.

Prov. *A la mula con balago, y al caballo con el palo*: A mule must be sooth'd, and an horse beaten; because the mules are vicious, and, if beaten, grow resty or mischievous.

Prov. *A la mula, freno en gila*: A mule must have a bridle at her throat, that is, you must always keep her freight-rein'd.

Prov.

M U L

Prov. *A la mula roma, y a toro cofo*, no te pares de rostro: Do not stand before a flat-nos'd or a short-nos'd mule, or a lowering bull, because they are both mischievous.

Prov. *Mula blanca, o vieja, o manca*: A white mule is either old or lame.

Prov. *Quien busca mula sin tacha andará a pie*: He who looks for a mule without a fault, will go a-foot.

Prov. *A mula vieja cabezadas nuevas*: New trappings to an old mule, that is, an old beau.

MULADA'R, a dunghill.

MULADA'R, is also the name of a pass on the mountain *Sierra Morena*, between *Castile* and *Andaluzia*, where a great battle was fought between the Spaniards and the Moors, and 60000 of the latter are said to have been slain.

Prov. *Oyó cantar, y no sabe en que muladar*: He heard crowing, and knows not on what dunghill. Said to men that have a confused notion of things. They have heard something, but know not where, or from whom.

MULA'R, belonging to a mule.

MULA'TA, the daughter of a black and of a white, that is, of a tawny colour.

MULATE'RO, a muletier.

MULA'TO, a mulatto, the son of a black and of a white; so called by reason of the mixture. From *mula*, a mule, which is a mixt breed.

MULE'TA, a crutch for a lame person; also a little mule.

MULETA'DA, an herd of mules.

MULETE'RO, a muletier.

MULE'NO, that comes from a mule.

MULE'TO, a little he-mule, a colt.

MULILLA, a little mule.

MULLIDO, made soft, beaten soft as a bed or a pillow.

MULLIR, to make soft, as

Mullir la tierra, to turn up the earth that it may lie light and soft.

Mullir la cama, to beat a bed to make it soft. Lat. *mollire*.

MULLÓN, a river in the province of *Asturias* in *Spain*.

MULO, an he-mule, the male of the mules. Lat. *mulus*.

Prov. *Mulo cojo, y hijo bobo, lo sufren todo*: A lame mule and a foolish son endure any thing. They are not so vicious and unlucky as those that are not so.

MULSA, the scratches in a horse's legs.

MULTA, a mulct, a fine. Lat. *multa*.

MULTA'PO, fin'd, amerc'd.

M U N

MULTADÓR, one that fines or amerces.

MULTA'R, to fine or amerce.

MULTIPLICACIO'N, multiplication.

Lat.

MULTIPLICA'DO, multiply'd.

MULTIPLICA'R; Præf. *Multiplico*;

Præf. *Multiplique*; to multiply.

MULTIPLIQUE', vid. *Multipliqué*.

MULTITUD, multitude. Lat.

M U M

MÚMIA, vid. *Mómia*.

M U N

MUNDADÚRA, vid. *Mendadúra*.

MUNDA'NO, worldly.

MUNDIFICA'R, to cleanse. Lat.

MUNDIN, a town in *Portugal*, 2 leagues from *Lamego*, on the side of a hill, and banks of the river *Barrosa*, has about 200 inhabitants, and 1 parish.

MÚNDO, the world. Lat. *mundus*.

Un mundo de gente, a world of people, a great number.

Echarse al mundo, to appear in the world, to make a figure in it, to be very fine.

Dexar el mundo, to leave the world, to betake one self to a religious life.

Echar del mundo, to persecute a man so that he cannot live in the world.

Nuevo mundo, the new world, commonly meant of *America*.

Prov. *Tras este mundo vendrá otro*: After this world, another will come, that is, the world or the times will change.

Prov. *Este mundo es golfo redondo, y quien no sabe nadar, vase a lo bondo*: This world is a round sea, or gulph, and he that cannot swim goes to the bottom, that is, the world is difficult to live in, and if a man has not skill and art, he sinks, or is lost.

MUNGIL, a sort of fish.

MUNICIÓN, ammunition for war.

MUNICIONES, vid. *Amonestaciones*.

MUNICIPA'L, municipal, concerning the freedoms, franchises or liberties. Lat.

MUNIFICENCIA, munificence, generosity.

MUNE'CA de niños, a baby for children to play with.

Muñeca de la mano, the hand-wrist.

MUNEQUE'RO, one that makes or sells babies.

MUÑIDÓR, the beadle of a company to warn them together, &c.

MUÑIDO, warn'd or summon'd.

MUÑIR, to warn in to an assembly.

MUÑONES, the brawny parts of a man's arm next the wrist; also the

M U R

trunnions of a gun, which are the knobs flicking out on the sides that hold them on the cheeks of the carriages.

MUÑOZ, the surname of a family in *Spain*.

MUNQUICIÓN, in cant, a dinner.

MUNQUIR, in cant, to dine.

M U R

MUR, a mouse. Lat. *mus*.

Prov. *El mur que no sabe mas de un forado, presto le coge el gato*: The cat soon catches a mouse that knows but one hole. Men that have but one trick, or but one shift, are soon discover'd, or left in the lurch.

MÚRA, vid. *Amúra*.

MURA'DO, walled.

MURADÓR, a mason.

MURAGUE'Z, the herb chickweed.

MURA'LLA, a wall, a solid great wall, as that of a town, castle, or the like, for a common wall is called *pared*.

MURA'MOS, let us die. Vid. *Morir*.

MURA'NO, a field-mouse.

MURA'R, to wall in, to build walls about a place.

MURÇA, a small town in *Portugal*, of about 300 inhabitants, 1 parish, and 1 monastery of nuns.

MÚRCER, in cant, bacon.

MÚRCIA, a small kingdom in *Spain*, and its capital city; the kingdom borders on the east with that of *Valencia*, on the south with the *Mediterranean*, on the north with *Castile*, and on the west with the kingdom of *Granada*; its country fruitful and rich, as producing all things for man's life in great abundance, besides an infinite quantity of silk, quicksilver, and other rich commodities; has but 4 cities, which are very beautiful; it is govern'd by a lord-lieutenant, which honour belongs to the marquises of *Velex*. The city *Murcia* capital of the kingdom, as was said above, is seated in a most delightful plain, walled, and contains 6500 families, or houses, 11 parishes, 10 monasteries of friars, 6 of nuns, a general hospital, 2 colleges, a court of the inquisition, a stately castle or palace. It sends deputies to the cortes, and was antiently called *Muxáera*, and *Murgia*, and is a bishoprick.

MURCIA'DO, in cant, stolen.

MURCIA'R, in cant, to steal.

MÚRCIO, in cant, a thief.

MURCIA'NO, a native of *Murcia*, or any thing of that kingdom.

MURCIE'LAGO, a bat.

MURCIGA

M U R

MURCIGALE'RO, or *Murcigléro*, in cant, an house-breaker.
MURECILLO, or *Murexillo*, a finew, or a muscle; also a little wall.
MÚRMO, see *Miérmo*.
MURE'NA, a lamprey. A word not much used, the common name being *lamprea*.
MURE'RO, a mason.
MURE'ZA, clownishness, says *Minerva*.
MÚRGA, a town in the province of *Alaba* in *Spain*, near the mountain *Gordea*, contains about 150 families, and 1 parish.
MURGA'ÑO, a little mouse. *A mure*.
MURIE'NDO, dying.
MURIE'RA, *Muriéffe*, vid. *Morir*.
MURMÚLLO, the noise of many people talking at a distance; also used for the noise of water. From the Latin *murmur*.
MURMURACIÓN, murmuring, railing at others.
MURMURA'DO, rail'd at, censur'd, found fault with.
MURMURADOR, a murmurer.
MURMURA'R, to murmur, to censure, to find fault with.
MURMÚRIO, vid. *Murmúillo*.
MÚRO, a wall, always taken for a great wall, slight walls being called *paredes*. Lat. *murus*.
MÚRRIA, a sort of hypocondriack humour, or a heaviness or dulness in the head.
MÚRTA, myrtle. In cant, an olive.
MURTILLA, a tree in the south part of *America*, on the *South Sea*, from 36 degrees latitude to the *Streights* of *Magellan*; it bears a sort of fruit in clusters, like grapes, as big as pease, of the shape and colour of the pomegranate seeds, of a pleasant taste, betwixt sweet and sower, being hot and dry of nature; the liquor press'd from it is very like wine, and not only pleasant to the palate, but agreeable to the stomach. They also make very good verjuice of it. The Indians call the fruit *ummi*, and the Spaniards *murtilla*.
MURUCÚCA, a plant in *Brazil*, beautiful to behold, especially when it is in blossom; it runs up against walls and trees; it bears a sort of fruit round or oval, sometimes black and brown, and of several colours, pleasant enough.
MURUCÚGE, a tree in *Brazil*, like a pear-tree, bearing a sort of fruit, which they gather green, and when kept is of a pleasant taste, and easy of digestion.
MURUE'CO, vid. *Moruéco*.
MURÚGES, the herb pimpernel.

M U S

M U S
MÚSA, a muse. Lat.
MUSA'ÑO, a field-mouse.
MUSARA'ÑA, a venomous small creature, shaped between a mouse and a spider, very dangerous to cattle, and called a shrew.
MUSARA'ÑAS, are also strange things people fancy they see in the air.
MÚSCO, a little creature like a mouse, whose skin smells like musk.
MÚSCULO, a muscle in the body.
MUSE'O, the name of a famous poet son to *Orpheus*; also a place near *Olympus*, dedicated to the muses. Thence any place dedicated to learning. A study, a library.
MUSERÓLA, a muzzle for a horse, dog or other beast; so called *a múso*, because it binds the snout.
MÚSGO, the moss of trees.
MÚSGO, a sort of motion of the snout and ears, made by unlucky beasts when they design mischief.
MÚSICA, musick. Lat.
Música de récla, all sorts of musick play'd by the fingers striking the claves, or keys, as organs, harpsicords, &c.
Música elementár, elementary musick, teaches to know the quality and quantity of notes, and every thing else belonging to songs of any kind. *Morley*, annot. p. 2.
Música syntáctica, syntactical musick, treats of sounds, concords and discords, and of every thing serving for the producing of harmony upon a ground, or voluntary. *Morley*, annot. p. 2.
MÚSICO, a musician.
MUSIQUÍ, a part of the head-piece, says *Minshew*.
MUSITA'R, to mutter betwixt one's teeth.
MÚSLO, a thigh.
MÚSLO, in architecture, vid. *Embe-cadura*.
MÚSO, a snout.
MUSOLE, a sort of dog-fish.
MÚSOS, a nation of Indians in the province of *Nuevo Reyno de Granada*, in *South America*; their country is hot and moist, and has two summers and two winters every year, these not caus'd by heat and cold, but by rain and fair weather, the rains always falling in the night. It is subject to dreadful Storms of wind, with hurricanes, and horrid thunder and lightning.
MUSASCÚS, a creature in *Virginia*, like our water-rat, but smells of musk.
MUSTIAME'NTE, peevishly, doggedly, angrily.

N A C

MÚSTIO, peevish, out of humour.
From the Lat. *maestus*, sad.
M U T
MUTABILIDA'D, mutability.
MUTACIÓN, change.
MUTILA'R, vid. *Motilar*.
MUTÚ, a sort of fowl in *Brazil*, very tame, has a comb like a cock, speckled with black and white, its eggs are large, white, and so hard, that striking them one against another, they sound like iron. The bones of these fowls are death to dog, but no way hurtful to man.
MUTUA'L, mutual.
MUTUALME'NTE, mutually.
MÚTUO, mutual.
M U X
MUXA'CRA, a city in the kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, seated on the top of an high mountain, near the coast of the *Mediterranean*, it is walled, has about 170 houses, and 1 parish.
M U Y
MUY, very.
Muy bueno, very good.
Muy mucho, very much.
MÚYTO, Obs. for *múcho*. Used now only in *Portugal*.
M U Z
MUZE'TA, vid. *Mucéta*.
MÚZGO, vid. *Músgo*.
M Y R
MYRRHA, vid. *Mirra*.
M Y S
MYSTE'RIO, vid. *Mistério*.
N A B
NABA, vid. *Náva*.
NABA'L, a field of turnips; also the scriptural name *Nabal*; also a sort of coarse Spanish linnen.
NABA'TO, in cant, the back-bone.
NA'BE, vid. *Nave*.
NABECILLA, vid. *Navecilla*.
NABEGACIÓN, vid. *Navegación*.
NABÍGA, a turnip-top.
NABICHUE'LO, vid. *Nawickuelo*.
NABIDA'D, vid. *Navidad*.
NABIGA'BLE, vid. *Navigable*.
NAB'NA, turnip-feed.
NA'BO, a turnip. Lat. *napus*.
Prov. *Desposado dame un nabo. Córre-po de mi con tanto regalo*: Spouse give me a turnip. Body of me what a deal of daintiness. This is said to wretch'd niggards, who, when any thing is asked of them, tho' never so reasonable, cry out, as if they were undone. The woman asks but so poor a thing as a turnip, and the covetous churl chinks it a dainty.
N A C
NA'CAR, mother of pearl.
NACARA'BO,

N A C

NACARA'DO, of the colour of mother of pearl.

NACARDINA, an imaginary plant suppos'd to strengthen the memory.

NACARRON, a shell like mother of pearl.

NACE'LA, a small skiff or boat. In architecture is a small round with a square to it at the bottom of the capital of a pillar.

NACENCIA, an excrescence in the flesh, a bunch.

NACE'R; Præf. *Náscó*, Præt. *Nací*; to be born, to spring up, to sprout out.

Nacér el sol, is for the sun to rise.

Prov. *No con quien nâces, sino con quien pâces*: Mind not whom you were born with, but with whom you feed, that is, those are the best kindred who maintain you; or that is your best country where you get your bread.

Prov. *Quién ântes nâce, ântes pâce*: He that is born first, feeds first, that is, not only that he eats before the other, but has the preference in all things.

Prov. *Desnido nâcí, desnido me bálzo, ni piérdo ni gâno*: Naked I was born, and naked I am, I am neither winner nor loser. A comfort to be contented in afflictions.

NACIDA, a bile, or any such fore swelling.

NACIDO, born, sprung up, sprouted out.

Prov. *Aín no es nacido, y yâ estormida?* He is not born yet, and does he sneeze already? This, they say, came from a man, who describing what a son he would have, said, God bless you; and being ask'd why he said so, answer'd, In case he should sneeze. The standers by ask'd the question as in the proverb, which is apply'd to those who fret and vex for things they only conceit, or that rejoice at their own fancies.

Prov. *Tântos seân nacidos, quântos serân queridos*: How many soever are born, so many will be belov'd, that is, a good mother loves all her children, tho' she has never so many.

NACIMIE'NTO, birth, springing up, sprouting out.

NACION, a nation. Lat. *natio*.

NACIONA'L, national.

NACOLOTE, a sort of fruit in the province of *Nicaragua* in *North America*, of which *Laet* gives no other account, but that of the juice of it mix'd with the earth of a burning mountain in that province, there is very good ink made.

NA'ULAS, curds of milk. *Quasi*

N A D

natulas, because they are of the cream.

N A D

NA'DA, nothing.

Un no náda, as much as nothing, so little as next to nothing.

Prov. *No es náda lo meâdo, y caláva siete colchones*: The piss was as good as nothing, but it run thro' seven quilts. A waggish saying, when any body makes slight of a matter of great consequence.

Prov. *Tôdo es náda lo deste mûndo, si no se endereça al segûndo*: All things of this world are nothing, unless tending to the second, that is, all we do here is of no consequence, if we have not a regard to eternity.

Prov. *De la mala te guarda, y de la buena no fies náda*: Take heed of a bad woman, and never trust a good one.

Prov. *No es náda, sino que matân a mi marido*: 'Tis nothing but that they kill my husband. This may be taken either ironically spoken by a woman, as in a passion, some body saying, the noise, or disturbance is nothing, and she answers, It is nothing, but that they are killing of my husband. Or else, in the plain sense, Of a woman that looks upon the killing of her husband as a matter of small consequence. Us'd when any body makes slight of what highly concerns one.

Prov. *A quien no tiene náda, náda le espûnta*: He that has nothing is frighted at nothing. Like *Contabit vacuus*, &c.

Prov. *Lo que me debes me pâga, lo que te devo no es náda*: Pay me what you owe me, what I owe you is nothing. For those that are severe in challenging debts, or obligations, but never make account of what they owe themselves.

NADADE'RAS, corks or bladders to learn to swim with.

NADADE'RO, a swimming-place.

NADADOR, a swimmer.

NADADURA, a swimming.

NADA'R, to swim. Lat. *natâre*.

Nadâr a somorgûjo, to dive under water.

Nadâr, nadâr, y a la orilla alogâr, to swim well and be drowned at the shore, to work through the greatest difficulties, and fail in the conclusion of any business.

NA'DIE, no body.

Prov. *Quién vive bién a nadie ha menester*: He that lives well stands in need of no body. Good livers are under God's special providence.

Prov. *No diga nadie a nadie buño-*

N A L

lêro: Let no man call another fritter-maker, that is, let no man give another an ill name, for he knows not what may be said of him.

Prov. *Nadie diga desta água no beberé*: Let no man say, I will not drink of this water, that is, Let no man say, he will not do this, or the other thing, or come to such want or necessity, for no man knows what he may come to.

NADÍR, the point in the heavens opposite to the *zenith*, being that which is perpendicularly under our feet. Arab. Vid. *Cenid*.

NA'DO, Obs. for *Nacido*.

A nádo, swimming.

N A G

NAGUAL, a protector or guardian, among the Indians of the province of *Honduras*, in the *West Indies*, being a bird or beast, or the devil in the shape of it, which they made choice of as such.

NAGUE'LA, a poor thatch'd cottage. Arab.

N A J

NA'JERA, or *Nájara*, a town on the borders of *Castile* and *Navarre*, erected into a dukedom by *Ferdinand* and *Isabel*, king and queen of *Castile* and *Leon*, and the title confer'd on *D. Peter Henrique de Lara II.* earl of *Treviño*, in the year 1482. This family is of antient standing, and famous in history long before that time. Their estate is very considerable, and their arms *sanguin*, two kettles, one over the other, Or, with bars *sable*, across them, within an *orle*, of *Castile* and *Leon*. The town, as was said above, is on the borders of *Castile* and *Navarre*, in the province call'd *Rioja*, at the foot of a hill, on the banks of the river *Nagerilla*, in a fruitful soil; it contains 1300 families, 3 parishes, 2 monasteries of friars, and 2 of nuns. It was antiently called *Tiburitium* and *Tritium*.

NA'IPES, or *Nâypes*, playing cards. Arab.

N A L

NA'LGA, a buttock. Lat. *nates*.

Nalga de toçino, a gammon of bacon.

Prov. *Mas tiran nálgas en lêco, que bueyes en barbêco*: Buttocks in a bed draw more than oxen in the field. We say, An hair of a woman draws more than a yoke of oxen.

NALGA'DA, a blow on the buttocks, or a thrust with the buttocks; also the fish about the buttocks.

NALGUDO, that has great buttocks. NALGUE'R,

N A R

NALGUEA'R, to beat the buttocks.
N A M

NAMA'M, a town in Portugal, on a hill between the rivers Duero and Tea, in an indifferent soil, has not above 120 families, and 1 parish.

N A N

NA'NA, an herb in Brazil, that has leaves like aloes, but thinner and sharper, out of which grows a fruit like a pine-apple, adorn'd on all sides with beautiful flowers of several colours; it has a pleasant scent and taste, juicy like a melon, and is said to be an excellent remedy against the gravel or stone in the reins. The Indians press a delicious liquor out of this fruit. This account Laet gives of it, yet after all, it appears to be the *anana*, which see in its place.

N A O

NA'O, a ship. Lat. *navis*.
Carga la nao trasera, si quiéres que ande a la vela, load your ship aft if you would have her sail well.

NAÓCHARO, an obsolete word, signifying a failer, or master of a ship. Lat. *naulerus*.

N A P

NA'PAS, in cant, the buttocks.
NAPE'AS, nymphs of the woods. Greek *naqui*, a wood.
NAPE'LO, vid. *Anapelo*.
NA'PO, a river in the kingdom of Peru in America.

NA'POLES, the famous city and kingdom of Naples in Italy.
NAPE'S, an herb called naphew gentle, or French naphew.

N A R

NARA'NJA, an orange. Arab.
NARANJA'DA, a conserve made with oranges.
NARANJA'DO, orange-colour.
NARANJA'L, an orange-garden.
NARA'NJO, an orange-tree.
NARCISSE, the daffodil-flower; also a youth of this name, who, the poets feign, was converted into this flower; therefore in Spain they call a beau *Narcisso*, because *Narcissus* was in love with himself.

NARDO, spicknard. This plant grows in several parts of the East Indies, the stalk at the biggest not rising above three spans from the ground, out of which shoot some long heads like those of lavender, whereof there is a great trade in several ports of India; it grows either in the valleys, or on the mountains, and are both of equal value, the scent being the same, part of which is lost by keeping. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

N A T

NARDO *rustico*, the herb solefoot.
NA'RES, the nostrils. Lat.
NARIGUDO, that has a great nose.
NARICES, vid. *Nariz*.
NARIZ, the nose. Lat. *náres*.
Nariz *fina*, a nose that has the bridge fallen.

Nariz *ronia*, a flat nose with the end turning up.
Nariz *de puente*, the sharp point of the piles of a bridge, which cuts the water.

Hazérse las narizes, to break one's nose.
Subírse el humo, o la mostaza a las narizes, to take pet, to be angry, or as we say, to take snuff.

Prov. Tapar la nariz y comer la perdiz: Stop your nose and eat the partridge, that is, a partridge must be kept till it smells strong.

NA'RRRA, Obs. vid. *Narración*.
NARRACIÓN, a narration, a relation. Lat.

NARRA'DO, told, related.
NARRA'R, to tell, to recount, to relate. Lat.

NA'RRRIA, a rake to rake the ground.

N A S

NA'SA, a territory and town in it, on the isthmus of America, and on the South Sea, 3 leagues west of Panama, a fruitful plain, and pleasant country. The town is sometimes called *Santiago de Nasa*.

NA'SCA, a small town in the kingdom of Peru.

NASCE'R, vid. *Nacer*.
NASCIDO, vid. *Nacido*.
NASCIMIE'NTO, vid. *Nacimiénto*.
NA'SSA, a bow-net or wicker-wheel to catch fish in. Lat. It is also a pannier or basket to carry corn in.

NASTÚRCIO, the herb garden-cresses. Lat. Also Indian cresses, called in England by the Latin name *nasturtium*.

Nastúrcio *montés*, wild cresses.

N A T

NA'TA, cream. *A natando*, because it swims upon the milk.

NA'TAS, milk thickned with yolks of eggs, and a little flower, and sweetned with sugar; some add orange-flower water.

NATERO'N, a cream cheese.
NATILLAS, vid. *Nátas*.
NATÍO, native, natural.

NATISCÓTE, an island at the mouth of the great river of Canada, in North America, about 35 leagues in length, and 7 or 8 in breadth, lying in between 48 and 50 degrees of north latitude. It is a very pleasant place,

N A V

fruitful, plain, and free from mountains, all over wooded, and consequently full of wild beasts, and abundance of fowl.

NATIVIDA'D, nativity, birth; used only in expressing of festivals, as *la natividad de nuestra señora*, the nativity of our lady.

NATÍVO, native.
NATO'LIA, that great part of Asia which juts out into the Mediterranean, otherwise called *Asia Minor*, or the lesser Asia.

NATÚRA, nature. Lat. Sometimes taken for the privy parts, either of man or woman.

Prov. Si la natura señala, o es buena, o muy mala: If nature gives a mark, it is very good or very bad. That is, persons who are singularly mark'd by nature, prove very good or very bad.

Prov. Falso por natura, cabello negro, la barba rubia: He is false by nature that has black hair and a red beard.

NATURA'L, Subst. the natural disposition or inclination, as *hombre de buen natural*, a good natur'd man.

NATURA'L, Adject. natural.
Natural de tal parte, born in such a place.

Hijo natural, a natural son, a bastard.

Prov. Por mas que dismiénta cada qual, siémpre buélve al natural: Let a man dissemble never so much nature will always prevail.

Prov. Según el natural de tu hijo así le da el consejo: Advise your son according as you see him inclin'd. That is, do not put him upon things contrary to his genius and inclination.

NATURALE'ZA, nature. Also a man's natural disposition, and his native country.

NATURALIZA'R, to naturalize.
NATURALME'NTE, naturally.

N A V

NA'VA, a plain, basquish. Thence *Nava de Medina*, the plain of Medina.

Navas de Tolosa, the plains of Tolosa, where king *Alonso* overthrew a vast army of Moors, killing 200000 of them.

NA'VA, a town in the province of *Estremadura* in Spain, three leagues from the city *Merida*, has not above 100 families and 1 parish.

LAS NA'VAS, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in Spain, at the foot of the mountain *Sierra Morena*, in a fruitful soil, contains 500 families, 1 parish, 4 chapels and an hospital, and belongs

to the earl of *Santistevan*, who is marquis of *las Navas*.

LAS NA'VAS DEL MARQUE'S, a town in *Castile*, 3 leagues from the *Escorial*, contains 700 families, 1 parish, 1 monastery of Dominicans, 8 chapels, and a stately palace. It has a great trade of good cloth, wherewith it furnishes several parts of *Spain*.

LAS NA'VAS PUE'RCAS, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, at the foot of the mountains of *Cordova*, 3 leagues from *Fuenteovejuna*. It contains 400 families, 1 parish, 2 chapels, and is rich in cattle, wax, honey and game.

NAVA'JA, a razor. Lat. *novacula*.

Navajas del puérco, a boar's tusks.

NAVAJA'DA, a flash, or cut with a razor.

NAVAJÓN, a sort of dagger shaped like a razor.

NAVA'L, naval, belonging to ships.

Batalla naval, a sea fight.

NAVALCARNE'RO, a town in *Castile*, 5 leagues from *Madrid*, seated in a fruitful and delicious plain, contains 400 families, 1 parish, 1 college of Jesuits, and 1 chapel.

NAVALMORQUE'NDE, a town in *Castile*, 4 leagues from *Talavera de la Reyna*, on the banks of the river *Tietar*, in a mountainous ground, yet fruitful, has 300 families, and 1 parish. It is a marquise in the noble family of *Davila*.

NAVA'RRRA, the small kingdom of *Navarre* in *Spain*. It borders on the east with the Pyrenean mountains, on the north with *Guipuzcoa*, *Alaba* and *Biscay*, on the south with *Aragon*, and on the west with *Castile*. Its length in the longest part is but 33 leagues, its breadth 27, and circumference 90. It contains 8 cities, 1 bishoprick, and is divided into five districts or liberties, which are of *Pamplona*, *Estela*, *Tudela*, *Olite* and *Sanguessa*. Partly mountainous, but generally fruitful. A sort of Basquish is spoke there, but differing some small matter from that of *Biscay*. This kingdom by the Greeks and Romans was called *Ruconia*. It is able to raise 8000 foot and 3000 horse.

NAVARRE'TE, a town in the kingdom of *Castile*, 4 leagues from *Logroño*, seated on a hill, walled, has a castle on the eminence, 500 families, 2 parishes, 1 monastery of Franciscans. Its territory produces rich wine, corn and oil.

NAVARRISCO, of the kingdom of *Navarre*.

NAVA'RRRO, a native of *Navarre*, or any of that kingdom.

Navarro ni de barro, no native of *Navarre*, tho' he were made of clay. A saying of the Castilians, to express their aversion to those people with whom they had long wars formerly, but that aversion is now extinct.

NA'VAS, vid. *Náva*.

NAVA'ZA, a small rocky island, bearing nothing but small bushes, 10 leagues west of *Hispaniola*, in 18 degrees of north latitude. About half a league from this island, is one of the wonders of the world, being a spring in the midst of the sea, 16 foot deep, and gushing out with such force, that its water is taken up fresh amidst the sea water.

NAUCHE'L, Obs. a master of a ship.

NA'VE, a ship. Lat. *Navis*.

Nave tafurá, a ferry-boat, or a ship for transporting of horses.

Nave de iglesia, the isle of a church.

NAVECICA, *Navecilla*, or *Navecita*, a small ship, or a small isle of a church.

NAVEGA'BLE, navigable, a place that may be sail'd in, that is, capable of carrying vessels.

NAVEGACIÓN, navigation, sailing.

NAVEGA'DO, sail'd.

NAVEGADOR, a sailor.

NAVEGA'NTE, idem.

NAVEGA'R, to sail

Navegar con poco paño, to make little sail.

Navegar con viento en popa, to sail before the wind.

NAVE'TA, a little ship. Also a drawer in a cabinet, or the like. As also a vessel the frankincense is carried in for the censor in the church, commonly made in the shape of a boat.

NAVEZICA, *Navezilla*, or *Navezita*, a little ship, or small isle in a church.

NAUFRA'GIO, a shipwreck. Lat.

NA'VIA, a town in the province of *Asturias* in *Spain*, seated in a plain, on the banks of the ocean, has an harbour, is walled, and contains 250 families, and 1 parish.

NAVICHUE'LO, a little ship.

NAVIDA'D, *Christmas*, the nativity of Christ. Lat. *nativitas*.

Prov. *No alábes, ni desalábes, hasta siete navidades*: Do not praise or dispraise till seven *Christmasses*. That is, do not praise or dispraise a man till you have been seven years acquainted with him.

NAVIDA'D, or *Puerto de la Navidad*, a sea-port town in the province of *Mexicoacan* in *North America*, on the *South Sea*, resorted to sometimes by the ships

trading from *New Spain* to the *Philippine Islands*.

NAVIGA'BLE, *Navigante*, vid. *Navegable*, *Navegante*.

NAVÍO, a ship. Lat. *Navis*.

Navío planido, a flat bottom vessel.

Navío de alto bordo, a three-deck'd ship.

Navío de pózo, a two-deck'd ship.

Navío latino, a ship that has triangular or shoulder of mutton sails.

Navío redondo, a ship that has square sails.

Navío de dos rodas, a ship that has the head and the stern alike.

Navío de puente corrida, a ship that is flush, that is, which has all the length of the ship from stem to stern, an even smooth deck without any ascent or descent, either before or aft, as most ships have at the fore-castle and stern.

Navío raso, a ship that has low sides.

Navío de guerra, a man of war.

Navío mercante, or *mercantil*, a merchant ship.

Navío mal mareado, a ship that is foul.

Navío velero, a ship that is a good failer.

Navío de gábia, a ship that has a round top at the mast.

Prov. *Quién no tuviere que hacer arme navío, o tome mujer*: He that has nothing to do may fit out a ship, or take a wife; that is, either a ship or a wife will find a man work enough.

NA'VO, vid. *Nábo*.

NA'USEA, a loathing of meat.

N A X

NA'XERA, vid. *Nájera*.

N A Y

NA'YADES, the nymphs of the springs and rivers. From the Greek *nain*, to flow.

NA'YFES, rough diamonds.

NA'YPES, playing cards.

Naypes de mayor, in cant, are cheating cards, cut uneven, by which sharpers know them.

Naypes de terció, another sort of cheating cards, so called, because the third part of them are mark'd.

Espadas, spades.

Bastos, clubs.

Cópas, hearts.

Oros, diamonds.

El rey, the king.

El cavállo, the queen.

La sota, the knave.

N A Z

NAZARE'NO, of *Nazareth*, or a *Nazarene*, a religious sort of people among the Jews.

NAZARE'NO

NAZARE'O, idem.

NAZARE'T, Nazareth, a city in Palestine. It signifies set apart, or sanctify'd.

N E B

NEBE'DA, the herb nep, or calamint.

NEBINA, a juniper seed.

NEBLÍ, the hawk called a golf hawk.

NEBLÍNA, a mist. Lat. *nebula*.

NEBRÍXA, or *Lebríxa*, a town in Andalusia, now 8 miles from the river *Guadalquivir*, but formerly said to have stood upon its bank, and that the town went not away from the river, but the river from the town, having changed its course. See more of it at *Lebríxa*.

NEBULÓSO, cloudy, misty, foggy. Lat.

N E C

NECEADÓR, one that plays the fool, or talks foolishly.

NECEA'R, to play the fool.

NECECUE'LO, a little fool.

NECEDA'D, folly, a foolish saying or action. From *nécio*, a fool.

Prov. *Las necedades del rico por sentencias p[er]s[er] en el mundo*: A rich man's foolish sayings pass for sentences in the world. Rich men are applauded, tho' they be fools.

NECESSA'RIA, a necessary house, or privy.

NECESSARIAME'NTE, necessarily, of necessity.

NECESSA'RIO, necessary. Lat.

NECESSIDA'D, necessity. Lat.

Prov. *Hazér de la necesidad virtud*: To make a virtue of necessity.

Prov. *La necesidad carce de ley*: Necessity has no law.

NECESSITA'DO, necessitous, in want.

NECESSITA'R, to necessitate, to force, to oblige.

NECEZUE'LO, a little fool.

NE'CIA, a female fool.

NECIAME'NTE, foolishly.

NE'CIO, a fool. From the Latin *nescius*, not knowing.

Prov. *Mas sabe el nécio en su casa, que el c[er]do en la ag[er]na*: A fool knows more in his own house than a wise man in another's. That is, Every man understands his own business best, tho' he be not so wise in other affairs.

Prov. *Harto es de nécio, quien cria hijo y ni[er]to*: He is fool enough who breeds up son and grandson. That is, it is enough for every man to bring up his own children.

Prov. *A cada nécio agrada su porráda*: Every fool is pleas'd with his own blunder.

Prov. *Al nécio de diestro, al loco cabestro*: The fool must be led, the madman must have an head-stall; that is, must be curb'd.

Prov. *Nécies y porfiados házen ricos los letrados*: Fools and obstinate men make lawyers rich.

Prov. *Quando el nécio es acordado, el mercado es ya pasado*: When a fool has bethought himself, the market is over. They are fools to think so long till it is too late.

Prov. *Si el nécio no fué al mercado, no se venderá lo malo*: If the fool did not go to market, what is naught would not be sold.

Prov. *Mas vale ser nécio que porfiado*: It is better to be thought a fool, than to be obstinate.

NECTA'R, the drink the poets feign the Gods drink.

N E F

NE'FA, or *Agua néfa*, in the kingdom of *Valencia*, is a sweet water they sprinkle in the air to spread a perfume. From the Greek *nepbos*, a mist.

NEFANDAME'NTE, heinously, abominably, detestably, unutterably.

NEFA'NDO, heinous, abominable, detestable, not to be named. Lat.

El pecado nefando, the sin of Sodomy.

NEFARIAME'NTE, wickedly, villainously.

NEFA'RIO, wicked, villainous. Lat.

N E G

NEGACIO'N, a denial.

NEGA'DO, denied.

NEGA'R; *Præf. Niégo*, *Præt. Negué*; to deny. Lat. Also to refuse.

Negar a piés juntillas, to stand stiffly in the negative.

Prov. *A la par es negar, y tarde dar*: It is equal to refuse, and to give late. That is, deferring a kindness is as bad as not doing of it.

NEGATIVA, the negative.

NEGATIVO, negative; also one that being charged with a crime, tho' there is proof against him, still denies.

NEGIIJO'N, *vid. Neguijon*.

NEGLIGE'NCIA, negligence, carelessness. Lat.

NEGLIGE'NTE, negligent, careless.

NEGLIGENTEME'NTE, negligently, carelessly.

NEGOCIACIO'N, a negotiation, management of business. Lat. Also trade.

NEGOCIA'DO, negotiated, managed.

NEGOCIADOR, one that negotiates or manages.

NEGOCIA'NTE, a merchant or dealer.

NEGOCIA'R, to negotiate, to do bu-

siness, to trade; also to succeed in business.

NEGÓCIO, an affair, business, trade. Lat.

Hombre de negocios, a merchant.

NE'GRA, a black woman. In cant, a kettle.

Prov. *Callar como negra en baño*: To be as silent as a Black in a bath. The Blacks, they say, are silent in the bath, for fear of being discover'd by their tongue, and turn'd out by the Whites. It is answerable to our English proverb, As still as a sow in beans.

Prov. *Tierra negra buen pan lleva*: Black land bears good corn. It is fat, and not to be despised for the colour. It is also apply'd to black women, and to those that have not good skins, in behalf of them.

Prov. *Fué la negra al baño tuvo que contar un año*: The Black went to the bath, and she had enough to talk of for a year. Mean people, when they do any thing that looks great, talk of it as long as they live.

NEGREA'R, to grow black, or rather to look black.

NEGRECEDO'R, one that blackens.

NEGRECE'R, to black, or to grow black.

NEGRECIDO, grown black, or made black.

NEGRECIMIE'NTO, growing black, or making black.

NEGREGUEA'DO, made black, blackish; met. unfortunate.

NEGREGUEA'R, to grow black, or to look blackish, to call a black.

NEGREGURA, blackness.

NEGRESCE'R, *Negrescido*; *vid. Negrecer*, *Negrecido*.

NEGRE'TA, a blackish sort of wild duck.

NEGRILLO, a little black boy; also blackish.

NEGRITO, idem.

NE'GRO, Adject. black.

NE'GRO, Subst. a Black man. In cant, a sharper. Lat. *niger*.

Negra ventura, bad luck.

Sobre negro no ay pintura, black will take no colour.

No se si es blanco, ni negro, I know not whether he is white or black. That is, I know nothing of him.

Prov. *Aunque negros, somos gente*: Tho' we are Blacks, we are men. We must not despise any body, tho' never so mean.

NEGROMA'NCIA, negromancy, the black art. Lat. *necromancia*.

NEGROMA'NTICO, a negromancer, a conjurer.

N E R

NEGRÓR, blackness.
NEGRÚRA, blackness.
NEGUIJÓN, a worm in the teeth that makes them decay.

NEGUILLA, the plant *nigella*, or gith. Lat. But most used for the weed cockle growing among corn.

NEGÚNDO; there are two trees in *India* called by this name, the male and the female. The fruit is like black pepper, of a sharp taste, not so hot as pepper, but hotter than ginger. The leaves, flower, and fruit are used in pains of any sort, but particularly those of the joints, proceeding from cold; and they are excellent against windy inflammations; they are also apply'd to contusions, and the leaves pounded and applied to ulcers, tho' old, digest, cleanse and heal them, if the body be not too foul. In short, they are so efficacious for wounds, imposthumes, and contusions, that they ruin the surgeons. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

N E M

NE'MA, the seal upon a letter. From the Greek *nema*, thread, with which they used formerly to close their letters.

NE'MESIS, the name of the Goddess of punishment.

NEMÓN, the gnomon of a sun-dial; so corruptly pronounced and writ in Spanish.

N E N

NE'NTA, the herb calamint.

NENUFA'R, the water lilly.

N E O

NEOMENÍA, the festival of the Jews at the beginning of every month, which began with the moon. Greek, *neomimia*, the new moon.

NEO'PHYTO, a neophyte, a new convert. Greek, *neophyton*, a new plant.

NEOTE'RICO, used in the schools for a modern author. From the Greek *neos*, new; thence *neotéros*, and corruptly *neotérico*.

N E P

NEPÓYOS, a nation of Indians upon the great river *Oronoco* in *South America*.

N E R

NERE'IDES, sea-nymphs, daughters to *Doris* and *Nereus*, a sea-God.

NERFA'GO, broken wind in an horse.

NERVADE'RA *yérba*, an herb of which I cannot find the name in any other language.

NERVA'R, to grow nervous.

NERVEZICO, a little sinew.

NE'RVIO, vid. *Niervo*.

NE'RVIO is also a river in *Biscay*, that runs by the town of *Bilboa*, call'd

N I C

by the *Biscayners* in their language *Ibaizabello*.

NERVOSIDA'D, fulness or strength of sinews.

NERVÓSO, nervous, full of nerves.

NERVÚDO, full of sinews, or that has great sinews, sinewy.

N E S

NE'SGA, a gore, as is put into a garment or a woman's smock.

NESPE'RA, vid. *Nispero*.

NESPÓLA, vid. *Nispero*.

N E T

NE'TO, neat, clean, pure. From the French *net*, and used only by traders to express so much of a commodity neat, that is, besides the tare.

NETO'BRIGA, an antient city, supposed to have stood where now *Calatayud* stands.

N E U

NEVA'DA, a shower, or fall of snow.

NEVADE'RA *yérba*, the herb wild calamint.

NEVA'DO, snowy, cover'd with snow, snow'd upon.

NEVA'R; Præf. *Niévo*, Præf. *Nevé*; to snow. From *niève*, snow.

NEVATÍLLA, the bird call'd a wag-tail.

NEVECILLA, a small snow, or a fleet.

NEVE'DA, the herb calamint.

NEVE'RA, a place to keep snow in.

NEVERIN, a river in the province of *Cumana* in *South America*, which falls into the sea 2 leagues from *Mara-capana*.

NEVÓSO, snowy, full of snow.

NEVRÍNAS, juniper berries.

NEUTRA'L, neuter, of neither side.

NEUTRALIDA'D, neutrality.

NE'UTRO, neuter, of the neuter gender, or one that stands neuter. Latin.

N E X

NE'XO, in cant, no.

N E Y

NE'YEA, a plain country in the province called *Nuevo Reyno de Granada*, or the new kingdom of *Granada* in *South America*.

NE'YVA, a town in *Portugal*, a league from *Barcelos*, seated in a large plain on the banks of the river of the same name, has 150 families, 1 parish, and but a poor territory. Antiently call'd *Nevia*.

N I B

NI, neither.

NIEE'L, vid. *Nivel*.

NIBELA'R, vid. *Nivelar*.

N I C

NICEQUETE'N, a great river in the

N I E

kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*.
NICARA'GUA, a province of *North America* near the isthmus that parts the north and the south, bordering on the west upon the province of *Guatemala*, on the north with that of *Honduras*, on the east or south-east on that of *Costa Rica*, and on the south lying on the *South Sea*; it extends about 50 leagues from east to west, and 80 leagues the other way. This country is very hot in summer, and very moist in winter, for the most part plain, but produces little corn, which it has from *Peru*, yet it has abundance of cattle. Its principal product is cotton, salt, honey, pitch, and the sort of pepper they call *axi*.

NICHO, a niche or hollow made purposely in a wall, either to place images or statues in, or to lay things out of the way, or sit down, but most properly for the first use; also the several classes, shelves, or nests to place books in a library.

NICLA'DO, emboss'd work, or high carving.

NICODE'MUS, the proper name of a man. Greek, signifying victorious among the people.

NICOLA'S, *Nicholas*, the proper name of a man.

NICÓYA, a province on the Isthmus of *America*, between the provinces of *Nicaragua* and *Costa Rica*, lying along the *South Sea*, the principal town whereof is of the same name.

N I D

NIDA'DA, a nest-full.

NIDA'DO, that has or is in a nest.

NIDA'R, to make or get into a nest.

NIDA'L, the nest-egg, or other thing belonging to the nest.

NÍDO, a nest. Lat. *nidus*. In cant, an house.

Prov. *En los nidos de antaño no ay pájaros ogáño*: There are no birds this year in last year's nests. That is, things are changed, the case is alter'd since last year.

N I E

NIE'BLA, a mist, a fog. Lat. *nebula*.

NIE'ELA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 12 leagues from *Sevil*, on the banks of the river *Tinto*, wall'd, in a rich and fruitful soil, contains 300 families, 5 parishes, and a monastery of Dominicans. Antiently called *Elepla*, *Ilipa*, or *Ilipula*. It is an earldom belonging to the duke of *Medina Sidonia*, and generally given to his eldest son.

NIE'GA, *Niego*, *Nieque*; vid. *Negar*.

NIE'GO, a term in falconry, signify-

ing a young hawk newly taken out of the airy, called in English a brancher, because he can only leap from branch to branch; and *niégo* in Spanish, quasi *nidéjo*, a nestling.

NIELA'DO, frosted; that is, rough frost-work made on any metal.

NIELA'R, to frost, or make frost-work on metal.

NIE'RVO, a sinew. Lat. *nervus*.

NIE'SPERO, vid. *Nispero*.

NIE'TA, a grand-daughter.

NIETECICA, *Nietecilla*, or *Nietecita*, a little grand-daughter.

NIETECICO, *Nietecillo*, or *Nietecico*, a little grand son.

NIE'TO, a grand-son. Lat. *nepos*.

viño niéto, the third pressing of the grape.

Prov. *Quién cría niéto cría mal de redruéjo*: He who breeds a grand-son, breeds a gleaning evil. That is, he brings on himself a trouble that turns to as little account as does the picking of what is left on the trees after the fruit has been gather'd.

NIE'VA, *Nieve*, *Névo*; vid. *Nevár*.

NIE'VA, vid. *Santa Maria de Nieva*.

Also a small river in Portugal, in the province call'd *Entre Duero y Miño*.

NIE'VE, snow. Lat. *nix*, *nivis*.

NIE'VES, one of the *Caribbe Islands* in North America, in the possession of the English, and by them call'd *Nevis*, in 17 degr. 20 min. of north latitude, about 1 league north-east of *St. Christopher's*, and 7 north-west of *Monseratte*.

N I G

NIGRE'TTA, a water-fowl called a coote.

NIGROMANCIA, vid. *Negromancia*.

NIGROMA'NTICO, vid. *Negromántico*.

NIGUAS, a sort of very small worms in the island *Hispaniola*, which lie hid in the dust, and leap like fleas, being dangerous to those that go bare-foot, for they fix upon their great toes, and working themselves in between the skin and the flesh, they there breed so wonderfully, that they are scarce to be got out again, and sometimes there is no destroying them but by cauterizing, or cutting off the part.

N I L

NILO, the river Nile in Egypt.

N I M

NIMBO, a medicinal tree in India, and much valued by Gentiles and Christians, growing but in few places, as big as an ash-tree, and not unlike it; the leaves green on both sides, and not dusk, nor downy, but jagg'd very small all round; the boughs very thick of

leaves; the blossoms grow very thick, are white and small, consisting of 5 leaves with some little yellow shoots in the middle, and smell like sweet basil; the fruit is like small olives, with some mixture of bright yellow, the skin very thin, and they grow out at the bottom of the branches. Of these olives they make an oil very good for the nerves; they are good to cure hard and deep sores, tho' of long standing, either in man or horse, being apply'd pound'd with juice of lemons, and cures them without any other application. *Christ. Acoft. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

NIMFA, a nymph. Greek, signifying a watry deity.

NIMFO, a nice foppish beau.

NIMRO, excessive, superfluous, over and above. Lat. *nimius*.

N I N

NIN, Obs. for *Ni*.

NINGÚN, or *Ningúno*, none, no body.

NIÑA, a little girl, a female infant.

Niña del ojo, the sight of the eye, so call'd, because it represents the person looking on it in so little a figure.

Prov. *Niña, viña, y peral, y habár, malos son de guardár*: A girl, a vineyard, a pear-tree, and a field of beans, are hard to be kept. Because the girl may run astray, and the fruit of the others be stole.

NIÑEA'R, to play the child.

NIÑERÍA, a childish thing, a trifle.

NIÑICA, *Niñita*, a little infant, a little girl.

NIÑICO, *Niñito*, a little male infant, a little boy.

NIÑE'RO, one that is fond of children.

NIÑE'TA, a little girl, or the sight of the eye.

NIÑE'Z, infancy, childhood.

NIÑO, an infant, a male child. From the Hebrew *nir*, a son.

Niño de la piedra, a foundling, a child that has been exposed by its parents, so called, because in the cathedral church of *Toledo*, there is a sort of a large half pillar of stone, on which such children are generally left, and there is an hospital to take care of them.

Prov. *Ni de niño te ayúda, ni cáses con viúda*: Do not seek the assistance of a child, nor marry a widow. Because the help or assistance of a child avails little, and is rather an hindrance; and a widow is not so governable as a young maid.

Prov. *Al niño su madre castíguelo limpio y bartélo*: Let the mother punish, clean, and fill the belly of her child.

That is, the mother had better look to the child than the nurse, punish its faults, take care of its cleanliness, and see it be well fed; and she is to take care to correct, and see it wants for nothing.

Prov. *Dízen los niños, en el soléjar, lo que oyen a sus pádres en el hogar*: The children say in the sun what they heard from their parents by the fire side. A warning to parents how they talk of things that should not be known, before their children; because they have memory to remember, and want discretion to keep counsel.

Prov. *Ésse niño me alába, que come y mama*: Commend me that child which eats and sucks. That is, it will be sound and strong, and thrive.

Prov. *Los niños de pequeños, que no ay castigo después para ellos*: Curb children when they are little, for afterwards there is no punishment for them. A true saying, that they must be form'd in their infancy, because afterwards it is hard to break them.

Prov. *Si el niño llorare, acállalo su madre; si no quisiere callar, déxelo llorar*: If the child cries, let the mother hush it; and if he will not be hush'd, she must let him cry. This was taken from two scholars, who travelling to *Salamanca* with little money and good stomachs, came to an inn, where there was a child cry'd so incessantly, that many passengers would not stay because of the noise. The scholars ask'd why he cry'd, and the mother answering she did not know, one of them told her, he had a spell that would hush him; the parents promised to treat them both for it, and one of them going aside, writ the words of this proverb on a piece of paper, lapp'd it up in a piece of green silk, seal'd it up, and hung it about the child's neck. The child weary with crying, and pleased with that bauble, was hush'd. The parents pleas'd, treated the scholars very well; and a long time after desiring to know this spell, open'd the silk, and found these words on the paper, and were ever laugh'd at by all that heard the story.

Prov. *Al niño y al mulo en el culo*: You must strike a child and a mule on the breech; and not in other parts, where it may hurt them.

Prov. *Quién con niños se écha, cagada se levanta*: He who lies down with children, rises beshit. 'Tis is literally true; but met. it signifies, that those who rely on children, spoil all their business.

N O B

Prov. *Ara con niños, y segarás cadillos*: Plow with children, and you'll reap weeds. That is, employ children, and your business will come to nothing.

N I O

Nioto, the dog-fish.

N I P

Nípa, a liquor in India distilling from a sort of palm-tree of the same name. *Teixeira*.

Nipós, in cant, money.

N I S

Nispero, a medlar, or a medlar-tree. From the Greek *mispilen*.

N I T

Nitro, niter.

N I V

Nivel, a carpenter's level to lay his work level by.

NIVELA'DO, made level.

NIVELADOR, one that levels.

NIVELA'R, to level.

N I X

Nixa'ta, a town in the province of Guatemala in North America, 3 leagues from a burning mountain, which is supposed to have cover'd the country about this place with stones and clods of burnt earth.

N A

Ñafe'te, a sort of banter or joking upon one another after the manner of the Portuguese.

Ñubla'do, ñublár, ñublo'so; vid. *Nublado*, nublár, nubló'so.

Ñuda'do, ñudár, ñuido, ñudo'so; vid. *Nudado*, nudár, nuido, nudó'so.

N O B

No, no. Lat. *non*.

No nada, next to nothing.

No sólo, not only.

NOBELE'RO, vid. *Novelero*.

NOBÍLLA, vid. *Novilla*.

NOBIA, a bride.

Prov. *Báxe la nobia la cabeça, y cabrá por la puerta de la iglesia*: Let the bride hold down her head, and she will be able to go through the church-door. Apply'd to haughty people, who are so stiff they cannot bow, and think no place good enough to hold them.

Prov. *Tras que la nobia era tuérta pegóse la malkadada*: Besides that the bride had but one eye, she proved unfortunate. This they say when one ill luck comes upon the neck of another.

NOBIO, a bridegroom.

Prov. *Los nobios de Hornacuelos, que el lloró por no llevárla, y ella por no ir con el*: The marry'd couple of Hornacuelos, where the man cry'd because he would not take her along with him,

and she, because she would not go with him. Hornacuelos is a small town in the province of Estremadura in Spain, where a couple were marry'd that had never seen one another before, and being both extremely deform'd, they took such an aversion to one another at first sight, that both wept, and being ask'd the reason, answer'd as above, because he would not take her home, nor she go with him. Apply'd to all unhappy couples that hate one another.

Prov. *Todos somos nobios, y yo sobre todos*: We are all bridegrooms, and I above the rest. Apply'd to those who would extol themselves above all others.

NOBLE, noble. Lat. *nobilis*.

NOBLECE'R; Præf. *Noblésco*, Præt. *Noblecí*; to make noble, or grow noble.

NOBLECINO, made or grown noble.

NOBLEMENTE, nobly.

NOBLE'ZA, nobility.

N O C

NOCE'LLA, vid. *Nozella*.

NOCHE, night. Lat. *nox*.

Boca de noche, night-fall.

Nóche buena, Christmas-night; that is, the night between the eve and Christmas day.

Nóche bueno, a rich cake, such as they make to eat on Christmas-night.

Prima nóche, the close of the evening.

Média nóche, midnight.

Nóche Toledana, a Toledo-night. So they call a night when a man cannot sleep a wink; because at Toledo there are abundance of gnats in summer, which will not suffer strangers, who are not used to, and provided against them, to sleep.

Hazér nóche una cosa, to hide a thing that it cannot be seen.

Hazér nóche en un lugar, to pass the night, to lie in a place.

Quedarse a buenas nóches, to be left in the dark; met. to be disappointed.

Prov. *La nóche es capa de pecadores*: The night is a cloak for sinners. It hides ill actions.

Prov. *De nóche todos los gatos son pardos*: At night all cats are grey. No distinguishing of colours in the dark.

Prov. *Mála nóche, y hija al cabo*; or, *Llevar mála nóche, y parir hija*; or, *Nóche mála, y hija a la mañana*: To have a night full of pains, and be deliver'd of a daughter at last. That is, to take much pains, and make little of it; or, after long expectation, find but little profit. Because most people covet sons, and when a woman has an

N O G

hard labour, and at last it proves a girl, they are often discontented.

Prov. *A la nóche y con aguacero, no es bueno traer sombrero*. This is a sailor's saying; for *sombrero* here signifies not an hat, but a top-sail; signifying, that it is not good to have a top-sail out in a stormy night.

Prov. *De nóche a la vela la birra parece donzella*: At night by the candle, (or after watching, for it may be taken both ways) the the-a's looks like a maid. That is, the eyes are soonest deceived by candle-light, or when drowsy with watching.

Prov. *Haz la nóche nóche, y el día día, y vivirás con alegría*: Make the night night, and the day day, and you will live pleasantly. That is, do not invert the order of nature, turning night into day, and day into night.

Prov. *Lo que de nóche se haze, de día parece*: What is done by night appears by day. That is, whether it be well or ill done.

NOCHECE'R; Præf. *Nochéscó*, Præt. *Nochecí*; to grow night.

NOCHECINO, grown night.

NOCHE'R, in some parts of Spain, for *contramaestre*, the boatswain of a ship.

NOCHERNIE'GO, of or belonging to the night.

NOCHESCE'R, vid. *Nochecér*.

NOCIBLE, that may be hurt.

NOCIVO, hurtful. Lat.

NOCTULÚPA, a disease in the eyes; *Minsó*.

NOCTÚRNO, of or belonging to the night.

N O F

NÓFRE, the nick-name of Onofre, the name of a man, *Onofrius*, *Humphrey*.

N O G

NOGA'DA, a sauce made with pound'd walnuts, bread, garlick, salt, and oil, all incorporated like a paste, to eat poor Jack with.

NOGA'L, a walnut-tree.

Prov. *El nogal y el villano a pills házen el mandado*: The walnut-tree and the clown do what they are bid, by threshing. Because the walnut-tree must be thresh'd to bring-down the nuts, and rustical people are only to be kept under by severity.

NOGA'LES, a town in Castile, four leagues from Aguilar del Campo, in a plain on the banks of the river *Pisuerga*, has not above 50 families, and a monastery of Bernardines.

NOGUE'RA, a walnut-tree, not so much

N O M

much used as *nogál*, and more properly an orchard or walnut-trees.

Prov. *Quien pone noguera, no piensa comer della*: He who plants a walnut-tree, does not expect to eat of the fruit. Or, he that plants a piece of ground with walnut-trees, does not expect to live by them, because they are so long growing up.

NOGUE'RA is also a river in the principality of *Catalonia* in *Spain*.

N O L

NOLITO, freight, or passage-money in a ship or ferry-boat. From the Lat. *navium*.

N O M

NOM, Obs. for *nómbre*.

NOMA'NCIA, the knack or cheat of divining by the letters of one's name.

NOMBE'LA, a town in *Castile*, two leagues from *Escalona*, seated in a delightful and most fertile plain, abounding in all things, and particularly producing much silk. It contains 300 families, 1 parish, worth to its curate 3000 ducats a year, and 6 chapels. Here, by a spring call'd the *Walnut-tree Spring*, are two trees of a prodigious bigness, the one an olive-tree, being 12 yards in compass, and producing 12 bushels of olives every year; the other a fig-tree, giving a like quantity of figs.

NOMBRADAMENTE, namely, by name; also famously, remarkably.

NOMBRADIA, renown.

NOMBRA'DO, named, famous, renowned.

NOMERADOR, he that names.

NOMBRAR, to name.

NÓMBRE, a name. Latin *nomen*. Sometimes fame, renown. Among soldiers it is the word.

Dar el nómbre, to give the watch-word.

Prov. *Ponte buen nómbre, Isábel, y casarte has bien*: Get a good name, Elizabeth, and you will be well marry'd. Not unlike, He that has got a good name may lie a bed till noon.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a town on the isthmus of *America*, and on the *North Sea*, built upon a bay which was one of the greatest ports to those parts for the trade of *Peru*, but abandoned because of its unhealthiness, and removed not far off, to that now called *Porto Bello*.

NOMENCLATOR, one that knows the names of things or men, and calls them by them.

NÓMINA, a catalogue of the names of men or things; also a spell or charm in letters or characters.

N O R

NOMINACIÓN, nomination, naming. *NOMINATIVO*, the nominative case.

N O N

NÓN, for *no*; also odd; that is, an odd thing. Vid. *Nónes*.

NONA, the ninth; particularly the hour of *none* in the divine office, because it was to be said at three in the afternoon, which, according to the reckoning of the ancients, was the ninth hour.

NONA'DA, that is, *no náda*, that which is next to nothing.

NÓNES, odd, a number that is not even; as, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c. In cant, *nónes* is *no*.

Pares o nónes, even or odd.

NONO, the ninth.

NONOESTA'NTE, notwithstanding. Latin.

N O P

NOPA'L; a sort of fig-tree in the kingdom of *Mexico*.

N O Q

NÓQUE, a tan-pit.

N O R

NÓRA buena, or *Nóra mala*, for *en hora buena*, or *en hora mala*, in a good or bad hour. A congratulation; as, *Dar la norabuena*, to congratulate. Also a courteous way of approving or consenting; as when one asks, shall I have, or shall I do this, or the like, the other answers, *en hora buena*, in a good hour.

NORAMA'CA, for *Noramála*.

NORDE'STE, north-east.

NORDESTEAR la aguja, is for the needle to vary towards the north-east.

NOREMEE'GA was the first name the Spaniards gave to most northern parts of *America* they discover'd, from about 40 to 60 degrees of north latitude.

NÓRIA, vid. *Anoría*.

NÓRMA, a rule, a direction, a level. Latin.

NORMANDÍA, the dukedom of *Normandy* in *France*.

NORNORDE'STE, the north-north-east, or *nornoreast*.

NORNORUE'STE, the north-north-west, or *nornorwest*.

NOROESTE, or *Noruéste*, north-west.

NORONHA, a noble family in *Portugal*, said to be descended from *D. Alonso*, bastard son of king *Henry II.* of *Castile*. The name taken from the town of *Noronha* in *Asturias*, of which the aforesaid *D. Alonso* was lord. Of this family are the marquis of *Villa Real*, the counts of *Linhares*, *Mira*, and *Alcontrim*, and the lords of *Villaverde*, and others.

N O V

NÓRTE, the north-star. *NORUE'STE*, north-west.

N O S

Nos, we. Lat. The stile used by the king, speaking of himself.

NOSOTROS, we. Lat. *nos alteri*.

NÓSTICOS, the Gnosticks, ancient condemned hereticks, who pretended to great knowledge; therefore so call'd from the Greek *gnosticos*, a knower.

N O T

NÓTA, a note, a mark. Latin. Met. taken for infamy.

NOTA'BLE, notable, remarkable.

NOTABLEME'NTE, notably.

NOTACIÓN, a noting or marking.

NOTA'DO, noted, marked; met. scandalous, infamous.

NOTA'R, to note, to mark. Latin.

Notar cartas, to indite letters.

NOTARIA, the profession or practice of clerkship.

NOTA'RIO, a notary.

NOTEZILLA, a little note.

NOTICIA, notice, knowledge. Lat.

NOTICIA'DO, made known, told, declared.

NOTICIA'R, to give notice, to make known, to declare.

NOTIFICACIÓN, a notification or making known.

NOTIFICA'DO, notified, made known.

NOTIFICADOR, he that notifies, or makes known.

NOTIFICA'R; Præf. *Notifico*, Præf. *Notifiqué*; to notify, or make known. Lat. *notum facere*.

NOTIFIQUE', vid. *Notificar*.

NÓTO, the south wind.

NOTOMÍA, vid. *Anatomía*.

NOTORIAMENTE, notoriously.

NOTORIEDA'D, notorioufness.

NOTÓRIO, publicly known, notorious. Lat.

NOTÚRNO, of or belonging to the night. Lat.

N O V

NOVALICHES, a little town of about 60 houses, in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

NOVA'TO, so they call in the universities in *Spain* the scholars that are new comers.

NOUDA'R, a town in *Portugal* on the banks of the river *Guadiana*, in a fruitful soil. It contains about 200 families and 1 parish.

NOVECIE'NTOS, nine hundred.

NOVEDA'D, novelty. Lat. *novitas*.

NOVE'LA, a novel.

NOVELE'RO, a news-monger.

NOVE'LO, a new comer, an upstart.

NOVE'NA

NOVE'NA, a devotion of nine days; also nine days prayers for the dead.

NOVENA'RIO, idem.

NOVE'NANA *muger*, a young woman, proper and well attired. *Minsb.*

NOVE'NO, the ninth.

NOVE'NTA, ninety. Lat. *nonaginta*.

NOVENTE'NO, the ninetieth.

NOVES, a town in the kingdom of *New Castile*, 5 leagues from *Toledo*, seated in a large and fruitful plain. It contains 400 families and 1 parish. Some will have it to have been built by the Jews, and call'd *Nobe*, in memory of the city of that name in *Palestine*.

NOVEZUE'LO, or *Novexillo*, newwith.

NOVICIA, a woman novice.

NOVICIA'DO, noviceship, the year every one is upon trial, that desires to be a religious man, before he professes. Also the house or the apartment in the monastery for novices.

NOVICIA'R, to play the novice.

NOVICIO, a novice, one that is in his year of trial, to be received to a religious life.

NOVIE'MBRE, the month of *November*. Lat.

NOVILLA, a young heifer.

NOVILLO, a steer, a young ox, or bullock. Quasi *novus*.

Novillo is also a raw new-raised soldier.

Irse a novillos, a country phrase, when any young fellow is gone away, as if he would go seek his fortune in the world, and returns very soon, as if he had only gone to the next fair to buy a bullock.

NÓVIO, a bridegroom. Vid. *Nóbio*.

NOÚRA, a little town or village of about 50 families, near *Villa Real* in *Portugal*.

N O Y

NÓYA, a town in the kingdom of *Galicia* in *Spain*, 6 leagues from the city *Compostela*, seated in a plain, encompass'd by the rivers *Tamar* and *St. Justo*, making a pretty harbour on a small creek of the sea, the soil fruitful, and producing choice timber for shipping. It contains 600 families, 1 parish, 1 monastery of *Franciscans*, 2 hospitals, and a free-school.

NOYE'LLA, wild flower-de-luce.

N R O

NRO, the abbreviation for *nuéstro*.

N U B

NUBA'DA, a sudden plash of rain, that falls as a cloud is passing.

NÚBE, a cloud. Lat. *nubes*. It is also a cloud or film in the eye.

NUBIL, marriageable.

NUBLA'DA, a sudden great shower of rain that falls as a cloud is passing.

NUBLA'DO, cloudy, over-cast.

NUBLA'RSE, to over-cast, or grow cloudy.

NÚBLO, cloudy, or cloudiness.

Núblo en el pan, or trigo, a blast of corn.

NUBLÓSO, cloudy.

N U C

NÚCA de la cabeça, the nape of the head.

N U D

NÚDO, a knot. Lat. *nodus*. Met. a difficult knotty question.

Núdo de la mano, a knuckle.

Núdo ciégo, a blind knot, or intricate, that is hard to untie.

Núdos en árboles, knots in trees.

Prov. *Antes que te cases, mira lo que haces, que no es nudo que assi desates*: Before you marry, take heed what you do; for it is not a knot you can easily untie.

NUDÓSO, knotty, full of knots.

NUDRIR, to nourish, to bring up. Lat. *nutrire*.

NUDRIME'NTO, nourishment.

N U E

NUE'BE, vid. *Nuève*.

NUE'ÇA, the herb briony.

NUEGA'DO, a sweet pasty, made with honey and nuts, or else with almonds, small-nuts, pine-apple kernels, and toasted hemp-seed.

NUE'RA, a daughter-in-law, a son's wife. Lat. *nurus*.

Prov. *En cuánto fui nuera, nunca tuve buena suegra*: Whilst I was a daughter-in-law, I never had a good mother-in-law. It is a general observation, that daughters and mothers-in-law are seldom very loving, and thence the saying; but in general it shews, we are subject to be ever finding of fault with others.

Prov. *Quién es mi nuera? La de los pendoleros en la ruéca*: Which is my daughter-in-law? She that has the flax hanging loose in tufts about her distaff. It is natural for the mother-in-law to find fault with her daughter-in-law, which this saying expresses; signifying as much as, that the mother calls the daughter an idle flattern, for having the flax she was to spin, hanging loose in tufts.

Prov. *La nuera por la suegra, se cagan a la puerta*: Betwixt the mother and the daughter-in-law they shit at the door. That is, whilst they quarrel, no body does the work, and the house is kept nasty.

Prov. *La suegra ha de ser rogada, y la olla reposada*: The mother-in-law must be intreated, and the pot must be let stand. That is, a mother-in-law, to make her good, must have respect shew'd her; and the pot with the meat, after it is boiled, must stand a while off the fire, which tenders the meat, and mends the broth.

Prov. *Arremangóse mi nuera, y trastórno en el fuego la caldera*: My daughter-in-law tuck'd her self up, and overturned the kettle in the fire. To shew her unhandiness, as all Spanish sayings of mothers-in-law are unlucky. This is used when any body takes much pains, and does things very ill.

NUE'SA and Nuéso, ours; a clownish way of speaking.

NUESTRA'MO, for *nuéstra amo*, our master. In cant, a clerk, or a notary that goes with the *alguaziles*, and writes down the crimes of those that are apprehended.

NUESTRA SEÑÓRA DE LOS REMEDIOS, a town in *South America*.

NUE'STRA SEÑÓRA DE LA VICTORIA, o TABASCO, a city in the kingdom of *New Spain* in *America*.

NUESTRA SEÑÓRA DE LOS ZACATECAS, a town in the kingdom of *New Spain* in *America*.

NUE'STRO, ours. Lat. *noſter* or *noſtrum*.

NUE'VA, or Nuévas, news. Lat. *nova*.

NUE'VA ALBIÓN, vid. *California*.

NUE'VA ANTEQUE'RA, a small city in the kingdom of *New Spain* in *North America*, 80 leagues from the city *Mexico*.

NUE'VA BISCA'YA, a province of *North America*, to the north-west of the kingdom of *Mexico*, and bordering on the province of the *Zacatecas*. It is rich, and abounding in all things necessary for human life, but above all has a mighty treasure in silver mines.

NUE'VA ESPA'ÑA, the richest kingdom in *North America*, containing several provinces, and call'd by us indifferently *New Spain*, or *Mexico*. Its bounds, as laid out now, extend 400 leagues in length, and 200 in breadth, including the province of *Tucatan*. They are, on the north the province of *Mechocan*, and others of *North America*, on the south the government of *Guatimala*, on the east the *North Sea*, and on the west the *South Sea*. Besides its vast riches in silver mines, it enjoys a rich soil, producing all things necessary for life, and vast numbers of cattle; the only thing it wants is wine. The climate is for the

the most part pleasant and wholesome, and much more might be said in its commendation, too long for this place, which may be seen in *Laet. Acosta, Herrera*, and many other authors.

NUEVA FRANCIA, *New France*, a great part of *North America*, on both sides the great river *Canada*, reaching from 40 degrees of north latitude to 55, but a great part of it lies up the inland, upon the back of *Virginia* and *New England*. It is in the possession of the French, who have many colonies and forts there, and a very great trade for furs.

NUEVA GALICIA, *New Galicia*, a province of *North America*, otherwise called *Guadalajara*, from its capital city of that name, and by another name, *Xalisco*, from the principal district in it. On the east and north, it is divided from *New Spain*, by the morafs of *Chiapala*; and on the west, it extends to the sea of *California*; towards the north and north-west, its bounds are not settled as running out among the savage nations. The part inhabited by the Spaniards extends about 300 leagues in length, and 100 in breadth. Under this government are the provinces of *Guadalajara*, *Xalisco*, *Zacatecas*, *Chiametla*, *Culuacan*, *Cinaloa*, *Nueva Biscaya*, and the frontiers of *California*, *Quivira*, and *New Mexico*. The climate is temperate and serene, yet subject to thunder and earthquakes; the land more mountainous than plain, and has rich mines of silver and copper, but none found as yet of gold.

NUEVA INGLATERRA, *New England*, a large country in *North America*, first enter'd by the *English* in 1584; it lies along the ocean, on which it has good harbours; the air is wholesome, but the weather very uncertain; it abounds in wild fowl, wild beasts, and timber, and produces flax, hemp, corn, furs, amber, and iron. In it are 7 good towns, the chief of them *Boston*.

NUEVA MEXICO, *New Mexico*, a large province of *North America*, to the north of *New Spain*, its bounds not well known; but its principal city is *Santa Fe*, its air temperate, pleasant and wholesome, its soil fruitful, and rich in mines of silver.

NUEVA PLYMOUTH, *New Plymouth*, an English colony in *New England*.

NUEVO REYNO DE GRANADA, the new kingdom of *Granada* in *South America*. It is in length 130 leagues, and about 30 in breadth. On the east it borders on the province of *Venezuela*, on the north upon *Santa Marta*, on

the west upon the province of *Popayan*, and towards the south on inland countries, as yet not well known. It is subject to great rains, and full of vast woods, which abound in black cattle and horses, abundance of the latter being sent hence to *Peru*. Its principal provinces are *Bogota* and *Tunia*, both of them have gold mines and emeralds, but especially *Tunia*. The air is temperate and equal, making a continual summer.

NUEVA VALENCIA, *New Valencia*, a Spanish town in the province of *Venezuela* in *South America*, 25 leagues from the city of *Santiago*, and 7 from the port of *Burburota*, and 60 from *Coro*, the metropolis.

NUEVA XERES, *New Xeres*, a Spanish colony in the province of *Venezuela* in *South America*, 15 leagues south of *New Valencia*, 21 from *New Segovia*, and 60 from *Coro* the metropolis.

NUEVAMENTE, newly, lately.

NUEVE, nine. Lat. *novem*.

Las nueve, nine of the clock.

Prov. *A las nueve échate y duérme*: at nine lie down and sleep. Good advice for those that love going to bed betimes.

NUEVO, new. Lat. *novus*.

NUEYTE, a very obsolete word, scarce to be found for night.

NUEZ, a nut, from the Lat. *nux*.

Nuez de la garganta, the nut or knot in the throat.

Nuez de ballista, the nut of the cross-bow.

Nuez de especia, the well-known spice called nutmeg. The tree is about the bigness of a pear-tree, the leaf roundish, but pointed. It grows best in *Banda*, such as *Maluco* and *Ceylon* produce, being less, and not valu'd. The outward rind is fleshy and hard, which the natives eat with salt and vinegar, and is of a pleasant aromatick taste. The Portuguese preserve the whole nutmeg before it is full ripe. The nut is much us'd by the Brachman physicians for all old distempers in the brain, for the palsy, and other distempers that affect the nerves, and for distempers in the matrix. The outward rind, when thorough ripe, is taken off, and is the spice we commonly call mace, which is hot and dry in the third degree, it is believ'd that the antients knew neither the mace nor nutmeg. Nutmeg corrects and cures a stinking breath, clears the eye-sight, comforts the stomach, digests meat, and expels wind; strengthens the liver and milt,

and provokes urine. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

NUEZES encarceladas. Many are of opinion these are the same sort of wall-nuts we have in *Europe*, and that if transplanted, they would come to good; whereas, as they now grow wild, there is scarce any coming at the kernel, and therefore they call them *encarceladas*, that is, imprison'd. *F. Jos. Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind. lib. 4. cap. 26. p. 258.*

Núza blanca, the herb white briony.

Núza negra, the herb black briony.

N U L

NULIDA'D, nullity. Lat.

N U M

NUMANCIA, the once famous city *Numantia*, about a league from the present city of *Soria*, where now is the bridge of *Jaray*, not far from the springs of the river *Duero*, renown'd for many defeats given the Romans. *Vid. Mar. hist. Spain. lib. 3. cap. 1.*

NUMANTINO, a native of *Numantia*.

NUMERA'BLE, that can be number'd.

NUMERACION, numeration.

NUMERA'DO, number'd.

NUMERA'R, to number, to reckon, to tell. Lat.

NUMEROSIDA'D, number, a great number.

NUMEROSO, numerous.

NÚMO, any piece of coin. Lat. *nummus*.

N U N

NÚNCA, never. Lat. *numquam*.

NÚNCIO, the pope's nuncio, equivalent to an ambassador, only distinguished by this name, from those of other princes. From *nuncius*, a messenger.

Cása del núncio en Tolédo, an hospital at *Toledo* for mad people; so called, because built by a pope's nuncio.

NÚÑEZ, the surname name of a family from the proper name *Núño*, as *Harris* from *Harry*, &c.

NÚÑO, an antient proper name of a man in *Spain*. Deriv'd by corruption from the Lat. *nonius*.

NUÑUMA, a sort of wild fowl in *Peru*, like our ducks, but bigger, yet less than a goose.

N U P

NUPCIA'L, nuptial.

N U S

NÚSCO, as *Con núsco*, a clownish obsolete word, for *Con nosotros*, with us.

N U T

NÚTRIA, an otter.

NUTRIMENTO, nutriment, nourishment. Lat.

K k k

NUTRÍR;

O B I

NUTRÍR, to nourish. Lat.

NUTRITIVO, nourishing.

N U V

NUVA'DA, a sudden plash of rain from a passing cloud.

NÚVE, a cloud.

N U Z

NÚZ, the notch of a bow that holds the string at both ends.

NUZIE'NTE, hurtful.

NUZÍR, to hurt, to harm, to prejudice. Lat. *nocere*.

O

O The fourth of the vowels, always pronounced full in Spanish, as in French and Latin, and is variously used, as

O, A particle or adverb of admiration, *O que hermosa criatura*, O what a beautiful creature!

O, A particle of indignation, as, *O vellaco*, O thou knave!

O, A particle of desire, *O si llegasse el día*, O that the day would come!

O, A particle of grief, as, *O que gran lástima*, O what a pity!

O, A particle of exclamation, as, *O gran Dios*, O great God!

O, Us'd ironically, as, *O que lindo*, O fine!

O, A conjunction disjunctive, as, *O rico*, O pobre, either rich or poor.

O, *Nuestra señora de la O*, a festival of the blessed virgin, being the expectation of her delivery, so call'd as it were the exclamation of the patriarchs, expecting the coming of the Messiah.

O B A

OBA'L, oval. Lat.

O B E

OBEDECE'R; Præf. *Obedesco*, Præf. *Obedeci*; to obey. Lat. *obedire*.

OBEDECIDO, obey'd.

OBEDESCER, vid. *Obedecer*.

OBEDE'NCIA, obedience. Lat.

OBEDE'NTE, obedient.

OBEIENTE'NTE, obediently.

OBE'JA, vid. *Oveja*.

OBEJERÚGO, vid. *Abejerno*.

OBELISCO, an obelisk, a pillar all of one stone, tapering, and ending in a point. Greek.

OBE'LO, a chapter of a book, says *Minsheu*, but I never met with it elsewhere.

OBE'NQUE, or *Obencadura*, the shrouds of a ship.

OBE'RO, vid. *Hobero*.

O B I

'OBICE, Lat. obstruction, hindrance. *Mystica ciudad de Dios*.

OBJE'CTA'R, or *Objetar*, to object. From the Latin *objecto*, but rarely us'd.

O B R

OBJE'TO, or *Objeto*, an object. Lat.

OBJE'CIÓN, an objection. Lat.

OBJETÚRA, idem. Rarely us'd.

OBISPA'DO, a bishoprick, or the episcopal dignity.

OBISPA'L, belonging to a bishop.

OBISPALI'A, certain towns belonging to the bishop.

OBISPA'R, to make a bishop, ironically, to be expos'd to publick shame, which is done riding on an ass with a paper cap, like a mitre on the head, answerable to our carting.

OBISPILLO, a mock bishop made among scholars at their breaking up, as we chose a king at *Christmas*.

Obispillo de puérco, a great faucidge made of swines flesh.

Obispillo de ave, the rump of a bird.

OBÍSPO, a bishop. Lat. *episcopus*.

Obispo de anillo, a titular bishop.

Prov. *Obispo por obispo seásele*. Vide *Ser*.

'OBITO, the decease or death of a person. Lat.

O B L

OBLACIÓN, an oblation, a sacrifice, an offering. Lat.

OBLA'DA, an offering of bread laid on the graves of the dead. *Quasi oblata*.

Prov. *Quién lleva las obladas que tañan las campanas*: Let him that has the offering ring the bells. That is, they that have the profit take the pains.

OBLAPIE' sarga, the drawing of boats up a river, either with men or horses.

OBLE'A, a wafer.

OBLECTA'DO, delighted.

OBLECTA'R, to delight.

OBLI'CO, vid. *Obliquo*.

OBLIGACIÓN, obligation, a bond, duty. Lat.

OBLIGA'DO, oblig'd, bound.

OBLIGA'R; Præf. *Obligó*, Præf. *Obligué*; to oblige. Lat.

OBLIGATORIO, obligatory.

OBLIGUE', vid. *Obligár*.

OBLI'QUO, oblique. Lat.

O B R

OBRA', work. Lat. *opera*.

Obra prima, curious work.

Obra de dos leguas, about two leagues.

Prov. *'Obras son amores, que no buenas razones*. Vid. *Razón*.

Prov. *Obra començada, no te la vea suégra*. Vid. *Suégra*.

Prov. *'Obra de común, obra de ningún*: Every body's business is no body's business.

Prov. *Por las obras, no por el vestido*. Vid. *Vestido*.

O B S

OBRA'DA, a day's work; also an acre of land.

OBRA'DO, wrought.

OBRADÓR, a workman; also a place to work in.

OBRA'JE, work, or workmanship.

OBRA'R, to work.

OBRA'S muertas de navío, as much of the sides of the ship as is above the deck.

OBRECÍCA, *Obrecilla*, or *Obrecita*, a little work.

OBREGÓN, a town in the kingdom of Old Castile in Spain, 3 leagues from *Santander*, in the fruitful vale of *Villafuésca*, but has not above 50 houses.

OBRE'RA, a workwoman.

OBRERÍA, a work-shop.

OBRE'RO, a workman.

Prov. *Gran obrero, gran romero*: A great workman is a great pilgrim. Because he is sent for to all parts.

OBRÍZO, vid. *'Oro Obrizo*.

Prov. *Obreros a no ver, dineros a perder*: Not to see workmen is to lose one's money. Because they neglect their work.

OBREPTÍCIO, or *Obreticio*, obreptions, under-hand dealing. Lat.

OBREZICA, *Obrezilla*, or *Obrezita*, a little work.

OBRIZO, vid. *'Oro obrizo*.

O B S

OB'CURAME'NTE, obscurely, darkly.

OBSCURECE'R, to darken.

OBSCURIDA'D, obscurity, darkness. Lat.

OBSCÚRO, obscure, dark.

OBSECACIÓN, obsecration, prayer, intreaty.

OBSECRA'DO, intreated.

OBSECRA'R, to obsecrate, to intreat. Lat.

OBSE'QUIAS, obsequies, funeral rites. Lat.

OBSERVACIÓN, observation. Lat.

OBSERVA'DO, observ'd, kept.

OBSERVADÓR, one that observes, an observator.

OBSERVA'NCIA, observance.

OBSERVA'NTE, an observant, or one that observes. It is peculiarly us'd for the strictest of the Franciscan friars, because they observe their rule more than the rest.

OBSERVA'R, to observe, to keep, to regard, to take heed. Lat.

OBSISTÍR, to withstand, to oppose. Lat.

OBSTA'CULO, an obstacle, let or hindrance. Lat.

OBSTA'NTE, that which hinders.

Non obstante, notwithstanding. Lat.

OBSTA'R, to obstruct, to hinder. Lat.

OBSTINACIÓN

O C A

OBSTINACIÓN, obstinacy.
 OBSTINADAMENTE, obstinately.
 OBSTINADO, obstinate. Lat.
 OBSTINARSE, to grow obstinate.
 OBSTRUCCIÓN, obstruction, hin-
 drance.
 OBSTRUCTIVO, obstructive.

O B T

OBTEMPERADO, obey'd.
 OBTEMPERANCIA, obedience.
 OBTEMPERAR, to obey. Lat.
 OBTENER; Præf. *Obtengo*, *Obtiénes*,
Obtiene; Præf. *Obtiue*, *Obtuvieste*, *Ob-*
tivo; Fut. *Obtendré*, or *Obterné*, -as,
 -a; Subj. Præf. *Obténga*, Imperf. *Ob-*
ternia, *Obtuviere*, or *Obtuviessé*; to ob-
 tain, to compass, to get. Lat. *obtinere*.
 OBTENGA, *Obtengo*, vid. *Obtenér*.
 OBTENIDO, obtain'd.
 OBTERNIA, vid. *Obtenir*.
 OBTUSAMENTE, obtusely, bluntly,
 dully.
 OBTUSO, obtuse, blunt, dull.
 OBTUVIERA, *Obtuviere*, *Obtuviessé*,
 vid. *Obtenér*.

O B V

OEVIA'R, to obviate, to prevent,
 to hinder. Lat.
 OEUMBRACIÓN, a shadowing.
 OEUMBRADO, shaded or shadowed.
 OEUMBRAR, to shade or shadow.
 Lat.

O C A

'Oca, a sort of root in the kingdom
 of Peru in South America, about the
 length and thickness of a man's thumb,
 which the Indians eat raw, because
 it is very sweet, as also boil'd; they
 also dry it in the sun, and then they
 call it *cavi*.

'Oca, a river in Old Castile.

OCA'L, as *Péras*, *O mançanas ocáles*,
 eating pears or apples.

OCA'NA, a town in the kingdom of
 New Castile in Spain, 9 leagues from
 Madrid, in a fruitful and delicious
 plain; it contains 200 families, 4 pa-
 rishes, 5 monasteries of friars, and 5
 of nuns; it is famous for the curious fine
 earthen ware made in it.

OCA'NA, is also a town in the pro-
 vince of Santa Marta, in South Ame-
 rica, otherwise called *S. Anne*, seated
 up the country on the river *Auyamas*,
 on the borders of the province of Tama-
 lameque.

OCA'SIÓN, an occasion. Lat.

OCA'SIONADO, occasioned, caused;
 but most used for a troublesome person
 who occasions quarrels and distur-
 bance.

OCA'SIONAR, to cause, to give oc-
 casion.

O C O

O C C

OCURRIDO, occurred, hapned.
 OCURRIR, to occur, to happen.

O C E

OCEA'NO, the ocean. Lat.

O C H

OCHA'VA, an eighth part, a dram in
 weight.

OCHAVA'DO, that has eight sides or
 angles.

OCHAVA'RIO, the eighth part.

OCHAVE'RO, one that divides into
 eight parts, or that is to receive the
 eighth.

OCHA'VO, a small coin worth two
 maravedies; so called, because it is the
 eighth part of an half royal; also the
 eighth part of any other thing.

OCHENTA, eighty. Lat. *octoginta*.

OCHENTE'NO, the eightieth.

OCHO, eight. Lat. *octo*.

OCHOCIENTOS, eight hundred.

O C I

OCICA'DA, a blow with the snout.

OCÍCO, a snout. Corruptly for
fauces, the jaws.

OCICÚDO, that has a snout; met.
 ill humour'd.

OCIDENTA'L, westerly.

OCIDE'NTE, the west. Latin *occi-*
dens.

'OCIO, leisure, idleness. Lat. *otium*.

OCIOSAMENTE, idly.

OCIOSIDAD, idleness.

Ocióso, idle, at leisure.

O C O

Ocozoa'TL, a sort of rattle-snake
 in the province of Tlascala in North A-
 merica, about a yard long, with a vi-
 per's head, a white belly, inclining
 to yellow, its sides cover'd with white
 scales, divided at certain distances by
 black creases, the back of a dark
 brown, almost black, with brown
 creases, moving very nimbly among
 the rocks and precipices, but slower on
 the plain; as many years old as it is,
 so many rattles there are in its tail,
 one after another, like the joints in
 the back-bone; its eyes are small and
 black, and it has two crooked teeth
 in the upper jaw, which contain its
 venom; beside these, it has five more
 on each jaw, which may be seen when
 it gapes. Those who are bit by it die
 with excessive torments in 24 hours,
 their whole body cracking in abun-
 dance of small crevices. When angry
 it shakes its rattles furiously. In the
 province of Panuco they are much big-
 ger. The Indians eat their flesh, and
 their physicians use their teeth and
 grease in medicines and in surgery.

O D A

O C R

Ocre', oker, the colour so called.
 From the Greek *ochron*, yellow.

O C T

OCTA'VA, an octave, or the eighth
 day, when a festival is kept the second
 time, or the eight days the festivity
 lasts. Musick, containing seven inter-
 vals, or spaces, or eight notes reckon'd
 inclusively, or express'd by eight
 chords. Holder, p. 13. An eighth, says
 Morley, p. 70, is that note which is
 eight notes distant from another, as
 from an unison an eighth, from a fifth
 a twelfth, &c.

OCTAVAS, in Spanish poetry, stan-
 zas, of eight staves.

OCTA'VO, the eighth.

OCTÚBRE, the month of October.

O C U

OCULA'R, ocular, of the eye, evi-
 dent. Lat.

OCULARMENTE, ocularly, evident-
 ly.

OCULÍSTA, an oculist, one that pro-
 fesses curing eyes.

OCULTACIÓN, a concealing or hi-
 ding.

OCULTA'DO, conceal'd or hid.

OCULTADOR, one that conceals or
 hides.

OCULTAMENTE, occultly, privily,
 secretly.

OCULTAR, to conceal, to hide.
 Lat.

OCÚLTO, occult, hidden, conceal'd,
 secret, privy. Lat.

Oculus *christi*, a sort of herb I
 have not found the English name for.

OCÚMBA, or *Otrumba*, a fruitful
 vale in the province of Tlascala in
 North America, 20 leagues in length,
 and 10 in breadth, swarming with
 cattle, and well peopled.

OCUPACIÓN, business, employment,
 possession.

OCUPA'DO, busy, employ'd; also a
 place that is taken up or fill'd.

OCUPAR, to busy, to employ; also
 to fill a place, to take up room. Lat.

OCURRE'NCIA, an occurrence.

OCURRIDO, occurred, hapned.

OCURRIR, to occur, to happen. Lat.

O D A

ODA, an ode, in poetry. Lat. *ode*.

O D E

ODEMIRA, a town in Portugal, near
 the borders of Algarve, 4 leagues from
 the ocean, seated in a plain, betwixt 2
 hills, on the banks of a river, has a ca-
 stle, an indifferent fruitful territory,
 400 families, one parish, and one mo-
 nastery of friars. It is an earldom,
 and was bestow'd as such by king

O F E

Alonso the third on *D. Sancho de No-*
ronha, in whose heirs it continues.

O D I

ODIA'DO, hated.

ODIA'R, to hate.

ODIE'L, or *Odiér*, a small river in
Spain, that falls into the bay of *Cadiz*.

'ODIO, hatred. Lat. *odium*.

ODIOSAME'NTE, odiously, hatefully.

ODIOSO, odious, hateful.

O D O

ODÓ N, *Otho*, the proper name of a
man; also a town in the kingdom of
Toledo in *Spain*.

ODÓR, odour, sweet scent. Lat.

ODORAMIE'NTO, a scent, or scent-
ing

ODORA'R, to scent.

ODORÍFERO, odoriferous, fragrant,
sweet-scented.

ODORÍFICO, that causes a sweet
scent.

O D R

'ODRE, a water budget; an hog's
skin, or goat's skin dressed with the
hair inward, with pitch and rosin to
carry wine and oil, or the like, because
they are more convenient to lay on a
mule or ass than any cask. From the
Lat. *uter*.

Hinchár un ódre, to blow one of those
skins full of wind; as we do a bladder,
to try whether it is tight to hold li-
quor.

Prov. *El de los ódres, mi tío*. Vide
Tío.

Prov. *'Odre de buen vino*. Vid. *Vino*.

ODRERÍA, the place where they
make and sell the skins to carry wine.

ODRE'RO, he that makes the skins
to carry wine in.

ODREZILLO, a little skin to carry
wine and other liquors in.

ODRINA, a great water-budget made
of an ox's hide.

O E C

OECONOMÍA, oeconomy, government
of an house or family. Greek.

OECONÓMICO, oeconomical, be-
longing to the government of an house
or family.

O E S

OESNORUE'STE, west, north-west.

OESSUDUE'STE, west, south-west.

OE'STE *suéste*, idem.

OE'STE, west. Gothick.

O F E

OFEN'DER, or *Offendér*, to offend.
Lat.

OFENDÍDO, or *Offendido*, offended.

OFEN'SA, or *Offénsa*, an offence.

OFENSIÓN, or *Offenstón*, idem.

OFENSIVO, or *offensivo*, offensive.

O F U

OFENSÓR, or *Offensór*, an offender.
OFERTA, or *Offérta*, an offer, or an
offering.

OFERTÓRIO, or *Offertório*, the offer-
tory, that part in the mass where the
priest offers up the sacrifice.

O F I

OFICIA'L, or *Oficiál*, an handicrafts-
man, a tradesman, a workman, a jour-
neyman; also an officer.

Prov. *De oficial nuevo, y de barbéro*
viejo. Vid. *Viejo*.

Prov. *El oficial que no miente, salga-*
se. Vid. *Salir*.

Prov. *El usar saca*. Vid. *Sacar*.

OFICIALE'JO, a little, or a pitiful
officer, or workman.

OFICIA'R, to officiate, as

Oficiar una missa, to officiate, to
help to sing mass.

OFICINA, or *Oficina*, a shop or
work-house.

OFICIO, or *Officio*, an office, a trade,
an employment. Lat. Also the office
of the church, or the divine office.

Prov. *Oficio de concéjo, honra sin pro-*
vécho. Vid. *Provécho*.

Prov. *Oficio merdulero, criar al hijo,*
y después al niéto: It is a shitten em-
ployment to breed up a son, and then
a grandson. To be always with chil-
dren is never to be clean.

Prov. *Quién ha oficio, ha beneficio*:
He who has a trade, or an employ-
ment, has a benefit, or profit by it. For
none will follow that business which
turns to no account.

Prov. *Oficio agéno dineros cuesta*:
Another man's trade or employment
costs money; because we cannot em-
ploy him without paying for it.

OFICIOSO, or *Oficioso*, officious.

O F R

OFRECE'R, or *Ofrecér*; Præf. *Ofrés-*
co, or *Ofresco*; Præt. *Ofrecí*, or *Ofrecí*;
to offer, or proffer. Lat. *offero*.

OFRECE'RSE *un negocio*, is for a busi-
ness to offer, or occur.

OFRECÍDO, or *Ofrecido*, offer'd.

OFRECIMIE'NTO, or *Ofrecimiento*,
an offer, or an offering.

OFRE'NDA, or *Ofrenda*, an offering.

OFRE'SCA, *Ofrescér*, *Ofrésco*, vid. *O-*
frecér.

OFRÍR, or *Offrír*, Obs. for *Ofrecér*.

O F U

OFUSCA'DO, or *Ofuscado*, offuscated,
darkned, dimmed.

OFUSCA'R, or *Ofuscár*; Præf. *Ofus-*
co, or *Ofúisco*, Præt. *Ofusqué*, or *Ofus-*
qué; to offuscate, to darken, to dim.
Lat.

OFUSQUE', or *Ofusqué*, vid. *Ofus-*
cár.

O J O

O G A

OGA'ÑO, this year. Lat. *Quasi hoc*
anno.

Prov. *Ogaño buen año, dos ruynes en*
un año: This is a good year; for
there are two knaves upon one ass.
The boys cry so, when they see two
ride upon one beast; because in plen-
tiful years, when there is much corn,
the beasts must carry great burdens.

OGEA'R, vid. *Ojeár*.

O J A

OJ, vid. *Oy*.

'OJA, vid. *Hója*.

OJAÇO, a great eye.

OJA'L, a button-hole, a loop.

OJALA'DO, that has button-holes
made in it.

OJALADÓR, one that makes the
button-holes in cloaths.

OJALA'R, to make button-holes.

OJA'LDRE, vid. *Hojáldre*.

OJA'ZO, a great eye.

O I D

OÍDO, vid. *Oydo*.

OIDÓR, vid. *Oydór*.

O I G

OÍGA, *Oígo*, vid. *Oyr*.

OÍR, vid. *Oýr*.

O J E

OJEA'DA, a cast of an eye upon any
thing.

OJEA'DO, ey'd.

OJEA'R, to eye, to cast an eye upon
a thing; also to wink. Also as *oxear*.

OJERA's, the deep streaks or furrows
under the eye, caus'd by sickness, want
of sleep, or the like.

Ojeras de cavallo, blinds used in *Spain*
to put before horses eyes.

OJE'JO, an evil cast of an eye, a-
mong sportsmen, looking out sharp for
their game. Also as *oxeo*.

OJERÍÇA, ill-will, or prejudice to
another, a grudge, malice.

OJE'RE, an eyelet hole.

OJETEA'DO, that has eyelet-holes
made in it.

OJETEA'R, to make eyelet-holes.

O J O

'Ojo, an eye. Lat. *oculus*.

'Ojo de aguja, the eye of a needle.

'Ojo de buéy, the herb ox-eye, or may-
weed.

'Ojo de chibo, a sort of fish.

'Ojo de puente, the arch of a bridge;
ironically, the *anus*.

'Ojo de red, the mesh of a net.

'Ojo de gato, the precious stone called
achates or cat's eye.

'Ojo de molino, the channel or pas-
sage that conveys the water to the
mill-wheel.

Ojos de Guadiana, the places where the river *Guadiana* in *Spain* breaks out again, after it has sunk, and run several miles under ground.

Tener sobre el ojo, to keep a strict eye upon; also to envy.

Tener sangre en el ojo, to stand upon one's reputation, to be nice in points of honour. But *Quevedo* ridiculing the expression, and alluding to the blind-eye, says it is to have the piles, or hemorrhoids.

Ojos rasgados, great open eyes.

Poner los ojos en algúno, to take a kindness to a man.

Dar de ojos, to fall upon one's face.

Comprár a ojo, to buy by the eye, or as we say, by hand.

Abrir el ojo, to open the eye; that is, to be upon one's guard, to observe, to watch.

Tener ojo en una cosa, to have an eye upon a thing, to take care of it.

Valer un ojo de la cara, to be worth an eye; that is, to be excessive dear.

Mirar de mal ojo, to look upon with an ill eye, to have no kindness.

En cerrando el ojo, as soon as a man dies.

En un abrir y cerrar de ojos, in the twinkling of an eye.

Hasta los ojos, up to the eyes, when a man is plunged as deep as he can be.

No me díxo, Negro has el ojo, he did not say, Black is your eye. That is, he spoke not a word to me.

Prov. Ojos que no veen, corazón no quebrantan: Eyes that do not see, do not break the heart. We say, what the eye does not see, the heart does not rue.

Prov. Ojos ay que de lagañas se enamoran: There are eyes that fall in love with blears. To express a deprav'd fancy, when one man is fond of what others loath.

Prov. El ojo limpiálé con el codo: Rub your eye with your elbow. That is, not at all.

Prov. Lo que con el ojo se vé con el dedo se adivina: What the eye sees, the finger can divine. That is, things visible, plain, or easy, need no divination, or conjuring, or making a mystery of them, as some people do.

Prov. De quién pone los ojos en el suelo, no fies tu dinero: Do not trust your money in the hands of one that always looks upon the ground. That is, do not trust those who make much outward show of sanctity, and hypocritically look down.

Prov. A los ojos tiene la muerte, quién se cría la puente: He who rides

over a bridge sees death before him. If he should tumble over, and be drowned. Understood of a narrow bridge, that has not a parapet on the sides.

Prov. Callar y ojos, tomaremos la madre y los pollitos: Silence, and look out, we shall catch the hen and the chicken. Meant of partridges, and apply'd to any other business which is best managed with vigilance and little noise.

Prov. Con el ojo, ni la fé, no me burlaré: I will not jest with my eye, nor with my faith. The faith is sacred, and the eye tender, and therefore to be cautiously meddled with.

Prov. Lo que ojos no veen, corazón no desea: What the eye does not see, the heart does not cover.

Prov. Ojos que veen, no evejécen: Eyes that see, do not grow old. That is, seeing and diverting one's self keeps off old age.

Prov. Quan léxos de ojos, tan léxos de corazón: As far from the eyes, so far from the heart. Out of sight, out of mind.

Prov. Quién quiere ojo sano, átese la mano: He that will have a sound eye must tie up his hand. That is, must not handle it.

Prov. Piénsan los enamorados, que tienen los otros los ojos quebrados: They that are in love, think that other people's eyes are out. Either because they do not admire what they do, or because they think they do not see all their follies.

Prov. Penséme santiguár, y quebréme entrambos ojos: I thought to bless my self, and I beat out both my eyes. Apply'd to those who going about to do some very good action, do mischief.

Prov. Quebrarse a sí un ojo, por quebrar al otro dos: To put out one of a man's own eyes, that he may put out both another's. That is, to do one's self harm, only to do another more.

Prov. Mas veen quatro ojos que no dos: Four eyes see more than two. Two heads are better than one.

Prov. Tiene buen ojo para cubéro: He has a good eye to make a cooper, who requires an even eye to plain their staves true. But it is ironically spoke, as we say, he has an even hand to throw a louse into the fire.

O J U

Ojúdo, great-ey'd.

Ojue'lo, a little eye.

O L A

OIA', a particle of calling; as, here, hey, who's there?

O'LA, a wave. Lat. *unda*.

OLACÚ, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, in a plentiful soil, and containing 120 families and 1 parish.

OLA'NDA, the province of *Holland*, or *Holland* cloth.

OLANDE'z, an *Hollander*, a Dutchman.

OLANDÍLLA, a slight fort of *Holland*, as we call *Silesia* *Holland*.

O L B

OLBIDA'DO. *Olbidar*, *Olvido*; vid. *Olvidado*, *Olvidar*, *Olvido*.

O L E

OLE'A, the olive-tree.

OLEA'DO, oil'd, anointed with oil.

OLEA'R, to oil, to anoint with oil. Properly to give the sacrament of extreme unction to a dying person. Also to wave, or move as the waves do. In the first sense from *oleo*, oil; in the latter from *ola*, a wave.

OLEDOR, a smeller.

O'LEO, vid. *O'lio*.

OLE'R; *Præf. Huêlo*, *Præf. Olí*; to smell. Lat. *olere*.

O L F

OLFA'CTO, vid. *Olfato*.

OLFA'TO, the smell, or sense of smelling.

O L I

OLIDO, smelt.

OLIGARCHIA, an oligarchy, a commonwealth govern'd by a few. From the Greek *oligoi*, few, and *archontes*, governors or rulers.

OLIMPIADA, vid. *Olympiada*.

OLIMPO, the mountain *Olympus* in *Thessaly*, much spoken of by poets.

OLINDA, a town in *Brazil*, and in the captainship of *Pernambuco*, a noted sea-port town, and taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, but recover'd by them some years after.

O'LIO, oil. From the Lat. *oleum*; but generally only used to signify the sacrament of extreme unction, or any holy oil.

OLISCA'R, to smell about as a dog does.

OLITE, a city in *Navarre*, on the river *Cidazo*, in a pleasant and most fruitful vale. It is wall'd, has 400 families, 4 parishes, and 2 monasteries of friars, and is the head of a liberty, or sort of palatinate, which contains another city, 19 market-towns, and 26 villages.

OLIVA, an olive, so call'd in some parts, from the Lat.

OLIVA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, a league from *Gandia*, and 2 miles from the sea, at the end of the

O L L

the vale of *Bairen*. It is wall'd, and very rich; its territory producing the finest sugar, wine, oil, corn, honey, silk, flax, hemp, cattle, game, and fish. It contains 600 families, 1 parish, 1 monastery of friars, and 1 of nuns.

OLIVA'R, an olive-garden.

OLIVA'RES, a town in *Old Castile* near *Valladolid*; an earldom famous for its great earl, call'd the *Count Duke de Olivares*, favourite to king *Philip IV.* of *Spain*, of the noble family of *Guzman*, who was disgraced on account of the revolt of *Portugal*; but he leaving no issue, the earldom devolved to his nephew *D. Luis de Haro*, who also succeeded him in the favour of king *Philip IV.* and to his surname of *Haro* added that of *Guzman*, as being of the family by the mother's side. He was created duke of *Carpio*, and by that means the title of *Olivares* was swallow'd by the greater. Vid. *Carpio*, *Guzman*, and *Haro*. There is also a town of *Olivares*, in the province of *Andaluzia*, 4 leagues from *Sevil*, seated in a delightful fertile valley.

OLIVEIRA, the surname of a family in *Portugal*.

OLIVE'NZA, a town in *Portugal* upon the borders of *Estremadura*, in a plain on the banks of the river *Guadiana*. It has double walls, a bridge, a fruitful territory, 1800 families, 2 parishes, a monastery of friars, and 1 of nuns, an house of *Misericordia*, an hospital, 9 chapels, and sends deputies to the *cortes*.

OLÍVO, an olive-tree.

O L L

O'LLA, a pot to boil meat in. Lat. *olla*. It is also taken for the meat boiled in the pot.

O'lla *podrída* properly consists of beef, mutton, bacon, hogs feet, pullet, partridge, black-puddings, faucidges, *garvanços*, a sort of Spanish pease, turkies, and cabbage, all very well boiled, or rather stewed together, and duly seasoned with salt and spice.

O'lla de la *garganta*, the mouth of the stomach.

Prov. *Cada día olla, amarga el caldo*: Every day boil'd meat makes the broth taste bitter. Too much of one thing is good for nothing. Always the same diet makes a man loath it.

Prov. *Ni olla sin tocino, ni boda sin zamborino*: No pot without bacon, nor no wedding without a taber. In *Spain* they never boil meat without bacon; and dancing and musick is used at weddings in all countries.

O L M

Prov. *No ay olla tan fea, que no halle su cobertera*: There is no pot so ugly, but a cover may be found to it. There is not so bad a Jack, but there's as bad a Jill.

Prov. *O'lla cabe tizones ha menester cobertera; y la moça do ay garçones la madre sobre ella*: A pot that stands by firebrands needs to be cover'd; and a young maid among young men, must have her mother by her. The pot to be kept clean, and the maid to avoid being deluded.

Prov. *O'lla que mucho yerve, sabor pierde*: The pot that boils too much, or too fast, loses its good relish. Met. a passionate hasty man loses his reason.

Prov. *O'lla sin sal, haz cuenta que no tienes manjar*: If there be no salt in the pot, you may reckon you have no meat.

Prov. *O'lla de muchos mal mexicana, y peor cozida*: A pot that belongs to many is ill stirr'd, and worse boiled. Too many cooks spoil the meat.

Prov. *Quien las ollas de sus vecinos quiere catar, la suya no ha de tapar*: He that will look into his neighbours pots must not cover his own. That is, he that will eat with his neighbour, must make him welcome at his own house.

OLLA'RES, pot-hangers.

OLLA'ZA, a great pot.

Prov. *A cada olla su coberteraza*, every Jack must have his Jill.

OLLE'JO, vid. *Hollejo*.

OLLE'RA, a woman potter.

OLLERÍA, the potter's street or shop.

OLLE'RO, a potter.

Prov. *Cada ollero su olla alaba, y mas el que la tiene quebrada*: Every potter praises his pot, but especially he that has a broken one. Tradesmen will commend their goods, tho' never so bad.

OLLE'TA, a little pot.

OLLÍN, vid. *Hollin*.

O L M

OLME'DO, a grove of elm-trees.

OLME'DO, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, 3 leagues from *Medina del Campo*, seated in a pleasant and fruitful plain, particularly abounding in great flocks of turkies. It is wall'd, contains 500 families, 7 churches, 2 monasteries of friars, 5 of nuns, and 2 hospitals.

OLMÍLLO, a little elm.

O'LMO, an elm-tree. Lat. *ulmus*.

O'LMOS, a small town in the kingdom of *Peru* in *South America*, between *Tumbez* and *Paria*.

O M I

O L O

OLÓR, smell. Lat. *odór*.

OLOROSO, that has a scent, always taken for a good one, unless ironically spoke.

O L V

OLVE'RA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 7 leagues from *Sevil*, seated on an high hill. It has a good castle, 1000 families, 2 monasteries of friars, 1 parish, and 3 chapels, and belongs to the duke of *Osuna*.

OLVIDADIZO, forgetful.

OLVIDA'DO, forgot.

OLVIDA'R, to forget.

OLVÍDO, forgetfulness. Corruptly from the Latin *oblivio*.

O L Y

OLYMPIADA, an olympiad, the space of five years, at the end of which were the Olympick games in *Greece*, so called from the mountain *Olympus*.

O M A

OMAGUA'CAS, a nation of Indians in the province of *Tucuman* in *South America*.

O M B

OMBLÍGO, the navel. Lat. *umbilicus*.

Ombliño de *Vénus*, the herb pennywort.

O'MERE, vid. *Hombre*.

OMERECILLO, vid. *Hombrecillo*.

O'MERO, vid. *Hombre*.

OMERÚDO, vid. *Hombrido*.

OMBÚ, a tree in *Brazil*, large, but low, bearing a fruit like a white plum, but somewhat rounder, and yellowish; very bad for the teeth, insomuch that the Indians who eat of it are most of them toothless. They also eat the roots of this tree, which are as sweet as sugar, cooling, and very wholesome, so that physicians prescribe them in fevers, and other hot distempers, to cool.

O M E

OME, for *Hóme*, Obs. Vid. *Hombre*.

OMECIA'NO, a murderer.

OMECIDA, vid. *Homicida*.

OMECILLO, vid. *Homicidio*.

OMENA'GE, or *Omenaje*, fealty, homage. Vid. *Hazer omenaje*. Torre del *omenaje*, the chief tower of a fortress.

Omenajes sobre puertas, coats of arms carv'd over gates, or other ensigns of honour of a family.

OMETEPE'C, a river in the province of *Guaxaca* in *North America*.

OMEZILLO, vid. *Homicidio*.

O M I

OMICIDA, vid. *Homicida*.

OMICIDIO, vid. *Homicidio*.

OMILDA'NZA, Obs. humility.

OMILLA'DO

O N N

OMILLA'DO, Obf. vid. *Humillado*.
OMISSION, an omission. Lat.
OMITIDO, omitted.
OMITIR, to omit.
OMIZIA'NO, a murderer.
OMIZILLO, murder, or man-slaughter, corruptly for *homicidio*.
O M L

OMLÓN, a tree in *India* bearing a sort of fruit like a ruddy almond, and a long flower, beautiful and fragrant. *Gemelli*, vol. 3. lib. 1. cap. 8.
O M O

OMOPA'LCAS, a nation of Indians, and a river of the same name near the mountains of *Peru*, called *los Andes*.
O N A

ONA'GRE, a kind of weapon of war used in old time, says *Minsheu*.
O N C

O'NCA, an ounce in weight. From the Lat. *uncia*. Also the fierce beast call'd a panther, or ounce.
O'NCE, eleven.
ONCE'NO, the eleventh.
O N D

O'NDA, a wave. Lat. *unda*.
O'NDA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, at the foot of a mountain, two leagues from the sea, and as far from *Villa Real*; wall'd, has a castle, a fruitful territory, 400 families, 1 parish, which is a rectory of 26 priests, 1 monastery of friars, 1 of nuns, and a good hospital. Abundance of silk is made here, and the mountains near it produce many medicinal plants.
ONDEA'DO, wavy.
ONDEA'R, to wave as the sea does.
ONDOSO, full of waves.
O N E

ONESTA'D, vid. *Honestidad*.
ONESTAME'NTE, vid. *Honestamente*.
ONESTA'R, vid. *Honestar*.
ONESTIDA'D, vid. *Honestidad*.
ONE'STO, vid. *Honesto*.
O N G

O'NGO, vid. *Hongo*.
ONGOL, a plain in the kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*, in which the town of *Villa Nueva de los Infantes* is built; for which reason the Spaniards sometimes give the same name to the said town.
O N I

ONICHINO, of the onyx-stone.
O N N

O'NA, a double furrow; also the name of a great and famous monastery in *Spain*.
O'NA'TE, a small town in *Spain*, made an earldom by king *Henry IV.* of *Castile*, in the year 1469, and the title conferred on *D. Inigo Velez de Guevara*,

a gentleman of a very antient family, in whose successors it continues to this day. Their arms are, quarterly the first and fourth *Or*, three bends *Argent*, cottiz'd *Gules*, on each of them three spots of ermine; the second and third *Sanguin*, five plates *Argent*. *Oñate* is also the surname of a family in *Spain*.
OÑE'Z y *Gambóa*, the names of two factions in *Biscay*, which stood in competition many years, till subdued by king *Henry IV.* of *Castile*. Thence the proverb,
O *fois Oñez, o Gambóa*, thou must be either of the one side or the other.
O N O

ONOCRÓTALO, a bird supposed to be a bittourn; so called, because it makes a noise somewhat like an ass; and therefore so called from the Greek *anos*, an ass, and *crotalen*, a noise.
ONOMANCIA, the trick or cheat of divining by names.
ONOMATOPE'IA, a figure in rhetoric, when a name is given to a thing from the sound it makes. Greek.
ONOR, vid. *Honr*.
ONORA'BLE, vid. *Honrable*.
O N R

O'NRA, vid. *Honra*.
ONRADAME'NTE, vid. *Honradamente*.
ONRA'DO, vid. *Honrado*.
ONRA'R, vid. *Honrar*.
ONROSAME'NTE, vid. *Honrosamente*.
ONRÓSO, vid. *Honroso*.
O N T

CNT, an obsolete Aragonian word, signifying, for this, or for this reason.
ONTAÑA'LES, vid. *Montañas*.
ONTIÑE'NTE, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, near the borders of *Castile*, seated on an hill, wall'd, has a fruitful territory, 1000 families, 4 monasteries of friars, and 1 of nuns; one street in it has 40 houses dug out of the rock. Besides all fruits of the earth, it produces silk and scarlet dye in great quantities, and very fine cloth is made in it. It belongs to the king.
ONTIVE'ROS, a town in *Old Castile*, betwixt *Arenvalo*, *Avila*, *Medina del Campo*, and *Salamanca*, seated in a pleasant and fruitful vale, contains 250 families, 1 parish, 2 monasteries of friars, and 2 of nuns, said to be founded by *Tiberius Cesar*, and from him call'd *Fons Tiberii*, corruptly *Ontiveros*. There is also a town of this name in the province of *Paraguay* in *South America*; but this name is not given it so much as those of *Ciudad Real* and *Guayra*, under which see more of it.
O P O

OPOBA'LSAMO, the balsam that is made by boiling the leaves and bark of the trees which distil the balsam, now

O'NZA, vid. *O'nce*.
ONZA'VO, the eleventh in number, or the eleventh part.
O'NCE, eleven, corruptly from the Lat. *undecim*.
ONZE'NO, the eleventh.
O P A

OPACIDA'D, shade, or shadiness.
OPALA'NDA, any loose garment, or other thing that hangs loose, and has much compass.
OPA'SSUM, a sort of beast in *Virginia*, which has an head like a swine, a tail like a dormouse, is as big as an ordinary cat, and has a pouch under its belly, in which it carries and feeds its young.
O P E

OPERACIÓN, operation. Lat.
O P I

OPILACIÓN, an obstruction; the green sickness in maids.
OPILA'DO, troubled with obstructions, or with the green sickness.
OPILA'R, to cause obstructions. Latin *opilare*, to stop.
OPILATIVO, that causes obstructions.
OPINA'BLE, that may be opin'd, thought, or supposed.
OPINA'R, to opine, to be of opinion.
OPINIA'TICO, opinionated, conceited, fond of his own opinion, positive. Lat.
O'PIO, the well known soporifick: call'd *opium*. It is no other than the juice or gum of poppies in *India*, and particularly about *Cambayette*; but so large, that some of them will hold a pint of water. The opium is made by making an incision in the white poppies, the black being rarely used, that the liquor may flow from it. All opium is made after this manner; yet there are several sorts of it, as that of *Cairo*, which is good, white, and dear; that of *Adem*, which is black and very hard; that of *Cambaya*, *Chiter*, and *Mandon*, which is more ruddy and soft. But *Cambaya* yields the most, and it is most certainly made as above, to which I am an eye-witness. The opium is cold in the extremity of the fourth degree, and so stupifying, that ill used it is certain death. In the east generally they use themselves to take it daily from their infancy, so that there are men that will take an incredible quantity without receiving any harm. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*
O P O

OPOBA'LSAMO, the balsam that is made by boiling the leaves and bark of the trees which distil the balsam, now

O N T

a gentleman of a very antient family, in whose successors it continues to this day. Their arms are, quarterly the first and fourth *Or*, three bends *Argent*, cottiz'd *Gules*, on each of them three spots of ermine; the second and third *Sanguin*, five plates *Argent*. *Oñate* is also the surname of a family in *Spain*.
OÑE'Z y *Gambóa*, the names of two factions in *Biscay*, which stood in competition many years, till subdued by king *Henry IV.* of *Castile*. Thence the proverb,
O *fois Oñez, o Gambóa*, thou must be either of the one side or the other.
O N O

ONOCRÓTALO, a bird supposed to be a bittourn; so called, because it makes a noise somewhat like an ass; and therefore so called from the Greek *anos*, an ass, and *crotalen*, a noise.
ONOMANCIA, the trick or cheat of divining by names.
ONOMATOPE'IA, a figure in rhetoric, when a name is given to a thing from the sound it makes. Greek.
ONOR, vid. *Honr*.
ONORA'BLE, vid. *Honrable*.
O N R

O'NRA, vid. *Honra*.
ONRADAME'NTE, vid. *Honradamente*.
ONRA'DO, vid. *Honrado*.
ONRA'R, vid. *Honrar*.
ONROSAME'NTE, vid. *Honrosamente*.
ONRÓSO, vid. *Honroso*.
O N T

CNT, an obsolete Aragonian word, signifying, for this, or for this reason.
ONTAÑA'LES, vid. *Montañas*.
ONTIÑE'NTE, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, near the borders of *Castile*, seated on an hill, wall'd, has a fruitful territory, 1000 families, 4 monasteries of friars, and 1 of nuns; one street in it has 40 houses dug out of the rock. Besides all fruits of the earth, it produces silk and scarlet dye in great quantities, and very fine cloth is made in it. It belongs to the king.
ONTIVE'ROS, a town in *Old Castile*, betwixt *Arenvalo*, *Avila*, *Medina del Campo*, and *Salamanca*, seated in a pleasant and fruitful vale, contains 250 families, 1 parish, 2 monasteries of friars, and 2 of nuns, said to be founded by *Tiberius Cesar*, and from him call'd *Fons Tiberii*, corruptly *Ontiveros*. There is also a town of this name in the province of *Paraguay* in *South America*; but this name is not given it so much as those of *Ciudad Real* and *Guayra*, under which see more of it.
O P O

OPOBA'LSAMO, the balsam that is made by boiling the leaves and bark of the trees which distil the balsam, now

O'NZA, vid. *O'nce*.
ONZA'VO, the eleventh in number, or the eleventh part.
O'NCE, eleven, corruptly from the Lat. *undecim*.
ONZE'NO, the eleventh.
O P A

OPACIDA'D, shade, or shadiness.
OPALA'NDA, any loose garment, or other thing that hangs loose, and has much compass.
OPA'SSUM, a sort of beast in *Virginia*, which has an head like a swine, a tail like a dormouse, is as big as an ordinary cat, and has a pouch under its belly, in which it carries and feeds its young.
O P E

OPERACIÓN, operation. Lat.
O P I

OPILACIÓN, an obstruction; the green sickness in maids.
OPILA'DO, troubled with obstructions, or with the green sickness.
OPILA'R, to cause obstructions. Latin *opilare*, to stop.
OPILATIVO, that causes obstructions.
OPINA'BLE, that may be opin'd, thought, or supposed.
OPINA'R, to opine, to be of opinion.
OPINIA'TICO, opinionated, conceited, fond of his own opinion, positive. Lat.
O'PIO, the well known soporifick: call'd *opium*. It is no other than the juice or gum of poppies in *India*, and particularly about *Cambayette*; but so large, that some of them will hold a pint of water. The opium is made by making an incision in the white poppies, the black being rarely used, that the liquor may flow from it. All opium is made after this manner; yet there are several sorts of it, as that of *Cairo*, which is good, white, and dear; that of *Adem*, which is black and very hard; that of *Cambaya*, *Chiter*, and *Mandon*, which is more ruddy and soft. But *Cambaya* yields the most, and it is most certainly made as above, to which I am an eye-witness. The opium is cold in the extremity of the fourth degree, and so stupifying, that ill used it is certain death. In the east generally they use themselves to take it daily from their infancy, so that there are men that will take an incredible quantity without receiving any harm. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*
O P O

OPOBA'LSAMO, the balsam that is made by boiling the leaves and bark of the trees which distil the balsam, now

O'NZA, vid. *O'nce*.
ONZA'VO, the eleventh in number, or the eleventh part.
O'NCE, eleven, corruptly from the Lat. *undecim*.
ONZE'NO, the eleventh.
O P A

OPACIDA'D, shade, or shadiness.
OPALA'NDA, any loose garment, or other thing that hangs loose, and has much compass.
OPA'SSUM, a sort of beast in *Virginia*, which has an head like a swine, a tail like a dormouse, is as big as an ordinary cat, and has a pouch under its belly, in which it carries and feeds its young.
O P E

OPERACIÓN, operation. Lat.
O P I

OPILACIÓN, an obstruction; the green sickness in maids.
OPILA'DO, troubled with obstructions, or with the green sickness.
OPILA'R, to cause obstructions. Latin *opilare*, to stop.
OPILATIVO, that causes obstructions.
OPINA'BLE, that may be opin'd, thought, or supposed.
OPINA'R, to opine, to be of opinion.
OPINIA'TICO, opinionated, conceited, fond of his own opinion, positive. Lat.
O'PIO, the well known soporifick: call'd *opium*. It is no other than the juice or gum of poppies in *India*, and particularly about *Cambayette*; but so large, that some of them will hold a pint of water. The opium is made by making an incision in the white poppies, the black being rarely used, that the liquor may flow from it. All opium is made after this manner; yet there are several sorts of it, as that of *Cairo*, which is good, white, and dear; that of *Adem*, which is black and very hard; that of *Cambaya*, *Chiter*, and *Mandon*, which is more ruddy and soft. But *Cambaya* yields the most, and it is most certainly made as above, to which I am an eye-witness. The opium is cold in the extremity of the fourth degree, and so stupifying, that ill used it is certain death. In the east generally they use themselves to take it daily from their infancy, so that there are men that will take an incredible quantity without receiving any harm. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*
O P O

OPOBA'LSAMO, the balsam that is made by boiling the leaves and bark of the trees which distil the balsam, now

O'NZA, vid. *O'nce*.
ONZA'VO, the eleventh in number, or the eleventh part.
O'NCE, eleven, corruptly from the Lat. *undecim*.
ONZE'NO, the eleventh.
O P A

OPACIDA'D, shade, or shadiness.
OPALA'NDA, any loose garment, or other thing that hangs loose, and has much compass.
OPA'SSUM, a sort of beast in *Virginia*, which has an head like a swine, a tail like a dormouse, is as big as an ordinary cat, and has a pouch under its belly, in which it carries and feeds its young.
O P E

OPERACIÓN, operation. Lat.
O P I

OPILACIÓN, an obstruction; the green sickness in maids.
OPILA'DO, troubled with obstructions, or with the green sickness.
OPILA'R, to cause obstructions. Latin *opilare*, to stop.
OPILATIVO, that causes obstructions.
OPINA'BLE, that may be opin'd, thought, or supposed.
OPINA'R, to opine, to be of opinion.
OPINIA'TICO, opinionated, conceited, fond of his own opinion, positive. Lat.
O'PIO, the well known soporifick: call'd *opium*. It is no other than the juice or gum of poppies in *India*, and particularly about *Cambayette*; but so large, that some of them will hold a pint of water. The opium is made by making an incision in the white poppies, the black being rarely used, that the liquor may flow from it. All opium is made after this manner; yet there are several sorts of it, as that of *Cairo*, which is good, white, and dear; that of *Adem*, which is black and very hard; that of *Cambaya*, *Chiter*, and *Mandon*, which is more ruddy and soft. But *Cambaya* yields the most, and it is most certainly made as above, to which I am an eye-witness. The opium is cold in the extremity of the fourth degree, and so stupifying, that ill used it is certain death. In the east generally they use themselves to take it daily from their infancy, so that there are men that will take an incredible quantity without receiving any harm. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*
O P O

OPOBA'LSAMO, the balsam that is made by boiling the leaves and bark of the trees which distil the balsam, now

O'NZA, vid. *O'nce*.
ONZA'VO, the eleventh in number, or the eleventh part.
O'NCE, eleven, corruptly from the Lat. *undecim*.
ONZE'NO, the eleventh.
O P A

O P O

O'NZA, vid. *O'nce*.
ONZA'VO, the eleventh in number, or the eleventh part.
O'NCE, eleven, corruptly from the Lat. *undecim*.
ONZE'NO, the eleventh.
O P A

OPACIDA'D, shade, or shadiness.
OPALA'NDA, any loose garment, or other thing that hangs loose, and has much compass.
OPA'SSUM, a sort of beast in *Virginia*, which has an head like a swine, a tail like a dormouse, is as big as an ordinary cat, and has a pouch under its belly, in which it carries and feeds its young.
O P E

OPERACIÓN, operation. Lat.
O P I

OPILACIÓN, an obstruction; the green sickness in maids.
OPILA'DO, troubled with obstructions, or with the green sickness.
OPILA'R, to cause obstructions. Latin *opilare*, to stop.
OPILATIVO, that causes obstructions.
OPINA'BLE, that may be opin'd, thought, or supposed.
OPINA'R, to opine, to be of opinion.
OPINIA'TICO, opinionated, conceited, fond of his own opinion, positive. Lat.
O'PIO, the well known soporifick: call'd *opium*. It is no other than the juice or gum of poppies in *India*, and particularly about *Cambayette*; but so large, that some of them will hold a pint of water. The opium is made by making an incision in the white poppies, the black being rarely used, that the liquor may flow from it. All opium is made after this manner; yet there are several sorts of it, as that of *Cairo*, which is good, white, and dear; that of *Adem*, which is black and very hard; that of *Cambaya*, *Chiter*, and *Mandon*, which is more ruddy and soft. But *Cambaya* yields the most, and it is most certainly made as above, to which I am an eye-witness. The opium is cold in the extremity of the fourth degree, and so stupifying, that ill used it is certain death. In the east generally they use themselves to take it daily from their infancy, so that there are men that will take an incredible quantity without receiving any harm. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*
O P O

OPOBA'LSAMO, the balsam that is made by boiling the leaves and bark of the trees which distil the balsam, now

O'NZA, vid. *O'nce*.
ONZA'VO, the eleventh in number, or the eleventh part.
O'NCE, eleven, corruptly from the Lat. *undecim*.
ONZE'NO, the eleventh.
O P A

OPACIDA'D, shade, or shadiness.
OPALA'NDA, any loose garment, or other thing that hangs loose, and has much compass.
OPA'SSUM, a sort of beast in *Virginia*, which has an head like a swine, a tail like a dormouse, is as big as an ordinary cat, and has a pouch under its belly, in which it carries and feeds its young.
O P E

OPERACIÓN, operation. Lat.
O P I

OPILACIÓN, an obstruction; the green sickness in maids.
OPILA'DO, troubled with obstructions, or with the green sickness.
OPILA'R, to cause obstructions. Latin *opilare*, to stop.
OPILATIVO, that causes obstructions.
OPINA'BLE, that may be opin'd, thought, or supposed.
OPINA'R, to opine, to be of opinion.
OPINIA'TICO, opinionated, conceited, fond of his own opinion, positive. Lat.
O'PIO, the well known soporifick: call'd *opium*. It is no other than the juice or gum of poppies in *India*, and particularly about *Cambayette*; but so large, that some of them will hold a pint of water. The opium is made by making an incision in the white poppies, the black being rarely used, that the liquor may flow from it. All opium is made after this manner; yet there are several sorts of it, as that of *Cairo*, which is good, white, and dear; that of *Adem*, which is black and very hard; that of *Cambaya*, *Chiter*, and *Mandon*, which is more ruddy and soft. But *Cambaya* yields the most, and it is most certainly made as above, to which I am an eye-witness. The opium is cold in the extremity of the fourth degree, and so stupifying, that ill used it is certain death. In the east generally they use themselves to take it daily from their infancy, so that there are men that will take an incredible quantity without receiving any harm. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*
O P O

OPOBA'LSAMO, the balsam that is made by boiling the leaves and bark of the trees which distil the balsam, now

O'NZA, vid. *O'nce*.
ONZA'VO, the eleventh in number, or the eleventh part.
O'NCE, eleven, corruptly from the Lat. *undecim*.
ONZE'NO, the eleventh.
O P A

OPACIDA'D, shade, or shadiness.
OPALA'NDA, any loose garment, or other thing that hangs loose, and has much compass.
OPA'SSUM, a sort of beast in *Virginia*, which has an head like a swine, a tail like a dormouse, is as big as an ordinary cat, and has a pouch under its belly, in which it carries and feeds its young.
O P E

OPERACIÓN, operation. Lat.
O P I

OPILACIÓN, an obstruction; the green sickness in maids.
OPILA'DO, troubled with obstructions, or with the green sickness.
OPILA'R, to cause obstructions. Latin *opilare*, to stop.
OPILATIVO, that causes obstructions.
OPINA'BLE, that may be opin'd, thought, or supposed.
OPINA'R, to opine, to be of opinion.
OPINIA'TICO, opinionated, conceited, fond of his own opinion, positive. Lat.
O'PIO, the well known soporifick: call'd *opium*. It is no other than the juice or gum of poppies in *India*, and particularly about *Cambayette*; but so large, that some of them will hold a pint of water. The opium is made by making an incision in the white poppies, the black being rarely used, that the liquor may flow from it. All opium is made after this manner; yet there are several sorts of it, as that of *Cairo*, which is good, white, and dear; that of *Adem*, which is black and very hard; that of *Cambaya*, *Chiter*, and *Mandon*, which is more ruddy and soft. But *Cambaya* yields the most, and it is most certainly made as above, to which I am an eye-witness. The opium is cold in the extremity of the fourth degree, and so stupifying, that ill used it is certain death. In the east generally they use themselves to take it daily from their infancy, so that there are men that will take an incredible quantity without receiving any harm. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*
O P O

OPOBA'LSAMO, the balsam that is made by boiling the leaves and bark of the trees which distil the balsam, now

O'NZA, vid. *O'nce*.
ONZA'VO, the eleventh in number, or the eleventh part.
O'NCE, eleven, corruptly from the Lat. *undecim*.
ONZE'NO, the eleventh.
O P A

OPACIDA'D, shade, or shadiness.
OPALA'NDA, any loose garment, or other thing that hangs loose, and has much compass.
OPA'SSUM, a sort of beast in *Virginia*, which has an head like a swine, a tail like a dormouse, is as big as an ordinary cat, and has a pouch under its belly, in which it carries and feeds its young.
O P E

OPERACIÓN, operation. Lat.
O P I

OPILACIÓN, an obstruction; the green sickness in maids.
OPILA'DO, troubled with obstructions, or with the green sickness.
OPILA'R, to cause obstructions. Latin *opilare*, to stop.
OPILATIVO, that causes obstructions.
OPINA'BLE, that may be opin'd, thought, or supposed.
OPINA'R, to opine, to be of opinion.
OPINIA'TICO, opinionated, conceited, fond of his own opinion, positive. Lat.
O'PIO, the well known soporifick: call'd *opium*. It is no other than the juice or gum of poppies in *India*, and particularly about *Cambayette*; but so large, that some of them will hold a pint of water. The opium is made by making an incision in the white poppies, the black being rarely used, that the liquor may flow from it. All opium is made after this manner; yet there are several sorts of it, as that of *Cairo*, which is good, white, and dear; that of *Adem*, which is black and very hard; that of *Cambaya*, *Chiter*, and *Mandon*, which is more ruddy and soft. But *Cambaya* yields the most, and it is most certainly made as above, to which I am an eye-witness. The opium is cold in the extremity of the fourth degree, and so stupifying, that ill used it is certain death. In the east generally they use themselves to take it daily from their infancy, so that there are men that will take an incredible quantity without receiving any harm. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*
O P O

OPOBA'LSAMO, the balsam that is made by boiling the leaves and bark of the trees which distil the balsam, now

O'NZA, vid. *O'nce*.
ONZA'VO, the eleventh in number, or the eleventh part.
O'NCE, eleven, corruptly from the Lat. *undecim*.
ONZE'NO, the eleventh.
O P A

OPACIDA'D, shade, or shadiness.
OPALA'NDA, any loose garment, or other thing that hangs loose, and has much compass.
OPA'SSUM, a sort of beast in *Virginia*, which has an head like a swine, a tail like a dormouse, is as big as an ordinary cat, and has a pouch under its belly, in which it carries and feeds its young.
O P E

OPERACIÓN, operation. Lat.
O P I

OPU

so valuable as that which distils by incision.

OPÓN, a great mountain in the province called *Nuevo Reyno de Granada*, extending about 50 leagues.

OPONER; Præf. *Opongo*, *opones*, *oponé*; Prat. *Opúse*, *opusiste*, *opúso*; Fut. *Opondré*, or *Oporné*; Sub. Præf. *Opóngas*; Imperf. *Opusiéra*, *opondria*, *opornia*, or *opusiése*; Fut. *Opusiére*; to oppose, to set against, to contradict, to argue against. Lat. *opponere*.

Oponérse a una cátedra, o beneficio, to vie with one another for a professorship or a benefice.

OPONGA, *Opóngo*; vid. *Oponér*.

OPOPONA'QUE, the juice of the herb call'd *Panax Heraclei*.

OPORNA', *Oporné*; vid. *Oponér*.

OPORTUNAMENTE, opportunely, conveniently, seasonably.

OPORTUNIDAD, opportunity. Lat.

OPORTÚNO, opportune, convenient, seasonable.

OPOSICIÓN, opposition. Lat.

OPÓSITO, opposite.

OPOSITOR, an opposer.

OPOTA'RI, a river in *South America*, beyond the mountains called *Andes*, from *Peru* about 30 leagues to the eastward of *Cusco*, giving its name to the country about it.

OPR

OPRESIÓN, oppression.

OPRE'SSO, oppressed.

OPRESSOR, an oppressor.

OPRIMIDO, oppressed.

OPRIMIDOR, an oppressor.

OPRIMIR, to oppress. Lat. *opprimere*.

OPROBRIO, a reproach. Lat. *opprobrium*.

OPHTA'LMIA, an inflammation on the eye. Greek.

OPT

OPTATIVO, the optative mood.

O'PTICO, optick, belonging to the opticks; as,

Ópticos niervos, the optick nerves, which are the instruments of sight. From the Greek *optomai*, to see.

OPU

OPUE'STO, opposite, or opposed.

OPUGNACIÓN, an oppugning, or opposing.

OPUGNA'DO, oppugned, or opposed.

OPUGNADOR, an oppugner, or opposer.

OPUGNA'R, to oppugn, or oppose. Lat. *oppugnare*.

OPULE'NCIA, wealth, plenty, abundance. Lat.

OPULENTAMENTE, wealthily, plentifully.

ORC

OPULE'NTO, wealthy, rich, plentiful.

OPÚSE, *Opusiéra*, *Opusiése*; vid. *Oponér*.

OPÚSO, vid. *Oponér*.

OQ

O'QUE, vid. *Alboróque*.

OQUEDA'D, hollownests, concavity.

ORA

O'RA for *aóra*, now.

O'ra *sus*, go to.

O'RA, vid. *Hóra*.

ORACIÓN, a prayer, an oration, a speech. Lat. *oratio*.

Prov. *Oración de perro no va al cielo*: A dog's prayer does not go up to heaven. The prayers of the wicked do not prevail.

Prov. *La oración breve sube al cielo*: A short prayer ascends to heaven, properly because it is fervent; but the saying used by those who do not love long prayers.

ORA'CULO, an oracle. Lat. *oraculum*.

ORA'DO, vid. *Dorado pez*.

ORADOR, an orator. Lat. *orator*.

ORA'N, a small city on the coast of *Barbary*, with a small castle, and in the kingdom of *Tunis*, over-against *Cartagena* in *Spain*, possess'd by the Spaniards ever since the year 1509.

ORA'R, to pray. Lat. *orare*.

O'RAS, now. Obs.

O'RAS, a prayer-book; so call'd, because they used to contain the canonical hours, and therefore more properly *horas*.

ORA'TE, a mad-man that is so by fits; that is, by hours.

ORATORIA, oratory, rhetorick. Lat.

ORATORIO, an oratory, a little chapel, or private place of prayer.

ORB

O'REE, the world.

ORÉIGO, a river in *Castile* that runs by *Astorga*, formerly called *Urbicus*, thence corruptly *Orbigo*.

ORC

O'RCA, a vast fish that is an enemy to the whale, so that they fight whenever they meet. Lat. *orca*.

O'RÇA, a sort of pitcher.

O'RÇA, a sea-term; as, *ir a órça*, to sail with a side-wind.

ORCHILLA, a certain herb coming from the *Canaries*, says *Minsbew*.

ORCHILLA, an island on the coast of the province of *Venezuela* in *South America*, 15 leagues north-west of *Tortuga*, in about 11 degrees of north latitude. For the most part plain, only at the east end has some mountains full of goats, not inhabited.

ORD

ORÇUE'LO, a trap for wild beasts; a pit-fall, or a spring, gin, or toil.

Or, *uêlo de ojo*, a pin and web in the eye. Lat. *ordeolus*, corruptly *orçuelo*.

ORD

ORDEA'TE, barley water. From *hordeum*, barley.

'ORDEN, order, method, a row, or rank, a dignity, a religious order. Lat. *ordo*.

Dar orden, to order, to direct.

Estár en orden, to be ready, to be in order.

Guardar orden, to obey orders.

Ir en orden, to march in order.

'Orden de Religión, a religious order of friars, monks, or other persons dedicated to the service of God.

'Orden militar, a military order, or order of knighthood, as of the fleece, the garter, &c.

ORDENADAMENTE, orderly.

ORDENA'DO, order'd, ordained, appointed; also in orders.

ORDENADOR, an orderer.

ORDENAMIE'NTO, an ordering, or an ordinance; also the title of a volume of the laws of *Spain*.

ORDENA'NÇA, an ordinance or decree; also the militia.

ORDENA'R, to order, to ordain, to institute, to appoint; also to give ecclesiastical orders. Lat. *ordinare*.

'ORDENES, holy orders, as priesthood, deaconship, &c.

ORDEÑA'DO, milked.

Azeytina ordeñada, an olive that has been press'd.

ORDEÑA'R, to milk. Arab.

ORDIA'TE, vid. *Ordeáte*.

ORDI'DO, vid. *Urdido*.

ORDIDÚRA, vid. *Urdidúra*.

ORDIE'MBRE, vid. *Urdiembre*.

ORDINA'L, that goes in order.

ORDINARIAMENTE, ordinarily, commonly.

ORDINARIO, Adject. ordinary, usual.

ORDINA'RIO, Subst. the daily expence; also the ordinary of a place in spirituals.

ORDINA'RIA fábrica, the most usual sort of structure, in which the stones, being squared to a certain size, lie all exactly parallel. *Leo Alberti*.

ORDIR, vid. *Urdir*.

ORDÓÑEZ, an ancient surname in *Spain*, from the proper name *Ordño*; as *Harris* from *Harry*, &c.

ORDÓÑO, an ancient proper name of a man in *Spain*.

ORDÚÑA, a town in the province of *Biscay* in *Spain*.

O R E

ORE'ADAS, nymphs of the mountains. From the Greek *oros*, a mountain.

OREA'DO, air'd.

OREA'R, to air. From the Latin *aura*, air.

ORE'GANO, the herb *origanum*, a sort of wild marjoram. Lat. *origanum*.

ORE'JA, an ear. From the Latin *auris*.

Oréja de ratón, the herb mouse-ear.

Oréja de abad, the herb kidney-wort.

In some parts they give this name to a pancake.

Oréja de zapato, the latchet of a shoe.

Oréja de escudilla, the ear or handle of a porrenger.

Dar orejas, to hearken, to listen, to give ear.

Cerrir las orejas, to refuse to give ear.

Hazer orejas de mercadér, to take no notice of what is said.

No vale sus orejas llenas de agua, vid. Agua.

Prov. Consejo de oreja no vale una arveja: Counsel whisper'd in the ear is not worth a pea. Because generally those who whisper their advice are gossips, and people not worth minding.

OREJEA'R, to wag the ears.

OREJÓN, a great ear, or one that has great ears. Also a peach or melocoton dry'd in slices, so call'd, because they are like ears.

Orejón de baluarte, an orillon, being a mass of earth faced with a wall, advancing beyond the epaul, or shoulder of a bastion that has a cazemat to cover the cannon in it, and prevent its being dismounted by the enemy.

ORLJONES, Indians in Peru, being the better sort of them, or their nobility.

OREJUDO, that has great ears.

OREJUE'LAS, so the Spaniards call a plant in the West Indies, which the Indians call *xochinacaxtli*, the flower whereof used formerly to be put into chocolate, to give it a pleasant taste and smell. Ray, p. 1671, and 1629.

ORELLA'NA, a town in the province of Estremadura in Spain, 10 leagues from Truxillo, seated in a bottom, on the banks of the river Guadiana, has a good old castle, a fruitful territory, 260 families, and is a marquissate in the family of Fonseca y Figueroa.

Orellina is also one of the names of the vast river of the Amazons in South America, so call'd from Francis de O-

vellana a Spaniard, who run down it out of Peru into the North Sea for the space, as he computed, of 1800 leagues. See more of it, verb. *Amazonas Río*.

ORE'N, in Portuguese *Ourem*, a town in Portugal near Tomar, seated on an eminency of difficult access, in a fruitful soil; contains 400 families, and 1 parish; formerly an earldom in the house of Bragança, now in the crown.

ORE'NSE, a city in the kingdom of Galicia in Spain, on the banks of the river Miño, over which it has a good bridge. It is wall'd, has a fruitful territory, contains 2000 families, 4 parishes, 1 monastery of friars, and a college of Jesuits, a good hospital, and 4 chapels. The Romans call'd it *Aqua Calida*, for the many hot springs there are about it. It is a bishoprick worth to its prelate 10000 ducats a year. It was also antiently call'd *Auria*, and thence corruptly *Orense*.

ORE'o, an airing, or the pleasant temperate air.

O R F

ORFANDA'D, being destitute of father or mother, or both. From the Lat. *orphanus*, an orphan.

ORFE'o, *Orpheus*, the famous poet and musician of Thrace.

O R G

ORGANE'RO, one that makes or sells organs.

ORGANISTA, an organist, one that plays on the organs, or that makes them.

ORGANIZA'DO, organized, proportioned, divided into parts and proportions.

ORGANIZA'R, to tune the organ to a voice, to organize, to proportion, to place in parts and proportions.

ORGANIZO, an organizing, or placing in parts and proportions.

O'RGANO, an organ. The organs of the body. Greek, *organon*.

ORGA'Z, a town in the kingdom of Castile in Spain, 5 leagues from Toledo, in a most fruitful plain. It has been wall'd, but they are gone to ruin, has a castle, contains 800 families, and 1 parish. It is an earldom in the noble family of Perez de Guzman. There are good stuffs made in it.

ORGUE'LLO, vid. Orgullo.

ORGÚLLO, haughtiness, pride, arrogancy. From the Greek *orge*, fury.

ORGULLOSAMENTE, haughtily, proudly, arrogantly.

ORGULLOSO, haughty, proud, arrogant.

ORí, in cant, a call; as, ho, hey, or the like.

O R I

ORÍA, a river in the north of Spain, which rises in the province of Alaba, on mount St. Adrian, and running through Guipuscoa, falls into the bay of Biscay, seven miles west of S. Jean de Luz.

ORICA'LCO, a fine mixture of metal resembling gold. Lat. *aurichalcum*.

ORIENTA'L, oriental, of the east.

Pérta orientál, an oriental pearl, a bright fair beautiful pearl.

ORIENTE, the east. Lat. *oriens*.

ORÍFEZ, Obs. and used only in Portugal at this time for a goldsmith. From the Lat. *aurifex*.

ORIFÍCIO, an orifice.

ORÍGEN, the origin, rise, original, or beginning of any thing. Lat. *origo*.

ORIGINA'L, original, or an original in painting, writing, &c.

Pecado original, original sin committed by our first father Adam, and entailed on his posterity.

Proceso original, the original proceedings in a law-suit.

ORIGINALME'NTE, originally.

ORIGINA'RIO, that deduces his original.

ORIGUE'LA, a city in the kingdom of Valencia in Spain, near the confines of Murcia, at the foot of a mountain on the banks of the river Segura, which makes its territory most fruitful, as will appear by the following proverb. It has strong walls, a good castle, and contains 2500 families, 3 parishes, 6 monasteries of friars, 3 of nuns, and 2 houses for other women to live retired. The Romans call'd it *Auri olla*, that is, golden pot, because of the great plenty of gold found near it, thence corruptly *Origuella*. It is a bishoprick worth to its prelate 10000 ducats a year.

Prov. Que llueva, que no llueva, pan se coge en Origuella: Whether it rains or no, there is corn got in at Origuella. Because they water the fields, and there is no scarcity in Spain, but what is caused by drought.

ORÍLLA, the brink, the edge, or border of a thing, the skirt of a garment, the sea-shore, the bank of a river, a bed's side. Lat. *ora*.

Orilla is also a cold bleak wind, so call'd quasi *aurilla*. From the Latin *aura*.

Prov. Nadar, nadar, y a la orilla ahogar: To swim and swim, and be drown'd at the bank side. That is, to go through all difficulties, and be disappointed in the conclusion. To have a prosperous voyage, and be lost in the port.

ORN

ORILLA'RSE, to draw to the sides, brinks, or edges. Used only when they clear any place where there is a multitude of people, and they make them retire to the sides.

ORILLO, the list of cloth.

ORIN, rust. *Quasi herrin*, from *hiér-ro*, iron.

ORINA, urine, piss. Lat. *urina*.

ORINA'L, an urinal, or chamber-pot.

Prov. *Quando vino el orinal, muerto era Pasqual*: When the urinal came, *Pasqual* was dead. That is, it came a day after the fair; or, after meat mustard.

ORINA'R, to piss, to make water.

ORINECE'R; Præf. *Orinésco*, Præf. *Orineci*; to grow rusty.

ORINES, urine, piss.

ORINIE'NTO, rusty.

ORINQUE, the anchor-cable in a ship.

ORINQUEA'R, to stop the anchor, and then let it run a-drift to take hold.

ORIO, a town on the coast of the province of *Guipuzcoa* in *Spain*, 2 leagues from *S. Sebastian*, at the mouth of the river *Araxes*, being a port of little safety, and contains but 150 families, and 1 parish.

ORISTA'N was formerly a town in the island of *Jamaica*, when the Spaniards had it, since ruined.

ORIZONTE, the horizon, that part round the heavens which terminates our sight. Greek.

ORL

O'RLA, a skirt, a border, an edging. From the Lat. *orula*. In heraldry, an orle or border about a coat.

ORLA'DO, border'd, or edged.

ORLADÓR, one that borders or edges.

ORLA'R, to border or to edge.

O'RLO, a sort of musical wind-instrument, like a shepherd's crook.

ORM

ORMA, vid. *Horma*.

ORMA'R, vid. *Hormar*.

ORMESÍ, the thin silk we call far-cenet, or a Persian silk from the city *Ormuz*.

ORMÍGA, vid. *Hormíga*.

ORMÍÑO, the herb clary.

ORN

ORNAE'QUE, an horn-work in fortification.

Ornabéque sencillo, a swallow's tail in fortification.

ORNA'DO, adorned.

ORNADÓR, an adorer.

ORO

ORNAME'NTO, ornament; generally taken for the vestments or other ornaments belonging to the church, as the chasuble, antependium, cope, &c.

ORNA'R, to adorn. Lat. *ornare*.

ORNATAME'NTE, orderly, in good order.

ORNA'TO, ornament.

ORNITA'GALO, the herb dog-onion.

ORO

O'RO, gold. Lat. *aurum*.

O'ro hilado, gold thread.

O'ro místico, shell-gold.

O'ro potable, potable gold, a chymical preparation, in which they persuade people there is gold dissolved.

O'ro obrizo, the purest gold.

O'ro de cañutillo, or hilado, gold purl.

O'ro virgen, virgin-gold; that is, pure without any allay.

O'ro de lata, such gold as leather is gilt with, or the like.

O'ro ganin, base low gold, that has an allay of silver.

O'ro en riél, gold in ingots.

O'ro en pepita, grains of pure gold found in the mines, which need not be melted down, because they are pure and free from mixture; so call'd, because they are commonly about the bigness of a melon-seed, tho' some are bigger, and some have been found that weigh'd pounds. *Acoft.* l. 4. c. 4. p. 20.

O'ro en piedra, is a vein of gold running in stones or flints; and some stones are found all vein'd with gold, others half gold, half stone. *Acoft.* ubi *supra*.

O'ro en polvo, gold-dust, as it is found in the rivers.

O'ro de Tibar, the purest gold, so called from the Arabick *tibr*, signifying gold-dust, as it is brought from the inland of *Africk*, which is pure without allay, or other mixture.

O'ro en pasta, gold in bars, or ingots.

Panexillos de oro, round masses of gold, so cast or found in the mines; or drops of gold, such as are in shells for painting.

Prometer montes de oro, to promise mountains of gold, to promise much, and perform nothing.

Prov. *No es todo oro lo que reluce*: All is not gold that glitters.

Prov. *O con oro, o con plata, o con visnaga, o con nada*: That is, You must pick your teeth with gold, or silver, or with a *bisnaga*, (that is, a stick of a sort of wild fennel) or with nothing; because other things they reckon hurtful to the teeth.

Prov. *O'ro es lo que oro vale*: That

ORR

is gold which is worth gold. That is, it is as good as gold.

Prov. *Quién ara y cria, oro blla*: He who plows and breeds cattle, spins gold. Because the profit is so great, he must needs grow rich.

OROMA'TE, shell-gold.

ORÓN, or Orónes, banks of earth.

ORONÓQUE, a mighty river in *South America*, much talked of throughout all *Europe*, and falling into the ocean from the great province of *Guiana*, famous for many fabulous stories told of it.

OROPE'L, tinsel.

OROPENDO'LA ave, the bird call'd a witwal.

OROPE'SA, a town in *Castile*, 6 leagues from *Talavera*, seated on an eminency, wall'd, with a castle. It contains 350 families, 1 parish, 2 monasteries of friars, 2 of nuns, 5 chapels, a noble hospital, and 2 colleges. It is said to have taken its name from the knights templars ransoming a maid of the infidels for her weight in gold, which is confirmed by the arms of the place, being a maiden in one scale, and gold in the other, with this motto, *O'ro pesa*, She weighs gold. It is an earldom in the noble family of *Alvarez de Toledo*, and the earl a grandee of *Spain*. Antiently called *Orospeda*.

OROPE'SA, another town in the kingdom of *Valencia*, at the foot of a mountain on the sea-coast, near the cape of its name, wall'd, and yet has not above 50 families and 1 parish.

OROPE'SA is also a town in the fruitful valley of *Cochabamba* in the kingdom of *Peru*, 20 leagues from the city *La Plata*.

OROPIME'NTO, orpin, or orpiment. Lat. *auripigmentum*.

O'ROS, the suit of diamonds on the cards; so call'd, because on the Spanish cards they represent pieces of gold coin.

OROSPE'DA, a mountain in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, commonly called *La Sierra de Granada*. *Bochart* in *Geogr. Sacra*, says, *O'ras peda* signifies the mountain of silver, *phed* or *phidda* in Arabick being silver; and several authors call it the silver mountain, because of the silver mines there were in it.

OROSÚZ, liquorice. Arab.

ORR

ORRA'CA, rack, or arrack, a strong spirit made in the *East Indies* of the liquor distilling from the coco-tree.

ORRIBLE, vid. *Horrible*.

ORRIBLEMENTE, vid. *Horriblemente*.

ORRÓZ,

ORRÓR, vid. *Horror*.

ORRÚRAS, dregs.

O R T

ORTALIZA, all herbs that grow in gardens.

ORTE'GA, a quail. From the Greek *ortix*.

ORTEGA'L, a cape on the western coast of *Galicia*.

ORTELA'NO, a gardener. Lat. *hortulanus*.

ORTE'RA, a wooden bowl.

ORTHOGRAFÍA, vid. *Ortografía*.

ORTÍGA, a nettle. From the Lat. *urtica*. Also a sort of fish that stings like a nettle.

ORTIGA'R, to sting like a nettle.

ORTIGUILLA, vid. *Hortiguilla*.

ORTOGRAFÍA, orthography, the art of true spelling. Greek. It is a term in architecture, signifying the representation of the part opposite to the eye of the beholder, or the frontispiece of a building.

ORTOGRAFO, an orthographer, one that can write or teach to write true.

ORTONE'A, shortness of breath.

ORTÚNA, an ewe that casts her lamb.

O R U

ORÚGA, an herb call'd rocket; also a caterpillar. Lat. *eruca*.

ORÚJO, the husks of the grapes after the wine is press'd out of them; so call'd quasi *hollijo*, from *hollejo*, an husk.

ORURO, a place where there are silver mines, not far from those of *Porco* and *Potosí*, in the kingdom of *Peru*.

O R Z

O'RZA, vid. *O'rça*.

O S A

Os for *vos*, you; as, *To os digo*, I tell you.

OSACHILE, a river and Indian town in the province of *Florida* in *North America*.

OSADAME'NTE, boldly.

OSA'DAS; as, *A osadas*, purposely, designedly; also boldly.

OSADIA, boldness, courage.

OSA'DO, bold, couragious.

OSA'R, to dare. Corruptly from the Lat. *audere*, *ausus sum*.

O S C

O'sca, an herb wherewith the Indians anoint themselves when they offer sacrifice to their Gods, says *Minsew*; but I have not found it in any other.

OSCURAME'NTE, darkly.

OSCU'RECE'R; Præf. *Oscurefco*, Præt. *Oscureci*; to darken.

OSCU'RECIDO, darkened.

OSCURIDA'D, darkness. Lat. *obscuritas*.

OscúRO, dark.

O S E

Ose'RA, a bear's den.

O S M

O'SMA, a city in *Old Castile*, in a delightful plain at the foot of an hill, and near the river *Duero*. It is so much decay'd, that at present it contains not above 50 or 60 houses; but on the other side of the river is the town call'd *Burgo*, which contains 200 families, 1 monastery of friars, 3 chapels, and a cathedral parish church; tho' so small, it is an university and a bishoprick, which nevertheless is worth to its prelate 26000 ducats a year.

O S O

O's o, vid. *O'sso*.

OSÓRIO, the name of a noble family in *Spain*, whose chief is the marquis of *Astorga*, under which title see more of it.

OSÓRNO, a city in the kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*, about 40 leagues south of that of the *Concepcion*, and about 7 leagues from the *South Sea*, in 42 degrees of south latitude, in a cold country, and ill provided with most necessaries, but rich in gold mines, and therefore very populous; abundance of woollen and linnen cloth is made in it. Within the jurisdiction of this city there are 200000 Indians, who pay tribute to the Spaniards.

O S P

OSPEDA'BLE, hospitable. Lat. *hospitabilis*.

OSPEDABLEME'NTE, hospitably.

OSPEDA'DO, entertained, lodg'd, received as a guest.

OSPEDADÓR, one that entertains, lodges, or receives guests.

OSPEDA'JE, lodging, entertaining, receiving of a guest.

OSPEDAMIE'NTO, idem.

OSPEDA'R, to entertain, to lodge, to receive as a guest. From the Latin *hospes*, a guest.

OSPEDERÍA, a small house of any religious order, to entertain any of them when they travel that way.

OSPITA'L, an hospital.

OSPITALE'RO, an head of an hospital.

O S S

O'ssa, a she-bear.

OSSAME'NTA, the whole frame of the bones of a body.

OSSA'RIO, a charnel, the place where the bones are kept. From the Lat. *ossa*, bones.

OSSE'RA, a bear-garden, a place to keep bears, or a bear's den.

OSSE'RO, a bear-herd.

OSSICRA'TE, beverage, made at sea of vinegar and any other liquor.

OssÍLLA, a little she-bear.

OssÍLLO, a little he-bear, or cub.

O'sso, a bear. From the Lat. *ursus*.

OssÚDO, bony, big-boned.

OssÚNA, vid. *O'sina*.

O S T

O'STAGAS, the ropes in a ship that hoise the weight of the yard, called the halliards.

OSTALE'RO, an inn-keeper.

OSTALRÍQUE, a town in *Catalonia*.

OSTA'Y, a cord that goes from one mast to another, call'd the stay. All the masts have their stays; the use of them is to keep the masts from falling aftward towards the poop.

OSTELERIA, an inn. French *hostel*.

OSTELE'RO, an inn-keeper.

OSTENSIÓN, a shewing. Lat. *ostensio*.

OSTENTACIÓN, ostentation. Lat.

OSTENTA'DO, proud, haughty.

OSTENTA'RSE, to carry one's self proudly or haughtily.

OSTERÍA, an inn.

O'STIA, an host, offering, or sacrifice; the wafer or host that is consecrated in the mass. Lat. *hostia*. Also corruptly used for *ostra*, an oyster.

OSTIA'RIO, a box to keep the wafers in that are to be consecrated.

OSTIE'RO, an oyster-bed, or the place where they take oysters.

OSTIGA'DO, vid. *Hostigado*.

OSTIGA'R, vid. *Hostigar*.

OSTINADAME'NTE, for *Obstinadamente*, obstinately.

OSTINA'DO, for *Obstinado*, obstinate, perverse, wilful. Lat. *obstinatus*.

OSTINA'RSE, to grow obstinate.

OSTIÓN, a great oyster.

O'STRA, an oyster.

OSTRACISMO, the ostracism, a sort of barbarous custom among the Athenians, of banishing the best men among them, for fear they should grow too great. They wrote the parties names on little shells call'd *ostrakon*, whence *ostracismus*.

O'STRO, the south wind, for *Aiistro*.

OSTROGÓDOS, the Ostrogoths, that is, the Eastern Goths.

OstrúGO, a clownish word, signifying an hole, corner, nook, or cranny.

O S U

OsÚNA, a small city in *Andaluzia*; 13 leagues east of *Sevil*; king *Philip II.* of *Spain* erected it into a dukedom, and bestowed the title on *D. Peter Giron V.*

earl of *Urén*, this title having been conferr'd on his predecessors by king Henry the IVth in the year 1466. The title of marquis of *Peñafiel* was given to the second duke of *Osuna*, which title is taken by his eldest son. There are other worthy branches of this great family. Their arms are *parti per fess*, the Chief again parted *per pale*, the one of *Castile*, the other of *Leon*; in base Or three *gurons*, *gules*; the whole within an *orle checkie Or* and *gules*, charg'd with five scutcheons of *Portugal*. The city is seated in a most fruitful country, producing vast quantities of corn, besides oil, wine, delicate capers, &c. and has rich quarries of the finest stone, as hyacinth, cornelian, agate, and others. It is inhabited by 3500 families, and but 1 collegiate parish, but has 10 monasteries of friars, 5 of nuns, and 3 hospitals. It is also an university. The antient name of it was *Ursina*, or *Ursacia*, whence *Osuna* is suppos'd to be deriv'd; yet afterwards the Romans made it a colony, and call'd it *Gemina Urbanorum*.

O T A

OTAVA'LO, antiently a palace of the kings of *Peru*, now a good town, six leagues from the city of *Quito*, in the kingdom of *Peru*, on the road from the city of *Pasto* to that of *St. Francis*.

O T E

OTEA'DO, spy'd, watch'd, observ'd.

OTEA'DOR, a spy, an observer, a watcher.

OTEA'R, to spy, to observe, to watch from an high place.

OTE'O, spying, watching, or observing from an high place.

OTE'RO, an hill.

Prov. *Si no va el otéro a Mahoma, váya Mahoma al otéro*: If the mountain will not go to *Mahomet*, let *Mahomet* go to the mountain. A common saying in English, to express, that since we cannot do as we would, we must do as we can.

O T O

OTO, vid. *Hoto*.

OTÓJA, the sort of shoes, or rather half buskins the Indians of *Peru* wore formerly.

OTOMÍES, a nation of Indians in the kingdom of *New Spain* in *North America*, lying north-west of the city of *Mexico*. The country is called *Xilotepeque*, and the people *Otomies*, being of no great courage, but dull and perverse, yet more laborious than any other Indians.

OTOÑA'DA, harvest, or harvest-time, or autumn-time, or vintage-time.

OTOÑA'L, of or belonging to autumn.

OTOÑA'R, to work at the harvest, or vintage, as is done in autumn.

OTOÑE'RO, of or belonging to harvest, vintage or autumn.

OTOÑIZO, belonging to autumn.

OTOÑO, autumn. Corrupt from the Lat. *autumnus*.

OTORGA'DA, a maid that is promis'd by her friends to the friends of him she is to marry: So it signifies that she is granted.

OTORGA'DO, granted.

OTORGA'DOS, two that are promis'd in marriage.

OTORGAMIE'NTO, a grant or granting.

OTORGA'NTE, he that grants.

OTORGA'R; Præf. *Otórgo*, Præt. *Otorgué*; to grant. A very antient Spanish word, and still much us'd.

Otorgár en el juégo, to throw, or be at one in play.

OTORGUE', vid. *Otorgár*.

O T R

OTRA', *Otró*, another.

OTRAVE'Z, another time, or again.

OTROSÍ, item, also.

OTRÓ tanto, as much more.

Otrós tantos, as many more.

O T U

OTÚBRE, the month of *October*. Corruptly from the Lat. *October*.

OTÚMBA, a good country town in the kingdom of *New Spain*, in *North America*, to the north-east of the city *Mexico*.

O V A

OVA, a sea weed. Vid. *Ovas*.

OVACHÓN, a lazy lubber.

OVA'DO, oval.

OVA'L, oval.

O VA'LA me Dios, O God help me.

OVA'R, to lay eggs.

OVA'R, a small place of little note on the coast of *Portugal*.

'Ovas de la mar, the sea weeds, sea wrack, of which there are many sorts, the most common broad-leav'd seawrack growing on rocks, which the flood covers, so weak, that when the water is off, it falls down upon the rocks, and has no branches, but long broad leaves. There is also narrow-leav'd, silken small round-leav'd, with indented leaves, esculent, grass-wrack, sea ragged-staff, sea-laces, sea-girdle, and hangers, and other sorts, which you may see in *Ray*, verb. *Fucus* & *Alga*.

'Ovas del río, all river-weeds.

O V E

OVEGICA, a little sheep.

OVE'JA, a sheep, an ewe. Latin: *ovis*.

Oveja merina, a sheep that has fine wool.

Oveja burdalla, a sheep that has coarse wool.

Oveja cotral, a sheep of little value, that will not pass in tale.

Oveja lampina, a shorn sheep.

Prov. *Oveja que bala bocado pierde*: The sheep that bleats loses a mouthful. Time is soon lost in eating, and too much talk is loss of time.

Prov. *La mas ruin oveja se ensucia en la colodra*: The worst of the ewes shits in the milking-pan.

Prov. *Entregar las ovejas al lobo*: To put the sheep into the hands of the wolf. That is, to put a person or business into such hands as shall endeavour its destruction.

Prov. *Oveja de muchos lobos se la comen*: The sheep that belongs to many is devour'd by wolves. Every body's business is no body's business.

Prov. *Cada oveja con su pareja*: Every sheep with its match. That is, every one to his equal.

Prov. *Ahora que tengo oveja, y borrego todos me dicen, en hora buena estés Pedro*: Now I have got an ewe and a lamb, every body says you are welcome Peter. To signify, that when a man is poor, no body cares for him, but as soon as he begins to thrive every body makes much of him.

Prov. *A la ruin oveja la lana le pesa, y al ruin pastor el cayado, y el curron*: A bad sheep thinks its wool heavy, and a bad shepherd his crook and scrip lazy. Base people are uneasy at every thing.

Prov. *Oveja harta de su rabo se espanta*: A sheep that is full is frightened at its tail. Fullness makes sloth, and thoughts not diverted start at the first object.

Prov. *Ovejas bobas, por do va una, van todas*: The foolish sheep go all the way that one goes. Apply'd to mob, or foolish people, who follow any foolish leader.

Prov. *Oveja cornuda, & vaca barriguda, no la trueques por ninguna*: An horned sheep and a great-belly'd cow do not change for any other, because they are counted the best.

Prov. *Oveja chiquita, cada año es corderita*: A little ewe is a lamb every year. That is, she is taken for one because of her smallness.

OVE'JERO, a shepherd.

OVEJITA, a little sheep.

OVEJUE'LA, a little sheep.

Prov.

Prov. *Ovejuna de Dios, el diablo te trasquila*: Little sheep of God, the devil sheere you. It is meant of hypocrites who would seem to be of God's flock, but are of the devil's, and therefore recommended to him.

OVEJUNO, of, or belonging to sheep, sheepish.

OVELO, vid. *Obelo*.

OVECADURA, vid. *Obénque*.

OVE'RA, the knot of eggs in a hen's belly. In falconry the feathers under a hawk's tail, next the way she lays her egg.

OVE'RO, vid. *Hobéro*.

O U G

OUGUE'LA, a town in *Portugal*, in the territory of *Elvas*, seated on an inaccessible mountain, over the river *Chebra*, walled, has a castle, 200 inhabitants, and 1 parish.

O V I

OVIDOS, a town in *Portugal*, five leagues from *Leiria*, seated on a rising ground, wall'd, has a strong castle on a rock, a fruitful territory, 300 families, 4 parishes, 1 monastery of friars, an house of *Misericordia*, an hospital, and sends deputies to the *cortes*. Three leagues from it there are hot baths. It was made an earldom by king *Philip IV.* of *Spain*, and is in the family of *Mascarenhas*.

OVIDO, a city in the province of *Asturias* in *Spain*, and capital of that part from it, called *Asturias de Oviedo*, and antiently one of the kingdoms of *Spain*. It is seated on a flat upon a hill, between the rivers *Ove* and *Devá*, whence its name is deriv'd; is walled, has an old castle, contains 1400 families, 3 parishes, besides the cathedral, 4 monasteries of friars, 3 of nuns, and six chapels. It is an university, and a bishoprick worth 12000 ducats a year to its prelate. The antient names of it were *Asturum Lucus*, and *Brigacium*.

OVID'RA, *Oviéffe*, vid. *Avér*.

OVID, in cant, a bed.

OVI'LLA'DO, made, or wound up in a bottom, as thread, or the like.

OVI'LLA'R, to wind up into a bottom, thread, or the like.

OVI'LLO; a bottom of thread, yarn, &c.

Házese un ovillo, to ruck up, or draw one's self up all together like a ball or bottom of thread.

OVI'LOS, *Ovišteis*, vid. *Avér*.

O V O

Ovo for *Uvo*, vid. *Avér*.

O'VOLO, a term in architecture, signifying the fourth member of the cor-

nice, being a round moulding under the dentelli.

O X A

Ox, a word or sound, used to drive away birds, or the like, as in English, *shue, shue*.

OXALA', would to God. Arab.

OXALDA'DO, vid. *Hojaldado*.

OXALDRE, vid. *Hojaldre*.

O X E

OXEA'DO, frighted or scar'd away, as they do birds, or the like. From *ox*, as above. Or as *ojeár*, to eye, to view. From *oje*, an eye.

OXEA'R, to drive away birds.

OXE'0, a frightening, scaring, or driving away of birds, or the like.

OXERIZA, vid. *Ojeriza*.

OXE'TE, vid. *Ojéte*.

OXE'TE, is also a barbarous, but common word, or exclamation, when one lays his hand on a thing he thinks is cool, and burns himself.

O X I

OXIMIE'L, a liquor made with vinegar and honey. So called from the Greek *oxos*, vinegar, and *meli*, honey.

OXIZA'CRE, a liquor like punch, being a mixture of liquors, with sweetening and fowring.

O X O

OXOTA'S, raw hides bound about the feet, instead of shoes, used in *Peru*, and an Indian word.

O X T

OXTE', an exclamation upon any sudden pain or surprize.

Oxté púto, O whoreson! an exclamation, not only us'd in scorn, or to affront, but sometimes only by way of admiration.

O Y

O'Y, to day.

C'y día, now a-days.

OY'DO, heard; also the sense of hearing, and the inward part of the drum of the ear, which receives the hearing.

Prov. *Lo que te dixeren al oydo, no lo digas a tu marido*: What is told you in your ear, do not you tell to your husband. That is, when you are told a secret do not reveal it to the best friend you have.

OYDOR, a judge.

OY'GA, O'ye, vid. *Oyr*.

OYR; Præf. *O'yo*, *oyes*, *oye*; Præt. *Oy*, *oyste*, *oyò*; Subjunct. Præf. *O'ya*; to hear. Corruptly from the Lat. *audire*.

OY'SLO, do you hear it. Iron. us'd as a substantive, as *mi oyslo*, my wife, because they often say, do you hear me.

O Z

OZA'MA, a river in the island *Hispánola*, upon which the city *Santo Domingo* is built; the mouth of it makes a good harbour.

OZICA'DA, vid. *Hocicada*.

OZINO, vid. *Hocino*.

P A B

P Is one of the consonants called mutes, and pronounc'd in Spanish as in all other languages.

PABE'SA, vid. *Pavésa*.

PA'BLO, *Paul*, the proper name of a man.

P A C

PA'CA, a bundle, a bail, a parcel pack'd up.

PA'CA, a small beast in *Brazil*, like a pig of two months old, yet their flesh is tough; some are as white as snow, which are only found on the river of *St. Francis*.

PACA'L, a small tree growing in *Peru*, the ashes whereof mix'd with soap, the Indians apply to any tetter, or ring-worm, which it certainly cures. *Menardes*, fol. 103.

PACAMÓROS, a nation of Indians upon the inland of *Peru*, east of the province of *Quito*, at the confluence of the rivers *Marañón*, and of the *Amazons*.

PACA'YAS, or *Guábas*, a sort of fruit in the *West Indies*, of no value, and therefore *Acosta* gives no farther account of it. But *Ray* adds that the *guábas*, which he calls *guabams*, are two spans long, with an ash-colour'd rind, a white pulp, full of hard kernels, well-tasted and cooling, and that it grows in the hotter parts of the province of *Quito*; but *Acosta*, who had eaten them, and seen where they grew, must needs know best.

PACEDURA, a feeding, a pasture.

PACE'R; Præf. *Pasco*, Præt. *Paci*; to feed, to graze. Lat. *pascere*.

Prov. *Con quién paces, y no con quién naces*: Love, or respect those that maintain and feed you, or those that are your true friends, not those among whom you were born.

PA'CES, vid. *Páz*.

PACHA'A, a green flower in *India*, coming from a low plant. *Gemelli*, vol. 3. lib. 1. cap. 8.

PACHACA'MA, a plain in the kingdom of *Peru*, next to the plain of *Lima*, four leagues from the capital city *Lima*, one of the finest in the world for beauty and fertility, in which stood formerly the most famous temple, out of which *Pizarro* took to the value of 900000 ducats in gold and silver, be-

sides what the men plunder'd and the Indians hid, said to be as much as 400 lusty men could carry away. The valley was so called from *Pacha Camac*, the idol worship'd in that temple.

PACHE'CO, an ancient surname of a noble family in Spain, whose chief is the duke of Escalona, where see more.

PACHOCHA'DA, vid. *Patochada*.

PACHORRA, tediousness, a sloathful way of speaking or acting, drozeling.

PACIDO, graz'd, fed, pastur'd.

PACIE'NCIA, patience. Lat. *patientia*.

PACIE'NTE, patient; also a patient or sick-man; also one that is to suffer, or to be executed. In an ill sense a bardash, one that suffers the sin of sodomy, ironically, a cuckold.

PACIENTEME'NTE, patiently.

PACIFICACIÓN, a pacification.

PACIFICA'DO, pacify'd.

PACIFICADOR, a pacifier, a peacemaker.

PACIFICAME'NTE, peaceably.

PACIFICA'R; Præf. *Pacifico*, Præt. *Pacificué*; to pacify, to appease. Lat. *pacificare*.

PACIFI'CO, peaceable.

PACIFIQUE', vid. *Pacificar*.

PACI'RE, wine made of the plant *filiaguilla*, says Oudin.

PA'CO, vid. *Llamas*.

PACÓVA, a sort of fruit growing in Brazil, on a tree not above 10 or 12 foot high, but as thick as a man's thigh, yet so soft, that it may be cut off at one stroke with a sword. This tree is called *pocoaire*, the fruit is about a span in length, in shape like a cucumber, and of the same colour when ripe. It grows in clusters of about 20 or 25 together. When ripe, and out of his paring or rind, it is crackling, or full of seeds, like dry figs, and tastes like them, but more delicious than the best of them. The leaves in shape are like those of sorrel, but some of them are six foot in length.

PACÓURI, a large tree growing in the province of Marañón in South America, having leaves like an apple-tree, its blossom white, its fruit as big as two fists, which has a rind half an inch thick, much valu'd when preserv'd; within it are two or three good kernels.

PACQUÍRE, an American swine, which have but little hair, and the navel on the back.

PACTA'DO, agreed on, contracted.

PACTA'R, to make a compact or agreement. From the Latin *pactum*.

SPATEA'R, vid. *Pactar*.

PACTO, a contract, an agreement. Lat. *pactum*.

P A D

PADECE'R; Præf. *Padéfco*, Præt. *Padeci*; to suffer, to endure. Lat. *patior*.

PADECIDO, suffer'd, endur'd.

PADILLA, a little frying-pan; also a sort of shovel like a baker's peel.

PADILLA, is also the surname of a noble family in Spain.

PADOLIN, a green plant growing in India, producing a slightly flower, and a long fruit like our cucumber. *Gemelli*, vol. 3. lib. 1. cap. 8.

PADRA'STO, or *Padraastro*, a step-father, a rising ground that overlooks a town or fortress, and whence it may be batter'd. Also a foreness on the finger by the nail, caus'd by the breaking of the skin.

PA'DRE, a father. Lat. *pater*. In cant, a cloak.

Prov. *A mi padre llaman hogazá, y yo muero de hambre*: My father's name is loaf, and I starve for hunger. Apply'd to those who boast of their kindred, and want bread.

Prov. *No tiene padre, ni madre, ni perrito que le ladre*: He has neither father nor mother, nor a little dog to bark to him. To express that a man is quite destitute of friends.

Prov. *Do tu padre fué con tinta, no vayas tu con quílma*: Do not you go with a bag where your father went with ink. That is, do not go to fetch away that which your father sold.

Prov. *Un padre para cien hijos, y no cien hijos para un padre*: One father for an hundred sons, and not an hundred sons for one father. That is, the father will endeavour to provide for so many sons, and so many sons will not take care of one father.

Prov. *Mi padre las guardará*: My father will look after them. Said when one throws the business off himself upon another, and especially when a man leaves his father to toil, and lives himself idle. As they say of a young fellow, who, when they bid him look to the sheep or goats, answer'd, my father will look to them.

Prov. *Quiere mi padre Muñoz, lo que no quiere Dios*: My father Muñoz will have what does not please God. Apply'd when any one by his authority will enforce that which ought not to be done.

Prov. *A ellos padre, vos a las berzas, yo a la carne*: To them, father you to the cabbage, and I to the meat. Us'd when one complements another, or

invites him to the worst, and takes the best himself.

Prov. *A padre ganador, hijo despendedor*: Or, *A padre guardador hijo gastador*: A getting or a hoarding father has a lavishing son.

Prov. *De padre santo hijo diablo*: An holy father has a devil to his son.

Prov. *Dexémos padres, y abuelos por nosotros seámos buenos*: Let us lay aside fathers and grandfathers, and be good our selves, or for our own sakes. Advice to those who boast of their honourable ancestors, and are themselves a scandal to them.

Prov. *Guías padre, que otra hija or nace*: Alas father, another daughter is born to you. This they say when one misfortune follows another, supposing it to be the faying of a son to his father, who has almost ruined himself to marry off one daughter, and had another newly born.

Prov. *Levantóseme mi padre, sentóseme mi madre*: My father rose up, and my mother sat down. This they say, when a man is disappointed of some advantage he expected by the death or removal of another, and a third person more powerful takes it away. As when the father rises, and the son thinking to sit down in his place, the mother comes and possesses it.

Prov. *Los padres a yugadas, los hijos a pulgadas*: Fathers by the acre, and sons by the inch. That is, tho' a rich man has many acres, if he divides his estate among many sons, it is so less'n'd that they may measure by inches.

Prov. *Miente el padre al hijo, y no el yelo al granizo*: The father belies his son, but not the frost the hail. That is, fathers and sons do not answer one another's expectations, but the frost never fails to follow the hail.

Prov. *Mi padre salió a siete, y mataronlo*: My father went out to fight seven men, and they kill'd him. Apply'd to those who boast of rash or foolish attempts, and suffer for them.

Prov. *Nuestros padres, a pulgadas y nosotros a brazadas*: Our parents by the inch, and we by the fathom. That is, they spent sparingly, and we extravagantly.

Prov. *Andar con ella padre, que yo la vengaré*: Go on with it father, for I'll revenge it. A father having receiv'd a cut a-cross his face in quarrel, was going home to be dress'd, and his son running after him, cry'd, go on with it father, for I'll revenge it. Apply'd to those who are unconcern'd, and offer fruitless comfort when the damage

P A D

image is receiv'd and cannot be reme-
dy'd.

Prov. *Pádre dame pán, híjo cáta a Hita*: Father give me bread, son look there is *Hita*. That is, the town of *Hita*; for a father travelling with his son, the son being hungry, ask'd for bread, and the father answer'd, there is the town of *Hita*. Apply'd to those who either answer nothing to the purpose when any thing is ask'd of them, or else put one off with long delays, as it was, being ask'd for bread, to say, there is the town.

Prov. *Quién pádre tiéne alcáldesegúro va a júizio*: He whose father is judge goes safe to his trial. There is no danger his father should condemn him. It is apply'd to all that have powerful friends. As is always seen, that powerful men are never punished.

Prov. *Quitáos pádre, posérse ha mi mádre*: Stand aside father that my mother may rest her. When the mother wears the breeches, the children command their father.

Prov. *Entre pádres, y hermanos, no metas tus manos*: Do not put your hands betwixt fathers and brothers. That is, do not intermeddle, or concern your self in their affairs, for such near relations will be reconcil'd and will all fall upon you.

Prov. *Pádre viejo, y manga rota, no es deshonra*: An old father and a torn sleeve are no disgrace. Dishonour consists in base and dishonourable actions, not in age or cloaths.

PADREA'R, to call father.

PADRE' nuéstro, the *Pater Noster*, or Lord's-prayer.

PA'DRES, in the plural number is always us'd for father and mother.

PADRINO, a god-father.

Padrino en desafío, a second in a challenge, or in solemn challenges he that conducts the combatants into the lists.

Padrino de boda, the father that gives a woman in marriage.

PADRÓN, a register, a roll of names. Also a post, or a pillar erected, on which they hang a proclamation, or grave an inscription; as discoverers us'd to do in those countries they newly discover'd.

EL PADRÓN, or *Padrón de Santiágo*, a town in *Galicia*, four leagues from the city *Compostela*, on the sea coast, in a fruitful plain, walled, contains 400 families, 2 parishes, 1 collegiate, and near it a monastery of friars. Anciently called *Iria Flavia*.

P A G

P A E

PAE'ZES, a nation of Indians, on the borders of the province of *Popayan* in *South America*.

P A G

PAG, a wild beast in *Brazil*, about as big as a large spaniel-dog, with a very great head; the flesh of it tastes like veal, its skin very beautiful, being all motled, white, grey and black, as *Leri* writes of it; tho' others say there is no such beast there; and they deserve more credit.

PA'GA, pay, or payment

PAGADE'RO, the place of payment. A word scarce us'd.

PAGA'DO, pay'd, met. satisfy'd, contented.

PAGADOR, a pay-master.

Prov. *Al buen pagador no le duelen prendas*: A good paymaster is not in pain for his pawn, that is, he who pays well is not afraid to give a pawn, because he will soon pay. Or else has no occasion to be in pain for his pawns because he gives none.

Prov. *Del mal pagador se quiera en pája*: Get what you can of an ill paymaster, tho' it be but straw.

PAGAMACE'RA major, the greater bur-dock.

PAGAME'NTO, or *Pagamiéto*, a payment.

PAGANISMO, paganism.

PAGA'NO, a pagan, an heathen, an infidel.

PAGA'R; Præf. *Págo*, Præt: *Pagué*; to pay. Gothick.

Prov. *Pága lo que debes, y sabrás lo que tienes*: Pay what you owe, and you'll know what you are worth.

PA'GE, a page. From the Greek *pais*, a boy.

PAGE'L, a rochet-fish.

PAGE'LLO, a sea-bream.

PAGEZICO, *Pagezillo*, or *Pagezito*, a little page.

PAGEZUE'LO, idem.

PA'GINA, a page, or side of a leaf in a book. Lat. *pagina*.

PAGIZO, of straw, of a straw-colour, or pale yellow.

Cása pagiza, a thatch'd house.

PA'GO, a payment; also a township.

Págo de viñas, a territory that is all vineyards.

Cárta de págo, a receipt, an acquittance.

PAGÓTE, a servant to a pimp, or a whore.

PA'GRO, a sea-crab. Oudin.

PAGUE', vid. *Pagar*.

P A J

P A J

PA'JA, straw. From the Latin *pálea*.

Pája triguéna, wheat-straw.

Pája de méca, the sweet rush called squinenth, or camel's meat. This, in *Arabia*, grows as common as grass in *Europe*, and there being abundance of camels there, it is not improperly called by the English, French and Portuguese, camel's meat, and by the Spaniards, *pája de méca*, or *méca*, straw, because it is brought that way. *Galen* says it is moderately hot and astringent, diuretick and helping women's courses, good against inflammations of the liver, stomach or bowels. *Christ. Acost.* nat. hist. *E. Ind.*

No dormirse en las pájas, not to neglect, or fall asleep upon business.

Tomar la pája con el cogote, to fall down backwards, to take up a stone in one's ear.

En quitame allá éssas pájas, in a moment, in the turn of a hand.

A lumbre de pájas, doing a thing slightly, because the blaze of straw lasts little.

No monta una pája, it does not signify a straw.

Prov. *De pája o de heno, el jergón lléno*: The bed, or the tick full of hay, or straw, so it be fill'd, no matter with what. A man must fill his belly, if he has not dainties, with cold meat.

Prov. *Dos a uno méten la pája en el culo*: Two to one thrust the straw up his breech. Two to one is odds at foot-ball. They must master him, and use him as they please.

PAJA'DA, chopt hay boil'd in water with bran for horses that have a cold.

PAJA'R, a place to keep straw in.

Prov. *Pajar viejo presto se enciende*: An old straw-loft soon takes fire. Old men are soon angry.

Prov. *Desbazer cruizes en un pajár*: To undoe crosses in a straw-loft, that is, to part all straws that they may not lie a-cross. To be impertinently nice and scrupulous. To seek a needle in a bottle of hay.

Prov. *Pajar viejo quando se enciende, peor es de apagar que el verde*: An old straw-loft is worse to quench when fir'd than a green one. Old men when angry are harder to appease than young.

Prov. *Viejo pajár, mulo de encender, peor de apagar*: An old straw-loft is bad to take fire, and worse to be quench'd. Old age is not so fiery as youth, but once provok'd cannot be appeas'd.

PAJARIL, a sea-term, our seamen call it large, when a ship goes neither by a wind, nor before a wind, but as it were betwixt both, that is call'd a large wind.

PAJARILLA, the hog's melt, or that of any creature.

PAJARO, vid. *Paxaro*.

PAICA'NOS, a nation of Indians, of the kingdom of *Peru*, 20 leagues from *Santa Cruz de la Sierra*.

PA'JE, vid. *Páge*.

PAJEZICO, *Pajezillo*, *Pajezito*, vid. *Pagezico*, *Pagezillo*, *Pagezito*.

PAJEZUE'LO, vid. *Pagezuélo*.

PAJIZO, vid. *Pagizo*.

PA'ILA, a great bowl, pail, or such like vessel. Corruptly from the Latin *patina*.

PAIMÓGO, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 24 leagues from *Sevil*, on the sea-coast, towards *Ayamonte*, from which it is two leagues, belongs to the duke of *Bejar*, contains 250 families, 1 parish, and 3 chapels.

PAI'S, vid. *Pays*.

PA'ITA, a noted sea-port and town in the kingdom of *Peru*, in 5 degrees of south latitude, but the port and the town are at some considerable distance, and the way between them bad; the port in a noble bay, secur'd on all sides against the winds; and the Spanish ships bound from *Guatemala* to *Peru* always touching here, they have built a small town upon it.

PAJÚCIA, stubble or chaff. From *paja*, straw.

PAJUE'LA, a match to light a fire, or candle with.

P A L

PAL, in heraldry, is that which we call a pale, which is what divides the escutcheon downright from top to bottom. So *escudo en pal*, is a scutcheon party per pale.

PA'LA, a spade, a shovel, a scoop, a peel to set bread into the oven. Also in cant, a sharper that eggs on others to be cheated.

Pála de rémo, the blade of an oar.

Pála de dientes, a row of teeth that are scarce divided, but look as if they were all one entire bone.

PALA'ERA, a word. Gothick.

PALA'ERAS mayores, the worst of language, as calling a man rogue, thief, or the like.

Tomarle a uno la palabra, to take a man at his word.

Passar la palabra, to give the word about, as serjeants do in the ring, when the adjutant gives orders.

Vender palabras, to put one off with fair words.

Dar palabra, to give one's word, to promise.

Quebrar su palabra, to break one's word.

Tener malas palabras con otro, to be at hard words with another.

Esto es otro que palabras, this is more than bare words.

Prov. *No ay palabra mal dicha, si no fuéssé mal entendida*: No word is ill spoken, if it were not ill understood. For the most part words are worse taken than they were meant.

Prov. *Al buen entendedor pocas palabras*: A word to the wise is enough.

Prov. *Palabras, y plumas el viento las lleva*: Words and feathers are carry'd away by the wind, that is, words are but wind.

Prov. *Palabras de santo, y uñas de gato*: A saint's words, and a cat's claws. Said of hypocrites, who talk nothing but holiness, and are all cheating and sharpening.

Prov. *No son palabras para mi tía, que aún de las obras no se fía*: My aunt is not to be taken with words, for she scarce trusts to actions. To express that one is not to be deceiv'd with fair words.

Prov. *A dos palabras tres porrádas*: Two words, and three bulls or blunders. Of those who talk much nonsense.

Prov. *A palabras locas, orejas sordas*: For mad words, deaf ears, that is, when people talk madly, they are not to be minded.

Prov. *Palabras señaladas no quieren testigos*: Remarkable words require no witnesses, when there are particular tokens to remember them by: Or, when a man gives another ill language.

Prov. *Mas hiere mala palabra, que espada afilada*: An ill word makes a worse wound than a cutting sword. Ill language, we see, is often never forgiven, but a cut of a sword is soon heal'd.

Prov. *Mas apaga buena palabra, que caldera de agua*: A good word quenches more than a kettle of water, that is, it allays anger and pacifies.

Prov. *No auria palabra mala, si no fuéssé mal tomada*: There would be no ill word if it were not ill taken.

Prov. *Palabra, y piedra suelta, no tiene buelta*: A word and a stone let go cannot be call'd back.

PALABRE'RO, a talkative person.

PALABRILLA, a little word, an ill word, a word of no account.

PALABRIMUGE'R, a man that values his word no more than a woman.

PALACIA'NO, Obs. a courtier.

PALACIE'GO, idem.

PALA'CIO, a palace. Lat. *palatium*. In some parts of *Spain* they call the hall of any house by this name.

PALA'CIOS de galiana, the ruins of a stately old palace built by the Moors, near the city *Toledo*.

Ser hombre de palacio, to be court-like, civil and well behav'd.

Saber poco de palacio, to be soon out of countenance.

Echar una cosa a palacio, to make no account of a thing.

Hacer palacio, to lay open, to discover what was conceal'd.

Prov. *Fuyme a palacio, fué bécia, y vine asno*: I went to court, I was a beast when I went, and I came home an ass. If a man be a brute, neither the court nor any other place can civilize him.

PALADA'R, the pallet of the mouth. Lat. *palatum*; met. the sense of tasting.

PALADA'RES, a disease in the mouths of beasts, called the *lampas*.

PALADEA'R, to taste, or relish a thing, as when a man tastes any thing he is to buy, or that he delights in.

PALADINAMENTE, Obs. boldly, openly, bare-facedly.

PALADINO, a paladin, a great soldier, a brave man.

PALAFRE'N, a palfrey, a fine pail. From *fréno*, the bridle.

PALAFRENE'RO, a footman, or a groom.

PALAMA'LLO, the hammer with which they us'd to strike the ball at the sport of pall-mall.

PALAMENTA, all the oars of a galley.

PA'LAMOS, a sea-port town in the province of *Catalonia* in *Spain*.

PALA'NCA, a leaver, a cowlestaff.

Los de la palanca, porters that carry burthens.

PALA'NCO, vid. *Palénque*.

PALA'NDRA, or rather *Polandra*, an horseman's coat made in the Polish fashion.

PALA'NQUE, vid. *Palénque*.

PALANQUE'RO, a porter that carries burthens.

PALANQUE'TE, the shot called cross-bar, being a round ball, with an iron bar sticking a-cross the middle of it, and coming out about 6 or 8 inches on both sides, us'd at sea for spoling of ropes, sails, yards and masts.

PALANQUIN, a porter that carries burthens on a cowlestaff. But more properly a sort of chair, or litter, us'd in the eastern countries, and carry'd on mens shoulders, for women and people of the better sort to go in, and in *China* they travel in them.

PALA'R, to turn, or remove with a shovel.

PALATINA'DO, a palatinate.

PALATINO, a palatine, a lord that has a palatinate, or supreme jurisdiction.

Comte palatino, the count palatine in *Germany*, one of the electors of the empire.

Monte palatino, the mount palatine, one of the seven hills on which *Rome* is built.

PALA'ZO, a blow with a shovel, or a shovel full of any thing.

PALICE'R, to grow pale. *Audin*.

PALE'NCIA, a city and bishoprick in the kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, formerly call'd *Palantia*. It contains 3000 families, 5 parishes, 5 monasteries of friars, 6 of nuns, 2 hospitals, and 11 chapels, and is a bishoprick, worth 24000 ducats a year to its prelate.

PALE'NCO, vid. *Palénque*.

PALE'NQUE, the lifts to fight in, or any such place rail'd in. Also a roul or leaver, to roul or lift any thing.

PALENQUE'RO, he that makes the lifts to fight in, or that rails in any place.

PALERIA, ditching or digging, or delving.

PALE'RO, a ditcher, a digger or delver.

PALE'STRA, a place for wrestling, or other exercises. Greek *palestrá*.

PALE'TA, a tack to play at billiards; also a little piece of board with a handle to it, to play with a bowl and the ground, and drive it through a ring. Thence

Cabe de paléta, when the balls lie so near that there is but just room to put the tack betwixt them.

Paléta de espálda, the blade-bone of the shoulder.

Paléta de estómago, the mouth of the stomach.

PALETE'RO, a rogue that banters a man, or keeps him in play while another robs him, or picks his pocket.

PALETILLA, a little billiard-tack, or such instrument. A little shovel; also the shoulder-bone; a surgeon's spatula.

PALETÓQUE, a jerkin with short skirts.

PALIA, a silk veil the priest puts

about his shoulders, when, on festivals, he takes the remonstrance with the blessed sacrament into his hands, to give the benediction.

PALIA'DO, palliated, cloak'd, conceal'd, disguis'd.

PALIA'R, to palliate, to cloak, to disguise.

PALISA'DA, vid. *Palizáda*.

PALIDAME'NTE, palely.

PALIDE'Z, or *Palidéza*, paleness.

PA'LIDO, pale, wan. Lat. *pallidus*.

PALÍLLO, a little stick; also a bobbin to make lace with.

'Obra de palillos, bobbing-work; also slight work of no strength, as if it were made of little sticks.

PA'LIO, a canopy, a bishop's pall; also the goal at running.

Correr el pálio, to run a race.

PALÍTO, a little stick.

PALIZA'DA, a palizade; a great wooden stake of 8 foot long to stick into the ground, us'd in fortification before most works; also the place palizado'd, or the lifts to fight in, or such like place.

PALIZA'R, to pallizade, to hem in with pallizades.

PALLE'TA, vid. *Paléta*.

PALLE'TS, so they call matches to light the fire with in the kingdom of *Valencia*.

PA'LMA, the palm of the hand, the palm-tree. Met. victory, glory, honour. Lat. *palma*.

Palma Christi, the plant commonly call'd *Palma Christi*.

Pálma del áncra, the muscle, or sinew of the hip-joint.

Pálma del cavállo, the quick sole of a horse's foot.

Pálma de las indias, vid. *Coco*.

Pálma de coco de monos, or the monkey coco-tree, has boughs like large disciplines; of the fruit they make curious beads, because the large ones have a natural work on them, than which, nothing more curious can be made by art. *Gemelli*, vol. 3. lib. 1. cap. 8.

Pálma de transfolín, is a sort of coco tree in the *East Indies*, whose fruit is ripe in *May*; it is smaller than the common coco, and the outside rind, of which they make ropes, is black; the substance within like the other cocos. Every tree bears three coco nuts in a triangle, the pulp whereof press'd yields a cold white water; it grows as high as the coco-tree, but is thicker of leaves, which grow like a broom, and it produces fruit but once a year, whereas the other does four times.

Gemelli, volume 3. lib. 1. cap. 8.

Pálma de monte, a tree in *New Spain*, so called by the Spaniards, and by the Indians, *ycoth* and *quauhatepopotli*, which, out of one root, shoots out two or three trunks, which bear white and fragrant flowers, hanging in clusters, from which grows a sort of fruit like a pine-apple.

Traer a uno en palmas, to parry one on the palms of the hands, is to take great care of him.

Prov. Su álma en su palma: His soul in the palm of his hand. To express a man is open-hearted, and without fraud. It is sometimes us'd to signify, a man may do his pleasure, he is his own master, may dispose of himself at will. Sometimes also it signifies a man's being in danger, as if his soul were in his hand, ready to fly away.

PA'LMA, one of the Canary islands; it is about 26 leagues in compass, was conquer'd by the Spaniards in the year 1491, is now well inhabited, and its wine counted the best of those islands; the chief town in it is called *Santa Cruz de la Palma*; in it is a burning mountain which sometimes breaks out and causes earthquakes. This island was first an earldom, now a dukedom; its dukes are of the noble family of *Portocarrero*, descended from *Giles Bocanegra*, brother to the duke of *Genoa*, and admiral of *Castile*; and from another antient family of *Castile*. Their arms checkie of 15 pieces, 8 *Or*, and 7 *azure*.

PA'LMA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, nine leagues from *Cordova*, and 13 from *Sevil*, in a fruitful and pleasant plain, for its excellency called the garden of *Andaluzia*, between the two rivers *Genil* and *Guadalquivir*, which make it so fruitful, that it supplies all the country about; and an hundred of oranges are not worth above two pence, and all other things proportionable; besides a considerable quantity of silk made here. The town contains 1500 families, 1 parish, 1 hospital, 3 monasteries of friars, and 1 of nuns, and 3 chapels. It is an antient earldom, and now a dukedom in the illustrious family of *Portocarrero*.

LA PA'LMA, another town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, eight leagues from *Sevil*, containing 800 families, 1 parish, 3 chapels, and belongs to the noble family of *Alcazar*.

PALMA'DA, a stroke with the palm of the hand.

PALMADA'TIL, the true palm-tree bearing dates.

PALMA'R, a grove of date-trees; also any thing that is a span long.

PALMATORIA, a ferula, such as they use at school to strike boys on the hands.

PALMEA'R, to clap with the hands. In cant, to whip.

PALME'LA, a town in *Portugal*, not far from *Setuval*, seated on the side of a hill, wall'd, and has a castle; it contains 800 inhabitants, 2 parishes, 6 chapels, an house of Misericordia, an hospital, and 1 monastery of friars, and sends deputies to the *cortes*.

PALME'NTA, in cant, a letter.

PALMENTE'RO, in cant, a letter-carrier.

PALMILLA, a sort of coarse cloth in *Spain*, particularly wove at the city *Cuenca*.

PALMITO, the branch of the palm-tree. Those of the coco palm-tree are good to eat.

PA'LMO, a span. Lat. *palmus*.

A maravedí el pámo, a maravedí a span, they say when a thing is very cheap.

Jugar al pámo, to play at span-farthing.

Tenér una tierra medida a pámos, to know every foot of a country.

PA'LO, a stick, a cudgel, a staff, a piece of timber, wood. Also a stroke with a stick or cudgel.

Pálo de foto, an hedge-stake.

Pálo de hiérro, iron-wood, so call'd, because of its extraordinary hardness and weight, being too hard for building, but used in the *Indies* to make anchors, and never changes, either by sun or water. Ray, p. 1810.

Pálo de campêche, vid. *Campêche*.

Pálo para mal de riñones, y úrina, a sort of wood brought from the *West Indies*, like pear-tree. They hew it very thin, and steep it in water, which water turns blue, tho' the stick is white, and has no manner of taste. Those who are troubled with pain in the kidneys, cholick or strangury, drink this water, and it certainly cures them. It is hot and dry in the first degree. *Monardes*, fol. 24.

Pálo aromático, an aromatick sweet sort of wood in the *West Indies*, of which *Monardes* makes mention, but gives no further account.

Pálo de máltuco, vid. *Panáva*.

Pálo de la China, China root, it grows in great plenty in *China*, and is also found in *Malabar*, *Cochin*, *Cranganor*, *Coulam*, *Tanor*, and other places. It is a plant very full of small branches, the biggest no thicker than a man's lit-

tle finger. The root is about the bigness of a man's wrist, or less, solid, heavy, white, and some reddish; many of them are found sticking together. It is much us'd throughout the east, for all pains in the joints, for obstructions, weakness of stomach, inveterate head-achs and coughs, sciatica, gout, palsy, and cold imposthumes. It is generally taken with honey or sugar, that is so preserv'd, or else powder'd in wine, or boil'd in water, as we drink tea. In *China* they eat this root when fresh, boil'd with their meat, as we do turnips. They also distill a water from it, us'd by the better sort. *Monardes* says it now grows in *New Spain*.

Pálo de la sierpe, a plant, whereof there are two sorts, the one growing like the ivy, and looking at a distance like a natural snake, the leaves like briony. It is accounted an excellent remedy against the bite of snakes or adders, and most Indians carry it about them to defend themselves against those creatures, which they say fly from the smell of it, and if they touch it, presently die. The other sort is very slender, with small longish leaves, soft and smooth, of a dark green. The root of it macerated in wine or water, is a certain cure for all bites of venomous serpents, all other poysons, and several distempers; and the Indians affirm any man is safe against those creatures, only carrying it in his hand. There is also a great tree called by this name, and has the same virtue. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

Pálo de respêto, a jury-mast, being commonly a main or fore-yard, set up instead of a mast lost in a storm, or fight, to get the ship to port.

Pálo santo, or *Pálo de Indias*, vide *Guayacán*.

Dár de pálos, to cudgel.

Avia de estar fulano puêsto en quâtro pálos, such a one ought to be set upon four poles. That is, he deserves to be hang'd and quarter'd.

Prov. *Pálo de ciêgo, que fáca pólvô de debáxo de água*: A stroke of a blind man, which raises dust from under the water. Said of a desperate stroke, because blind men wanting sight to take aim, lay on with such fury, that the first stroke serves for all.

Prov. *Si quieres dár de pálos a tu mugér, pídele al sol de beber*: If you have a mind to beat your wife, bid her bring you water to drink in the sun. Because, tho' the water be never so clear, the very atoms of the sun

will appear in it, which will look like dirt, and so you have a pretence to beat her for bringing dirty water. This is either spoke as a jest, or to unreasonable men, who seek all occasions to quarrel with, or abuse those under their power, who therefore are in a passion for the very atoms of the sun.

PALÔMA, a female dove. Latin *palumba*.

Palôma curvâna, a wild pigeon.

Palôma torcúz, a ring-dove.

PALOMA'R, a dove-house.

Prov. *Anda la gata en el palomar*: The cat is in the dove-house. They say, when a man is got among the women.

PALOMARE'JA, a little poor pigeon.

PALOMA'RES, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 2 leagues from *Sevil*, contains 100 families, one parish, 2 chapels and an hospital, and belongs to the duke of *Olivares*.

PALOMARIE'GA, a poor little pigeon.

PALOME'RA, an open place that is expos'd to all wind and weather.

PALOMERIA, the sport of killing doves.

PALOME'TAS, a sort of stuffs made in *Flanders*, and called by no other name by the English merchants in *Spain*; some are all worsted, some half thread.

Palamétas de péla de camêllo, hair chamlets.

PALOMILLA, the herb furmity; also a little dove. In horses and mules is what we call hog-back'd, that is, a rising on the back.

PALOMILLO, the worm that eats the corn.

PA'LO MÍNA, idem; also pigeons dung.

PALOMINO, a young pigeon.

PALOMINOS de camisa, a shitten shirt.

PALOMITA, or *Palomito*, a little pigeon.

PALÔMO, a male dove. In cant, a dunce.

Palômo calçádo, a rough-footed pigeon.

PA'LOS, or *Pálos de Moguer*, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, near the city *Moguer*, seated on a point of land, form'd by the ocean and river *Tinto*, has not above 100 houses, and 1 parish, but is famous for being the port from whence *Columbus* set out for the discovery of the *West Indies*. Antiently called *Palus*, and corruptly *Palos*.

PALÔTA, a large stone ty'd with a rope, which serves instead of an anchor. *Herrera*, dec. 4. p. 222.

PALÔTA'NA

PALOTA'DA *de atambór*, a stroke on a drum.

PALOTEA'R, to clatter the pikes.

PALÓTES, short small sticks, like drum-sticks. Thence

Perico el de los palótes, a fool that used to go about drumming with two little drumsticks.

PALPA'BLE, palpable, to be felt.

PALPABLEME'NTE, palpably.

PALPA'DO, felt.

PALPA'R, to feel. Lat. *palpare*.

PALPITACIÓN, palpitation, beating as the heart does.

PALPITA'NTE, beating as the heart does, or panting as one out of breath.

PALPITA'R, to beat as the heart does, or the pulse; to pant as one out of breath. Lat. *pulpitare*.

PA'LTÁ, or *Pálto*, a fruit and tree in the *West Indies*. The tree large, slightly, and bears a good head, the fruit like a great pear, with a pretty large stone in it, all the rest is pulp, and when ripe, like butter, of a delicate taste, and oily. In *Peru*, they are large and have a rind, which comes off whole. In *Mexico* they are generally small, and have a thin rind, which is pair'd like an apple. They are reckon'd wholesom and hot. *Acoft. nat. hist. W. Ind. p. 256.*

PA'LTOS, a nation of Indians in *Peru*, where the antient kings had a most magnificent palace. They had all large foreheads, and flat heads, which they made by pressing them in their infancy.

PALÚDE, a marsh, a morass. Latin *palus*.

PALUDÓSO, marshy, boggy.

PALÚSTRE, idem.

P A M

PAMGUE'SO, the herb call'd wild fene.

PAMPANA'DA, the juice or sap press'd out of the young shoots of vines, which is done for want of verjuice. Also those very shoots dress'd, and eaten like sparragrafs, which they say are very good.

PAMPANARÓTA, an antient fort of sport among the young men and maids, but after what manner I do not find.

PAMPANILLO, a little vine branch.

PA'MPANO, a vine branch. Latin *pampinus*.

PAMPANÓSO, full of vine branches.

PA'MPHILO, the proper name of a man. Greek *pamphilos*, belov'd by all; met. or ironically, they give this name to an handsome fellow that is somewhat foolish.

PA'MPILOS, the herb cranes bill.

PAMPLIE'GA, a town in *Old Castile*, 6 leagues from *Burgos*, seated in a fruitful plain, on the banks of the river *Arlançon*, contains about 200 houses, and 1 parish.

PAMPLIS, a sort of liquor in *India*, distilled from rice. *Teixeira*. We call it arrack.

PAMPLÓNA, the capital city of the kingdom of *Navarre* in *Spain*, seated in a large plain at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, on the banks of the river *Arga*. It is wall'd, and has a strong castle, contains 5000 families, 3 parishes, 8 monasteries of friars, 5 of nuns, 4 hospitals. It is an university, and a bishoprick worth 28000 ducats a year to its prelate, and was antiently called *Pompeyopolis*.

PAMPLONA, is also a town in the province call'd *Nuevo Reyno de Granada* in *South America*, seated about 60 leagues to the north-east of the Metropolis call'd *Santa Fe*, rich in gold mines, and plentifully supply'd with sheep, and has a monastery of Dominicans.

P A N

PAN, bread, corn, a loaf. Latin *panis*. Also *Pan*, the god of the shepherds.

Pan de léche, manchet bread.

Pan grançoso, coarse bread with the bran in it.

Pan levado, leaven'd bread.

Pan candeál, or *candial*, white bread.

Pan de sômas, household bread.

Pan reciente, new bread.

Pan de poya, bread made of several sorts of dough, which people give the baker for baking their bread.

Pan báço, brown bread.

Pan cencêno, unleavened bread.

Pan de acemite, the finest white bread.

Pan de boróna, bread made of a small sort of grain in *Galicia*, and eaten only by the poorest people.

Pan esponjoso, light spongy bread.

Pan de espécies, ginger-bread.

Pan de lo, it is made of the finest flower, sugar, eggs, and orange-flower water, well beaten together, then baked.

Pan de cuclillo, the herb wild purflane.

Pan y quesillo yerba, an herb of which there are many sorts, as treacle-mustard, madwort, mithridate, mustard, candy-tufts, penny-cress, and buckler-mustard. See *Ray*, verb. *Tblaspi*.

Pan porcino, the herb called sow's-bread.

Pan de bigos, a mass of figs and almonds press'd together in the form of a loaf.

Pan fiseado, bread of the finest flower.

Pan de azúcar, a sugar-loaf.

Pan de rosas, a cake of roses.

Pan de xabón, a cake, or great piece of hard soap.

Pan de oro, a mass of solid gold.

Pan mal cozido, ill-bak'd bread, but met. an ungrateful man.

Pan perdido, lost bread. So they call a lewd idle fellow, because the bread he eats is ill-bestow'd.

A pan y cuclillo, is the same as at bed and board.

No se le cuéze el pan, his bread does not digest. They say of a man that is restless and unquiet.

Del pan, y del palo, a bit and a knock.

No comér el pan de valde, to earn one's bread.

Comér el pan de los niños, to eat the children's bread, that is, to devour that which should maintain them.

Con su pan se lo coma, let him eat it with his bread, that is, let him take it for his pains. Much good it may do him. When a man does any thing amiss, and we will not seem to concern our selves with it.

Pan por pan, y vino por vino, to speak plain, to call bread bread, and wine wine: Or, as we say, to call a spade a spade.

Prov. *A falta de pan buenas son tortas*: Cake is good for want of bread. An hard shift to eat pye-crust instead of bread.

Prov. *Aún dura el pan de la boda*: The wedding-loaf lasts still, that is, 'tis honey-moon still.

Prov. *El pan comido la compañía deshécha*: As soon as the bread is eaten, the company is broke up. No longer pipe, no longer dance.

Prov. *Al enbornar se hazen los panes tuertos*: The loaves are made awry when they are put into the oven. Man is corrupted in his youth.

Prov. *Con pan, y vino se anda el camino*: Bread and wine carry a man thro' his journey.

Prov. *Vaya con Dios que un pan me lleve*: Fare him well, for he carries away a loaf of mine. So they say when a creditor dies, or runs away; or when a man has cheated another, and he will say no worse.

Prov. *Por mucho pan nunca mal año*: Much corn never makes a bad year. Plenty is God's blessing; yet, in *England*,
M m m 2

land, we never hear more complaints than in plentiful years, when corn being cheap, farmers and gentlemen complain they are undone, because they cannot starve the poor.

Prov. *Del pan de mi compadre, buen catiço a mi abijado*: A good slice of my gossip's loaf for my godson. Apply'd to those who are very free of what is not their own.

Prov. *A pan duro diénte agudo*: A sharp tooth for hard bread. Diamond must cut diamond.

Prov. *Pan para Mayo, leña para Abril*: Bread or corn for May, and wood for April. A man must lay in store of them for those two months, of corn, because it is dearest in May, the harvest being near in Spain; and of wood, because fuel is dearest at the end of winter.

Prov. *Pan de boda, carne de buytrén*: The wedding-bread, that is, the wedding-feast is like a lure for hawks, that is, it is to allure the husband, or rather meant of country weddings, where all the guests make presents to the new marry'd couple, and the feast is the lure.

Prov. *A poco pan tomar primero*: Where there is little bread, cut first. It is good to be before hand at short commons.

Prov. *A quién no le sobra pan, no críe can*: He that has not bread to spare must not keep a dog. If a man has not enough for himself, he must not keep more mouths.

Prov. *A quién quieres mal, cómele el pan, y a quién bien también*: Eat his bread that you hate, and his you love, that is, eat wheresoever you find it, whether among friends or foes.

Prov. *'Ara bien hondo, cogéras pan en abondo*: Plow deep, and you will reap abundance of corn, that is, take pains, and you will thrive.

Prov. *Cayósele el pan en la miel*: His bread fell into the honey. Ill luck attended with some good.

Prov. *Quando comieres pan reciente, no bebas de la fuente*: When you eat new bread, do not drink of the fountain, that is, water, because cold water upon new bread is unwholesome.

Prov. *Siembra temprano, y poda tardío, cogéras pan, y vino*: Sow early, and prune late, and you'll have corn and wine.

Prov. *Tanto pan como el pulgar, torna el alma a su lugar*: As much bread as a man's thumb restores the soul to its place, that is, saves a man's life when he is starving.

Prov. *El pan quiere ser de antedia, y el vino de año, y día, y la carne de día*: Bread must be a day old, wine a year and a day old, and flesh of the same day. One of the worst Spanish proverbs; for certainly new bread is best, and flesh the tenderer for being kept.

Prov. *Pan a hartura, y vino a medida*: Bread to satiety, and wine by measure, or with moderation.

Prov. *Pan revanado, ni harta viejo, ni muchacho*: Slic'd bread satisfies neither old nor young.

Prov. *Pan negro, y vino azedo, sustentan la casa en peso*: Brown bread and fower wine uphold the house. A saying of misers, who think that best which cannot be eaten or drank.

Prov. *Pan con ojos, y queso sin ojos, y vino que salte a los ojos*: Bread with eyes, cheese without eyes, and wine that leaps up to the eyes, that is, light bread, close cheese, and sparkling wine are best.

Prov. *Pan caliente hambre mete*: Hot bread makes hunger: I know not why, for it soonest fills the belly.

Prov. *Pan casero siempre es bueno*: Household-bread is always good, because large loaves keep better than small; and they reckon the bread is better made at home than by the bakers; but this does not hold in England.

PANADERA, a woman baker.

Prov. *No quiero mas panadera, escarmentome la primera*: I will have no more baker-woman, the first was a warning to me. So said a man who had been marry'd to a baker-woman, who cuckolded and beat him; when she dying, they propos'd to him to marry another baker-woman. Apply'd in any case, when a man has taken warning by a former misfortune.

Prov. *Panadera érades antes, aunque ahora traéis guantes*: You was a baker-woman before, tho' you now wear gloves. To put base people who take state upon them, in mind of what they were.

PANADERÍA, the baker's street, or a baker's shop.

PANADERO, a baker.

PANADIZO, a bile.

PANA'L, an honey-comb.

PANAMA', a city and sea-port town in the province of America, called *Tierra firme*, being the very isthmus that joins North and South America, on the shore of the South Sea, in 8 degrees, 30 minutes of north latitude. It

is a bishoprick, and a place of considerable trade.

PANAPA'NA, a strange sort of fish in Brazil, of an indifferent length, has a rough skin like the seal-fish, with a flat monstrous head standing in length athwart the body, like a cross beam, the eye at the ends.

PANARIZO, a fellon, or whitlow on a finger. Lat. *panaritium*.

PANATE'LA, any thing that is eaten with bread.

PANAVA, o Palo de Maluco. This tree grows in the Molucco Islands, whence it takes the Spanish name, very carefully look'd after, and cultivated in gardens, and is not seen elsewhere; it is as big as a quince-tree, the leaves like common mallows, the seed less than small nuts. These seeds given in a small quantity, mix'd with boil'd rue, to birds, makes them fall down stupify'd, that they may be taken: But the wood is an antidote against any poyson, taken inwardly, and outwardly apply'd; it is taken inwardly with success in rose-water, common water, or chicken broth, being powder'd with a rasp, and the quantity is half a scruple to the strongest body; for the bite of any venomous creature, or wounds of poison'd weapons, it is taken inwardly, and applying some of the powder to the hurt; it purges all noxious humours, and is good in agues, fevers, cholick, dropfy, and many other distempers; besides, it kills all worms, and recovers the stomach when lost; and if it happens to purge too much, the patient need only drink half a porrenger of decoction of rue, or eat of a chicken, and it presently stops; besides it is nothing loathsome, and may be taken going about without any danger. *Christ. Acofta nat. hist. East Ind.*

PA'NÇA, the paunch, the belly.

Pança de vaca, tripe to eat.

PANCA'RPIA, a garland made of all sorts of flowers. Greek.

PANCE'RA, the armour for the belly; also a tripe-woman.

PA'NCHES, a nation of Indians in the province called *Nuevo Reyno de Granada* in South America.

PA'NCHO, a preposterous nick-name for Francisco, Francis.

PANCORVO, a town in Old Castile, in the mid-way betwixt Burgos and Vitoria, has an old castle, 200 families, and 1 parish.

PANCRA'CIO, *Pancratius*, the proper name of a man. Greek.

PANÇIDO,

PANÚDO, big-belly'd.
PA'NDO, a cheat or packing of cards.
PANDA'RSE, Obs. to bow one's self.
PANDE'CTAS, a collection or volume of the civil law, containing the whole body of it. Call'd in Lat. *pandectæ*. From the Greek *pan*, all, and *dektomai*, to contain.
PANDRE'TE, a little *pandéro*. See the word *Pandéro*. In cant, it is a cheat at cards.
PANDERETE'RO, or *Panderetéra*, one that plays on the *Pandero*, or that sells, or makes them. See *Pandéro*.
PANDE'RO, an instrument made in the nature of a little drum, being a skin or parchment top and bottom, but not above three fingers thick between the two parchments, so that they hold it in one hand, and strike it with the other, without sticks. About it are fixt a great many horse-bells, which sound at the same time, and all make a disagreeable noise. It is an antient instrument in *Spain*, and still used by the country people, who dance to it.
Prov. *No todo es véro lo que suéna el pandero*: All is not true that the *pandero* sounds. That is, we must not believe all we hear.
PANDILLA, a cheat at cards, or packing of them.
PANDILLADOR, a cheat that packs the cards.
PANDILLA'R, to pack the cards.
PANDILLE'RO, as *Pandillador*.
PA'NDO, spread abroad.
PANDORA, a woman, the poets feign, made by *Vulcan* by *Jupiter's* command, on whom all the Gods bestow'd some gift, and therefore so called from the Greek *pan*, all, and *doron*, a gift.
PANDORGA, a mad confused noise of many instruments, made designedly for sport.
PANDURRIA, vid. *Bandúrria*.
PANEGÍRICO, a panegyrick, an oration made in praise of any person. Greek *panegyris*.
PANILLES is what we call plates in heraldry, being only silver rounds in the escutcheon.
PANIL'RA, a bin, a basket, or other thing to keep or carry bread or corn.
PANE'RO, idem.
PANES, the corn on the ground; also loaves.
Panes en bérça, green corn.
No se ira a los panes, he will not go into the corn, they say, when a man or beast is secured.
PANES, the antient name of the suit of diamonds at cards, because they were then represented on the Spanish

cards like loaves, as they are now like picces of gold, and called *O'ros*. *Fiél defengáño contra la ociosidad y los juegos*.
PANETE'L, panada, or bread boiled with water, sugar, or honey, and other ingredients.
PANEZÍCO, *Panexillo*, or *Panexito*, a little loaf.
PANGUE'SO, wild mustard.
PANIA'GUA, the surname of a noble family in *Spain*.
PANIAGUA'DO, a servant or retainer on a family, as if he were allow'd bread and water, that is, meat and drink.
PANIÇA, vid. *Panizo*.
PANIÇO, vid. *Panizo*.
PA'NICO miédo, a pannick fear, a sudden fright upon no occasion.
PANÍCULO, the skin that covers the skull.
PANIE'GO, a great bread-cater.
Tierra paniéga, good corn-land.
PANIFICA'R, to bring forth corn; a pedantick expression.
PANILLA, a certain measure of oil; I suppose out of use; for I cannot find what quantity. Arab.
PANQUESILLO, vid. *Pan*.
PANIZA, Indian wheat, or the place where it is sow'd.
PANIZO, idem.
PAÑA'L, a clout to turn a child dry; ironically, the end of a man's shirt that hangs out at his breeches.
PAÑA'ZA, coarse cloth.
PAÑALON, a great clout. Met. a slovenly fellow, whose shirt hangs out at his breeches.
PAÑE'TES, a sort of open breeches or drawers, worn by fishermen, dyers, and others that go into the water.
PAÑEZUE'LO, a little cloth, a towel, an handkerchief.
PAÑITO, a little cloth.
PAÑIZUE'LO, the same; also an handkerchief.
PA'ÑO, cloth, Lat. *pannus*. In architecture it is the curtain of a wall.
Paño baxo, coarse cloth.
Paño de naríze, an handkerchief; a word used only by the meaner sort.
Paño de cara, idem.
Paño de máxos, a towel.
Paños fessigados, Obs. a grave garment.
Paño de lino, linnen cloth.
Paño de lana, woollen cloth.
Paño en el rostro, a scurf on the face.
Paño en el ojo, a blemish in the eye.
Paños de pared, hangings.
Prov. *No estamos en la color del paño*: We are not about the colour of the cloth. That is, we are not about tri-

fles, we are upon things of more moment. Or we are not agreed about the colour of the cloth, we have resolved on nothing yet.
Prov. *No áy mejor remiendo que del mismo paño*: The best patch is of the same cloth.
Prov. *En el mejor paño cae la raxa*: The best cloth has uneven thread. Nothing is so perfect, but some blemish may be found in it.
Prov. *El mal paño descubre la hilaza*: Bad cloth discovers the thread; that is, is soon thread-bare. So base people soon discover what they are, tho' never so much disguised.
Prov. *De ruyn paño nunca buenos sayo*: Bad cloath never makes a good coat. You cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear.
Prov. *Quién se viste de ruyn paño, dos vézes se viste al año*: He that makes cloaths of bad cloth, makes two suits a year. That is, he will have need of two; because coarse cloth presently wears thread bare, and is scandalous.
Prov. *Paño con paño, y la seda con la mano*: Cloth with cloth, and silk with the hand. That is, rub or clean them so.
Prov. *Paño ancho, y moço fiél, hazen rico el mercader*: Broad cloath and an honest servant make a shopkeeper rich.
Prov. *Paño fino ántes róto que venido*: Fine cloth is torn before it is overcome. That is, it is handsome and creditable till it is worn to rags.
Prov. *En el paño mas fino se vée mas la mancha*: A spot is most seen upon the finest cloth. That is, base actions in great men are most visible.
PAÑÓJA, an ear of Indian wheat.
PAÑOJO, that has a film before the eye.
PAÑOL, the bread-room and powder-room in a ship.
PAÑOSO, scurfy.
PAÑUE'LO, a little cloth, an handkerchief.
PANOCHA, a stalk of any thing that grows, by some call'd a catkin; by others a palm.
PANBLONA, vid. *Pamplóna*.
PANTAMIMO, vid. *Pantomimo*.
PANTANA'L, a morass, a quagmire.
PANTA'NO, a bog, a quagmire, a marsh.
PANTANÓSO, boggy, marshy.
PANTA'REA, or *Pantárva*, a precious stone call'd the sun-stone; which heated in the sun draws the load-stone to it.
PANTEÓN, the *Pantheon*, once an heathen temple at *Rome*, now called *S. Mary-Rotunda*. In *Spain* the *Panteón* or *Pantheon* is a round chapel, a most noble

noble structure at the end of the church of the *Escorial*, in which all the royal family of *Spain* are buried, ever since the emperor *Charles V.*

PANTE'RA, the wild beast called a panther. Lat. *panthera*.

PANTOMÍMO, one that imitates the gestures of all men. Greek.

PANTORRÍLLA, the calf of the leg.

PANTORRILLUDO, one that has great calfs of the legs.

PANTUELA'ZO, a blow with a slipper.

PANTÚELO, a slipper.

PANTÚFO, idem.

PANÚCO, a city and province of *North America*, within the confines of the kingdom of *New Spain*, and north of it, about 50 leagues in length, and as much in breadth, fruitful, and has veins of gold. The north side of it borders on *Florida*, the east upon the gulf of *Mexico*, and the south and west upon the kingdom of *New Spain*.

PAÑUE'LO, a little clout, also an handkerchief.

PANUNGUIA'N, a very large tree in the *Philippine Islands*, producing a fruit as big as a pigeon's egg, with a red shell, in shape and hardness like our pine-apples; within there are kernels, and a transparent pulp of good taste, and helping digestion. Others have given this fruit the name of *Licias*, for its likeness with those of *China*, but it differs from them. *Gemelli*, vol. 5. l. 2. cap. 4.

PANYAGUA'DO, fed on bread and water. It is sometimes taken for a servant, one who has his meat and drink from another.

PANZUDO, vid. *Pançudo*.

P A P

PA'PA, the pope. Greek. Also pap for children. Vid. *Pápas*.

PAPA'DA, a great double chin, or a great hanging fleshy chin, a dewlap.

PAPA'DO, eaten, devoured, also the popedom.

PAPAGAYA'DO, of the colour of, or like a parrot.

PAPAGA'YO, the general name for all parrots; but there are several sorts of them; some call'd *Catarinillas*, all green; others *Lóros*, which are green, but have the tips of their wings and their heads yellow; *Pericos*, little bigger than a thrush, and green; others as big as a dove, called *Guacamayas*, very beautiful, for they have red, green, and yellow feathers, and a beautiful tail as long as a pheasant's, but they do not talk. *Gemelli*, vol. 6. lib. 2. cap. 9.

Hablar como papagayo, to talk like a parrot. That is, either to talk very

much, or to talk nothing to the purpose.

Papagayo de las Indias, an herb called Indian Popingey.

Papagayo, a sea-term, is the main-sail without a bonnet. *Herrera*, dec. 5. p. 197. col. 2.

Papagayo is also a fish like a tench; and in cant, a spy, or informer.

PAPAHIGO, a sort of riding-hood made of felt for foul weather, or an hat or cap made to pull down about one in cold or foul weather. At sea it is the main-sail without a bonnet.

PAPAIGO, vid. *Popakigo*.

PAPA'L, of or belonging to the pope.

PAPA'R, to gorge, to swallow, to devour, to eat any thing that is soft.

PAPARISOLLA, an hobgoblin, *Robin Goodfellow*, or, as we say to children, the bulbeggar.

PA'PARO, a clown, a rustical fellow that gazes and is amaz'd at all he sees.

PAPARRA'Z, the herb stavesacre.

PAPARUE'CO, as *Paparo*.

PA'PAS, pap for children.

PA'PAS, a sort of roots growing in the mountainy cold parts of the *West Indies*, like pignuts, with a small leaf sprouting out, and used there to make bread; they dry them well in the sun, and then pressing them, make cakes which they call *Chuno*, and keep long, serving them instead of bread, great quantities whereof are carried to the mines of *Potosi*. The *Pápas* are also eaten fresh, either boiled or roasted, and they make a sort of pottage of the best kind of them, which they call *Lácro*. *Jos. Acost*. nat. hist. *W. Ind.* lib. 4. cap. 17. p. 240.

Pápas de plata, lumps of pure silver, sometimes found as big as small roots, which need no refining; but this is rare. *Acost*. nat. hist. *W. Ind.* p. 201.

PAPASA'L, a childish sort of sport among children, drawing streaks in the ashes. Thence the name is given to some noisy proceedings in law, which are nothing to the purpose. They also call by this name a foolish fellow, a *Jack Adams*.

PAPA'YA, a fruit in *India* growing on a plant that does not run up above 20 spans high, the body of it under a span diameter, but so soft, that it is easily cut with a knife. The leaf is broad, like that of a pompion; the fruit hangs like clusters of grapes about the top of the trunk, where they ripen and grow bigger one after another. They are longish, and as big as two ordinary pears. As to colour, they are green and yellow without, and yellow-

ish within, with little black seeds or stones in them like elder-berries: They grow all the year about. *Gemelli*, vol. 3. lib. 1. cap. 8.

PAPA'ZGO, the popedom, the papal dignity, the pontificate.

PAPE'L, paper. Corrupt from the Lat. *papyrus*.

Papel de estraza, brown paper.

PAPELE'RO, a stationer that sells paper.

PAPE'LES is used for writings.

PAPELÍCO, a little paper.

PAPELINA, a sort of vessel, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom, like a funnel.

PAPELÍTO, a little paper.

PAPELISTA, a man that is always busy among papers or writings.

PAPELON, large paper, old waste paper; also paste-board.

PAPE'RA, a swelling in the throat.

PAPIGORDO, one that is fat about the throat.

PAPILLA, pap for children.

Na pienses darme papilla, do not think to give me pap; that is, to make a child of me, or to impose on me.

PAPIRÓTE, a fillip.

PAPÍTAS, pap for children.

PA'PO, the gorge, the throat, a great fat hanging chin, the dewlap of a beast, the maw of a bird; also the puff that grows on the thistle, and an old-fashioned sort of head-dress. Met. pride, stateliness. It is also used for that part of a woman called *Venus mount*.

Hablar de pápo, to talk in the throat, affecting greatness.

Hablar pápo a pápo, to speak plain, and face to face.

Hazer pápo como mona, to fill the chops like a monkey.

Una en pápo, y otra en fajo, one in gorge, the other in the pouch; that is, to eat and carry away.

Estar en pápo de buýtre, to be in the vulture's maw, that is, to be absolutely lost, past recovery.

PA'POLA, a wild poppy.

PAPÓN, a great eater, a great maw; also a sort of melon.

PA'POS, the flowers of the thistle; also a sort of puffs in womens head-dress.

PAPÚDO, that has a great maw or dewlap.

PA'PULA, a blister.

P A Q

PAQUE'TE, a packet or parcel. This is a new-coined word.

P A R

PAR, a pair; a couple.

Apar de una cosa, just by, or even with a thing.

Sin par, not to be parallel'd or equal'd.

A la par, equally.

De par en par; as, *La puerta está de par en par*, the door stands wide open.

PA'RA, for or to.

Para poco, good for little, of small capacity.

Para que? for what? or, to what purpose?

Para que, to the end that.

Para siempre, for ever.

Para bien, a congratulation.

Para con el no vale nada, in his opinion it is worth nothing.

PA'RA, Verb, vid. *Parár*.

PARA', a fort the Portugueses have, with some plantations about it, on a small river not far from the river of the Amazons, being the northernmost part of Brazil.

PARA'OLA, a parable. Greek.

PARA'DA, a stopping, or a place to stay or stop at; the parade where soldiers assemble for guards or other duty.

PARA'DAS, a town in the province of Andalusia in Spain, a league and an half from Marchena, contains 300 houses, 1 parish, and belongs to the duke of Arcos.

PARADE'RA de Molino, a mill-dam.

PARADE'RO, a stopping-place.

PARADÍGMA, an example. Greek.

PARADILLA, a little stop.

PARA'DO, stopp'd.

PARADÓR, a carrier's inn.

PARADÓXE, a paradox, a strange proposition or opinion, different from the general opinion of the world.

Greek *paradoxos*, admirable.

PARAE'IVA, a river in Brazil.

PARAFO, a paragraph in a book.

Greek.

PARA'FRASIS, vid. *Paráphrasis*.

PARAFERNA'LES bienes, all the goods a woman brings her husband over and above her portion. A term used by the lawyers.

PARA'GE, a place; as, *En tal parage*, in such a place. From *parár*, to stop.

Hombre de parage, in Catalanian, is a gentleman so called, quasi *aparejado*, that is, provided, because they are equipped for war. *Discursos de la Noblezza*, disc. 4.

PARAGOA'NA, a peninsula in the province of Venezuela in South America, running out into the sea from the capital city of Coro, 12 leagues in length, the utmost point whereof is call'd *Cabo San Roman*, the whole compass of it

about 25 leagues, most plain, the natives mild and tractable.

PARAGÓN, vid. *Parangón*.

PARA'GRAFO, vid. *Párafo*.

PARAGUA'Y, a vast province of South America, on the north side of the river of Plate, bordering on the east with Brazil. This province was subdued without arms by the preaching of the Jesuits. There is a vast river of the same name, from which the province is so called.

PARAÍBA, one of the 14 captainships or governments into which the vast province of Brazil is divided, so called, from its capital city of the same name, built upon a river which also bears the name.

PARA'JE, vid. *Paráje*.

PARAÍSO, vid. *Paráysso*.

PARALE'LO, parallel, a line that runs equidistant from another, a parallel line.

PARALIPOMENÓN, books in the bible commonly call'd the *Chronicles*. The name *Paralipomenon* given them from the Greek *Paralipo*, to pass by, because they contain some things which seem to have been omitted in the books of Kings.

PARALÍTICO, one troubled with the palsy. Greek.

PARALOGÍSMO, a deceitful conclusion, or captious way of reasoning or arguing. Greek *paralogismos*.

PARAMENTA'DO, hung as a room, trapp'd as an horse, or dressed as a man or woman.

PARAME'NTO, an hanging, an ornament.

PARAMIE'NTES, observe, take notice.

PA'RAMO, a desert, or open empty place. Quasi *par eremo*.

PARA'NA, the Indian name of the great river of Plate in South America, signifying in the Indian language a sea. See more of it, verb. *Río de la Plata*.

PARANAÍBA, a river and province on the confines of Brazil; the river falls into that of the Amazons, on the South side of which the province lies.

PARANAPIACA'IBA, a ridge of mountains in the captainship of St. Vincent, in the south part of Brazil, running at an equal distance from the sea-coast.

PARA'NÇA, the place where nets are spread to catch birds.

PARANÇE'RO, a bird-catcher, that catches them in nets.

PARANGON, an equal, an even match.

PARANGONA'DA, equal'd, compared, matched.

PARANGONA'R, to equal, to compare, to match. Italian.

PARAPE'TO, a parapet or breast-work to cover men, that they may stand behind to defend a place out of shot.

PARAPHRA'SIS, a paraphrase, an exposition of a thing in other words. Greek.

PARA'R, to stop.

Cavallo de buen parár, an horse that stops well.

Parár miéntes, to mark, to observe.

Parár en el juego, to set one's money at play.

Juego del parár, the game of hazard.

Parár de tenazón, to stop short in the career.

PARASCE'VE, the sixth day of the week, or our Friday, so call'd in Greek, signifying preparation, because that day the Jews prepared all things, that they might have nothing to do on the sabbath.

PARASILE'NA, a false moon.

PARASISMO, a paroxysm, the fit of a fever. From the Greek *paroxysmos*. But the Spaniards by this word express a swooning fit, or the last strugglings of a dying man.

PARASITO, a parasite, a flatterer.

PARAVE'NTO, any fence against the wind.

PARA'ULA, Obs. for *Palabra*.

PARA'YBA, vid. *Paraiba*.

PARAY'SO, paradise. Lat. *paradisus*.

PA'RCAS, the destinies; *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*.

PA'RCHE, a patch; also a drum.

PARCIA'L, partial.

PARCIALIDA'D, partiality; also a party or faction.

PARCIONE'RO, a partner or partaker.

PA'RCO, vid. *Parque*.

PA'RCOS, the name of an ancient Indian palace in the kingdom of Peru, built on the top of a mountain, in the high-way from Lima to Xauxa.

PARCOTES, a nation of Indians in the province of Guiana in South America.

PARDA'L, a sparrow. From the Greek *pardalos*.

Prov. *Dos pardales en una espiga, hazén mala liga*: Two sparrows upon one ear of corn cannot agree. To signify, that two persons aiming at one and the same interest cannot agree.

PARDIE'Z, an usual expression to save swearing, signifying by ten, instead of *Por Dios*, by God.

PARDILLO, or *Pardisco*, the bird called a linnet; also of a greyish colour.

PA'RDOS,

PA'RD, grey.

PAR'DO, a leopard. Lat. *pardus*.

PA'RD, a forest and house of recreation near Madrid, to which the kings of Spain go to divert themselves.

PAREA'DO, pair'd, match'd.

PAKEA'R, to pair, to match.

PARCE'R; Præf. *Parésco*, Præt. *Parécí*; to seem, to appear, to be like.

Parécir en júyzo, to appear in court. Lat. *appareo*.

Parécir una cosa, is for a thing that was lost to be found, as it were to appear.

Parécir bien o mal, to look well or ill.

Parécir de léjos, to appear at a distance.

Parécirse a otro, to be like another.

Parécirle que es así, to think or be of opinion it is so.

Prov. *Bién áya quién a los súyos parece*: Good luck betide him that is like his friends. Used seriously when a man follows the good example of his parents; and ironically, when he copies their vices.

Prov. *Quién no parece perece*: He that does not appear, perishes. That is, if a man does not look to his business, and appear in it himself, it will never be well done; or, if he has not confidence to intrude as others do, he may starve.

PARCE'R, Subst. opinion, judgment; also the presence, mien, and countenance.

Prov. *No áy quién yerre, sino el que su parecer quiere*: No man errs but he that is fond of his own judgment. Positive men commit most mistakes.

PARCÍDO, like; also found.

PARÉ'D, a wall of an house. Lat. *paries*.

Paréd de cal y canto, a solid wall of lime and stone.

Paréd maestra, the main wall.

Paréd desplomada, a wall that is not perpendicular.

Paréd en medio, the next house, that has only a wall between.

Paréd de piedra seca, a dry wall of stones laid one upon another without mortar.

No dexar estáca en paréd, to take away all that is in an house, without leaving so much as a pin in a wall.

Darse de cabezadas en las paredes, to knock one's head against the walls; to be outrageous, and not value what mischief a man does himself.

Dar con algo en la paréd, to dash a thing against the wall.

Poner piés en paréd, to set one's feet

against the wall. That is, to stand tititly to what one says.

Pegir la boca a la paréd, to cling one's mouth to the wall; that is, to endure one's wants without complaining.

Estár entre quatro paredes, to live very retired, or to be in prison.

Saltar paredes, to run away over houses and walls.

Prov. *Parédes tienen oídos*, the walls have ears.

Prov. *Trás paréd, ni tras seto, no digas tu secreto*: Do not tell your secret behind a wall or an hedge, lest another be on the other side and hear it.

Prov. *Quién en la paréd pone mote, viento tiene en el cogote*: He that writes sentences on the wall, has wind in his poll. That is, has an empty skull, or is a fool. As the Latin proverb says, *Stultorum charta fenestra*.

Prov. *Paréd falcada, o dura mucho, o no vale nada*: A wall that is plaister'd over, either lasts very long, or is worth nothing. Because if good, the plaistering saves it from the weather, and so it lasts long; otherwise the plaistering only serves to hide the defects in it.

PAREDA'ÑO; as, *Vezino paredaño*, the next neighbour, that is parted only by a wall.

PARÉDES de náva, a town in Castile, betwixt Carrion and Palencia, wall'd, has a castle, a most fruitful territory, contains 500 families, 4 parishes, and 1 monastery of friars. It is an earldom in the noble family of Manrique.

PAREDILLA, a little wall; also a trammel-net.

PAREDÓN, an old wall of some ruined structure.

PARJAME'NTE, equally, alike.

PARÉJAS, alike; as, *Andar a paréjas*, to go alike.

Correr paréjas, to run or ride equal, as it were hand in hand; met. to be alike in any other thing.

Tener paréjas en naipes, to be equal at cards, as to have equal points at picket.

PARÉJO, equal, alike.

PARÉJURA, equality, likeness.

PARENTE'LA, kindred, that is, the persons that are a-kin to one.

PARENTE'SCO, kindred, that is, the affinity or consanguinity with any person.

PARENTE'SI, a parenthesis; that is, the interposition of some words in the middle of a sentence, which may be left out, and yet the sense remain perfect. Greek.

PA'RES, even, pairs, any even number.

Páres y nónes, even and odd.

Páres de Francia, peers of France.

Páres de mugér, the secondine, or after-birth.

PARESCÉ'R, vid. *Parecér*.

PARESCÍDO, vid. *Parecído*.

PARE'SCA, *Parésco*; vid. *Parecér*.

PARGUE'TE, a sort of fish.

PARHE'LIA, a false sun.

PA'RIA, a large province on the continent of South America, being either a part of that otherwise call'd Nueva Andaluzia, or another name for the whole. The river Oronoko parts it from Caribana on the south-east, on the north-east it has the ocean, and on the east the province of Venezuela. The gulph made by the island la Trinidad, and the coast of this province is also call'd the Gulph of Paria.

PA'RIA is also a province in the kingdom of Peru, 60 leagues from Potosí, in which there is a small town of the same name, where abundance of cheese is made, which the inhabitants sell at Potosí. It is also the name of a lake in this same country, into which the lake Titicaca, tho' much bigger, runs thro' a small channel.

PARIACA'CA, a great mountain in the kingdom of Peru, 22 leagues from the city Lima, in the road to Xauxa.

PA'RIAS, an acknowledgment or tribute one prince pays to another.

PARICIDA, a parricide, a murderer of his father or mother.

PARICÍDIO, parricide, the murder of one's father or mother.

PARÍDA, a lying-in-woman, a woman delivered of a child.

Si ésta parida la gata? Has the cat kitten'd? This question they ask when there are many lights more than needs. Because the cats eyes shining in the night, many lights to no purpose represent many cats eyes.

PARIDA'D, parity, equality.

PARIDE'RA, a good breeder.

PARIDE'RO, the place where the cattle bring forth their young.

PARÍDO, deliver'd, brought to bed, brought forth, born. Used for all beasts, as well as human creatures.

PARIE'NTA, a kinswoman.

PARIE'NTE, a kinsman. Lat. *parent*.

No áy pariente pobre, no relation is poor. Because people in prosperity will not own they have any poor kindred.

Prov. *A son de parientes busca que meriendes*: When you have made a noise of your kindred, look for something

thing to eat for your afternoon's luncheon. That is, though you can boast never so much of your great and rich kindred, yet get your own bread, for there is no trusting to them.

Prov. *Pariente de parte del rozn del layle*: A kinsman by the bailiff of the town's horse. Said of those who will be a-kin to all people in authority, tho' they fetch the kindred never so far.

Prov. *Pariente a la clara, el hijo de mi hermana*: My sister's son is a kinsman beyond dispute. Because he that passes for a brother's son may possibly be another's. As we say, a kinsman on the surer side.

Prov. *Pariente olvidado, a la noche es convidado*: A forgotten kinsman is invited at night. To express that kindred, as being more familiar and intimate, need no invitation, but may be forgot when strangers are invited; yet if they come not of themselves, they may be invited at night.

Prov. *Tenér parientes en la cocina*: To have kindred in the kitchen. Answerable to ours, To have friends at court.

PARIETARIA, the herb pellitory.

PARIMA'O, a lake in *South America*, which bounds the province of *Guiana* on the south under the line. Some call it *Roponowini*, and is not yet fully discovered by the *Europeans*.

PARINACOA, a province of *Peru*, rich in gold, and very fruitful, lying beyond the *Lucanos*, along the mountains of *Cusco*.

PA'RIO mármol, a fine sort of marble of the island of *Paros*.

PAR'R, to be delivered of a child, to bring forth young. Lat. *parere*.

PARITA, a town in the province of *Veragua* in *North America*, with a port on the *South Sea*, which gives name to a bay on which it stands.

PA'RLA, prating, chatting.

PARLAMENTA'R, to parley, to treat, to article.

PARLAME'NTO, a speech, an oration; also a parliament.

PARLA'R, to talk, to chat. Greek *paralalein*.

PARLERIA, prating, chatting.

PARLE'RO, a prating or talkative fellow; also one that carries tales, that tells all he sees.

PARLE'TICO, vid. *Perlático*.

PA'RMA, a small carget, generally called *Broquel* in Spanish. Lat. *parma*. Also the city *Parma* in *Italy*.

PARNA'CA, a lake in the country of

the *Guaranies*, betwixt the river of *Plate* and *Brazil* in *South America*. The lake is among the mountains of *Pernapicaba*, 12 or 15 leagues from the river of *St. Francis*, in about 25 degrees of south latitude. It is about five or six leagues long, and runs out by three channels into the sea.

PARNA'SSO, the mountain *Parnassus*, so much celebrated by the poets. Also the herb call'd *grafs* of *Parnassus*.

PAROCHIA, vid. *Parrochia*.

PAROCHIA'NO, vid. *Parrochiano*.

PAROCISMO, vid. *Parasismo*.

PAROLA, a word.

PARONICHIA, the herb whitlow-grafs.

PAROPA, a kind of serpent. *Minsh.*

PAROTIDAS, swellings behind the ears. Greek *para*, near, and *otis*, the ear.

PAROXISMO, vid. *Parasismo*.

PARPADEA'R, to twinkle with the eyes.

PA'RPADO, the eye-lid. Lat. *palpebra*.

PARPUJA, an herb good for fallads. *Minsh.*

PA'RQUE, a park.

PA'RA, a vine that runs up against a wall, as ours do, not the low vine of which the wine is made, and which is called *viña*.

PARRA'L, the wall against which the vine runs up.

PA'RRARO, vid. *Páraso*.

PARRICIDA, vid. *Paricida*.

PARRILLA, a grid-iron.

PARROCHIA, a parish.

PARROQUIA'L, parochial, of or belonging to a parish.

PARROCHIA'NO, a parishioner; also a customer to a shop.

PA'RROCO, a curate of a parish. Greek *parochos*.

PARSIMONIA, parsimony, frugality.

PA'RTE, a part of any thing. Lat. *pars*. It is also a place, as *En tal parte*, in such a place.

Parte is also a paper signed by the post-master, specifying what day and hour a messenger sets out from such a place, to know whether he travels as fast as he ought, or loiters by the way. So called because it begins with these words, *Parte a tal hora*, he sets out at such an hour. *Veitia, norte de la contratación de las Indias*.

Parte por parte, distinctly.

De parte a parte, from side to side; as, *Passar de parte a parte*, to run a man quite through the body.

Lo se de buena parte, I have it from good hands.

No soy parte para esso, I have no power to do that.

No tengo parte en esso, I have no hand in that.

No me han dado parte, they have not acquainted me.

Llamar a parte, to call aside.

Partes en pleyto, the parties in a lawsuit, the plaintiff and defendant.

Prov. *Quién desparte lleva la peor parte*: He who parts a fray gets the worst.

PARTEA'R, to play the midwife.

PARTE'RA, a midwife.

PARTERIA, midwifery.

PARTECILLA, *Partecica*, or *Partecita*, a little part.

PARTESA'NA, a weapon called a partisan, such as formerly lieutenants of foot march'd with.

PARTICIÓN, a partition or dividend.

PARTICIPACIÓN, participation, taking part with.

PARTICIPA'DO, participated.

PARTICIPA'R, to participate, to have share with. Lat. *participare*.

PARTICIPE, a partaker.

PARTICÍPIO, a participle.

PARTÍCULA, a particle, a small part. Latin.

PARTICULA'R, particular. Latin.

PARTICULARIDA'D, particularity.

PARTICULARIZA'DO, particularized.

PARTICULARIZA'R, to particularize.

PARTICULARME'NTE, particularly.

PARTIDA, a departure, a part or parcel; also a part of a country, a party of soldiers.

Leyes de la partida, vid. *Léyes*.

PARTIDAME'NTE, by parts.

PARTIDA'RIO, a party man, one that commands a party of soldiers.

PARTÍDO, departed; also divided or parted.

PARTÍDO, Subst. a condition, a contract, a capitulation, an agreement; also a party or faction; sometimes a territory.

Muger del partido, a common strumpet.

Darse a partido, to surrender upon terms.

PARTIDOR, a divider. In arithmetic the divisor. A bodkin with which women part their hair. He that cuts at cards.

PARTÍJA, a part or partition.

PARTIMIENTO, parting or dividing.

PARTIR, to divide, to depart. Lat. *partiri*.

PA'ERTO, a birth. Lat. *partus*.

Estar de parto, to be in labour.

Partos y pospartos, a country term, when they make account of their cattle and all the increase, signifying the early and the latter young cattle.

Prov. *Parto largo y hija al cabo*: A long labour and a daughter at last. To signify a disappointment after much pains taking; as it is when a woman hopes for a boy, and after a long labour is deliver'd of a girl.

PARTURA, Obs. a contract; also a wager.

PA'RVA, an heap of corn new-thresh'd before it is winnowed; so called, because the farmer thinks it less than he expected, tho' never so big. From the Lat. *parvus*, little.

Prov. *Estierca y escarda y cogerás buena parva*: Dung and rake, or weed, and you'll have a good heap of corn at harvest.

P A S

PASADÍZO, vid. *Passadizo*.

PASA'DO, vid. *Passado*.

PASA'GE, vid. *Passage*.

PASA'R, vid. *Passar*.

PASATIE'MPO, vid. *Passatiempo*.

PA'SCARO, a town in the province of *Mechoacan* in *North America*, where they make the finest pictures in the world all of feathers, and so curious, that the eye can scarce discern they are not painted.

PASCA'SIO, a scholar at the university, who lives so near in the country, that he goes home upon all great holidays. It is also the proper name of a man. In both senses from *Pascua*, by which name in *Spain* they call *Christ-mas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsontide*.

PASCE'R, vid. *Pacer*.

PASCÍDO, vid. *Pacido*.

PA'SCUA, the common name of the three great festivals of the year; as,

Pascua de Espíritu Santo, *Whitsontide*, the festival of the coming of the Holy Ghost.

Pascua de Navidad, *Christmas*, the feast of the nativity.

Pascua de Resurrección, *Easter*, the feast of the resurrection.

Pascua de flores, or *Pascua florida*, *Easter*, so called, because generally in *Spain* flowers come up at that time.

Prov. *Buena pascua de Dios a Pedro, que nunca me dió malo, ni bueno*: God give *Peter* a good festival, for he never said good nor bad to me. A woman's prayer for her husband, who lets her have her will in all things. Apply'd to all those who let others under them do their will without controul.

Prov. *Después de pascua de resurrección, ni pascas, ni higos, ni predicación*: After

Easter no raisins, nor figs, nor sermon. They are weary of eating raisins and almonds, and of hearing so many sermons in *Lent*, and therefore are for none after *Easter*. Apply'd to signify any thing that comes out of season.

Prov. *Pascua Marçal, hambre o mortandad*: *Easter* in *March* forbodes famine or plague. A foolish observation.

Haz una deuda para pascua, y hazérete ha la quaresma corta: Contract a debt to be paid at *Easter*, and the *Lent* will seem short to you.

PASCUA'L, of or belonging to *Easter*. Also the proper name for a man, used among country people.

PASILLAS, the curl'd woolly hair of the Blacks.

PA'SMA, stupefaction.

PASMA'DO, astonished, stupify'd.

Vid pasmada, a vine made fast to a prop.

PASMADURA, an astonishing or stupefying.

PASMA'RSE, to be astonished or stupify'd.

PAS'MO, astonishment or stupefaction. Greek *spasmos*.

PA'SO, vid. *Pásso*.

PA'SQUA, vid. *Pascua*.

PA'SQUIN, a pasquin, a libel set up in a publick place; so called from an antient statue of that name in *Rome*, to which all publick libels were affix'd in the night.

PASQUINO, the statue of *Pasquin* at *Rome*, to which libels are affixed.

PA'SSA, a raisin. Lat. *uva passa*.

Pássas del sol, raisins of the sun.

Pássas de lexía, raisins dry'd with ashes.

Pássas de Coríntio, currans.

Pássa; as, *'Esto pássa*, this is the news, this is the posture of affairs, this is the truth.

Pássa; as, *Juégó de pássa pássa*; juggling tricks.

PASSA'BLE, passable, indifferent.

PASSABLEME'NTE, indifferently, tolerably.

PASSACA'LLES, a sort of tune and dance.

PASSA'DA, a pace.

PASSADE'RA, any thing that passes or goes through another.

PASSADE'RO, passable, tolerable.

PASSADIA, a competency.

PASSADÍZO, a passage, an entry.

PASSA'DO, passed.

Passado con la espada, run through with a sword.

PASSADOR, a bolt of a lock, or loose

bolt of a door; a shaft, an arrow; a strainer.

Passador, a sea-term, is an iron pin, called by our sailors a fid, made tapering and sharp at the lower end, which is to open the strands of a rope, when they splice two ropes together.

PASSADORCICO, *Passadorcillo*, or *Passadorcito*, a little bolt, or such like thing, that slips backwards and forwards.

PASSA'GE, passage.

PASSAGE'RO, a messenger.

PASSAGONZA'LO, a flirt, a stroke, a swing.

PASSAGUA'TES, a nation of Indians in the province of *New Mexico* in *North America*.

PASSA'JE, vid. *Passage*.

PASSAJE'RO, vid. *Passagéro*.

PASSALLAS, *Passallos*, id est, *Passarlas*, *Passarlos*, to pass them.

PASSAMANE'RO, a lace-man.

PASSAMA'NO, a lace of gold, silver, or silk for cloaths.

Passamano, the piece on the rails of the stairs on which we lay our hand as we go up or down.

PASSAMA'QUE, a sort of shoe made after the Moorish fashion.

PASSAMURO, a small piece of cannon to fire thro' a loop hole on a wall.

PASSA'NTE, one that passes by. In the university, a batchelor who looks back in order to take his degree of licentiate.

PASSA'O, the first port in the kingdom of *Peru*, as we go from *Panama*.

PASSARA'SSA, the art of juggling.

PASSAPIE'S, a sort of dance.

PASSAPORTE, a pass for a traveller to prevent his being stop't.

PASSA'R, to pass, to strike through.

Passar por acto de cortes, to pass an act in the cortes or parliament.

Passar por el pensamiento, to enter in to one's thoughts.

Passar por la memoria, to call to mind.

Passar de parte a parte, to run thro', as with a sword, or the like.

Passar a nado, to swim over.

Passar entre renglones, to omit, to pass over, to let slip.

Passar higos o uvas, to dry figs or grapes.

Passar por popa, to go aft; a sea-term; that is, to go towards the stern of the ship.

Passarse el papel, is when the ink sinks in paper.

Passarse al vando contrario, to go over to the enemy.

Passarse

passarfe de largo, to pass by without stopping.

PASSATIE'MPO, pastime, diversion, sport.

PASSAVOLA'NTE, a man hired by cheating officers to pass muster. Thence any such cheating fellow. Also the lowest piece of a cannon, call'd a base.

PASSEADE'RO, a walk, or walking-place.

PASSEADOR, a walker, one that walks much.

PASSEAR, to walk. Lat. *spatiari*.

PASSE'O, a walk, or walking-place.

PASSICO, *Passillo*, or *Passito*, a little step, a little passage, or entry; also softly, gently.

PASSILLAS, short friz'd hair, like the Blacks.

Passillas de levante, currants.

PASSILLO, vid. *Passico*.

PASSIME'DIO, a sort of Italian dance.

PASSION, any passion of the mind.

Lat. *passio*. Generally used to express the passion or sufferings of our Saviour.

Tomar passion de alguna cosa, to be concerned or troubled at a thing.

PASSIONARIO, the book in churches which they use to sing the passion in the holy week.

PASSIONE'ROS, those that sing the passion in the holy week.

PASSITO, vid. *Passico*.

PASSIVAMENTE, passively:

PASSIVO, passive.

PA'SSO, a step, a pace; also a passage, an entry.

PA'SSO, Adv. softly, gently.

Passo de escalera, a step of the stairs.

Passo de garganta, a note in singing.

Passo ante passo, fair and softly.

Vino passo, the droppings of the tap.

Dar passo, to make way.

Al passo del buéy, a snail's gallop.

A passo tirado, at a good round rate.

Andar en malos passos, to follow lowd courses.

Per el passo en que estoy, when a dying man affirms any thing upon the word of a dying man.

Passo, no aya mas, hush, no more of it.

Passo de asno, the herb call'd horse-foot.

Prov. *Despues de comer dormir, y de cenar passar mil*: After dinner sleep a while, after supper walk a mile.

Prov. *Quién tropieça y no cae, a su passo añade*: He who stumbles and does not fall, adds a step to his pace. After stumbling we see a man takes a larger stride or more. It signifies, that if a man commits a mistake, provided it be

not such as overthrows his business, he goes on after the better, as being forewarned.

Prov. *No da passo seguro, quien corre por el muro*: He gives not a step in safety, who runs along the top of a wall. Men raised too high are ever in danger.

Prov. *Passo a passo van léxos*, fair and softly goes far.

PA'STA, paste.

Hombre de buena pasta, a man of a good disposition.

O'ro en pasta, gold in ingots.

PASTA'R, to feed sheep.

PASTE'CA, a great pulley, or block in a ship.

PASTE'L, a pasty; also an herb, of which a blue dye, like that of indigo, is made.

Pastel embote, a pasty of forced meat.

Pastel de ronda, the emptying of a close-stool.

PASTELE'RA, a woman pastry-cook.

PASTELE'RIA, a pastry-cook's shop, or the pastry-cook's street.

PASTELE'RO, a pastry-cook.

PASTELICO, or *Pastelillo*, a little pasty.

PASTILLA, a pastile, a little cake of perfume.

Pastilla de boca, a pastile to eat, a perfumed lozenge.

PASTINA'CA, a parsnip; also a fish like a thornback, that has a long tail with a sharp point in it, which is venomous, but the fish, cutting off head and tail, is good.

PA'STO, pasture, food for man or beast.

Comer a pasto, to eat by way of ordinary, or to board in an house.

PA'STO, a town in the province of *Quito* in the kingdom of *Peru*.

PA'STOS, a nation of Indians in the province of *Quito* in *Peru*, from whom the town of *Pasto* took its name.

PASTOR, a shepherd. Latin.

Prov. *Aballa pastor las espaldas al sol*: Shepherd, turn the sheeps backs towards the sun. For in *Spain* they are of opinion that it does them harm to graze with their heads towards the sun.

PASTORA, a shepherdess.

PASTORAL, pastoral, belonging to shepherds.

PASTORCILLO, *Pastorcito*, and *Portorcico*, a little shepherd.

PASTOREA'R, to play the shepherd, to keep sheep.

PASTORIL, belonging to shepherds.

PASTRA'NA, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* upon the river *Tagus*, 13

leagues from *Madrid* to the eastward; and 18 from *Toledo*. *Philip II.* king of *Spain* raised it to the dignity of a dukedom, which title he conferr'd on his great favourite *D. Ruy Gomez de Silva*, from whom the present dukes descend. The family of *Silva*, tho' but so lately ducal, is very antient, and were created earls of *Cifuentes* by king *Henry IV.* in the year 1454. Their arms, *Argent*, a lion rampant, crown'd *Purple*.

P A T

PA'TA, a paw, a foot; also a goose.

Pata de león, the herb lion's foot.

Pata apartada, a cloven foot.

Patas arriba, with the feet up in the air.

Pata es la traviessa, a term at cards, when the hands are alike, and they deal again.

Prov. *La relimpia de borcajo, que lavava las patas al asno*: The overcleanly woman of *Harcajo* (a town in *Spain*) who wash'd the ass's feet. This they say when any body is over cleanly where it is needless.

PATA'CA, a piece of eight. A word scarce used in *Spain*, but generally in *Portugal*.

PATA'CHE, a small ship, generally used for any tender that waits upon fleets and men of war.

PATA'CO, a peasant, a clown.

PATACÓN, a patacoon, or a piece of eight.

PATA'DA, a kick, a stamp with the foot.

PATA'GE, or *Pataje*; vid. *Patache*.

PATAGONES, the Indian inhabitants of *Terra Magellanica*, or all that country in *South America* about the streights of *Magellan*, as yet unknown, excepting only the sea-coasts.

PATA'N, a clown, a lubber, a clumsy fellow.

PATARA'RBUYES, a nation of Indians in the province of *New Mexico* in *North America*, who when first discover'd, were very populous, and had several good towns, with houses of stone artificially cover'd; they were well civilized, but streak'd their faces, legs, and arms with several colours. Their country is rich and fruitful.

PATARA'TA, an idle story, a lie, an invention.

PATARATE'RO, a liar, a teller of idle stories.

PATA'TA, the root called a *patata*.

PATATA'L, a field of *patatas*.

PATATE'RO, one that sells *patatas*.

PATEA'DO, kicked, or trampled upon.

Caválo pateador, an horse that paws, or beats the ground with his feet.

PATEA'R, to paw, to kick, to trample upon.

PATE'NA, a flat piece of plate, worn formerly on people's breasts, either because it had something of devotion engraved on it, or only for ornament; now only worn by the meanest peasants. But the word *paténa* now is only used for the paten, or little plate that covers the chalice, and serves to lay the host on at mass.

PATE'NTE, manifest, plain; also a patent or a commission.

Pagar la patente, to pay garnish, which prisoners demand when a new one comes in.

Paténte a honóres, a breviate to enjoy the dignity of a post an officer has not.

PATENTEME'NTE, manifestly, plainly.

PATE'RNA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 8 leagues from *Sevil*, in a fruitful soil, contains 450 houses, 1 parish, and 1 monastery of nuns. There is another town of the same name in the kingdom of *Valencia*, a league from the city *Valencia*, has not above 200 houses, and 1 family. Antiently called *Patera*, or *Patina*.

PATERNA'L, fatherly.

PATERNALME'NTE, in a fatherly manner.

PATE'RNO, fatherly, of or belonging to a father.

PATERNIDA'D, the title given to religious persons.

PATE'TICO, pathetick.

PATÍCO, a gosling.

PATIHENDÍDO, cloven-footed.

PATÍLLA, a little paw or foot.

PATÍLLO, a gosling.

PATIMACÍGO, solid, or large-footed.

PATIMULE'ÑO caválo, an horse that has a foot like a mule.

PATÍN, a gosling; also a little court-yard.

PATINE'JO, or *Patinéco*, a little court-yard.

PATINO, vid. *Patín*.

PA'TIO, the yard or court of an house.

PATÍTA, a little paw or foot.

PATITIE'SSO, a man or beast that is numb'd with standing in the cold, and cannot go.

PATITUE'RTO, splay-footed.

PA'TO, a gander, but used indifferently for goose or gander.

Antojadizo como páto ciego, as fanciful as a blind goose. Because a goose being but silly and fearful when it can see, is much more so when blind.

Prov. *Pato, y ganso, y ansaron, tres cosas suenan, y una son*: Those three names sound like three several things, and yet are but one, as being three several names for a goose. This they say when a man talks the same thing over and over again, or uses abundance of words where a few will serve.

PA'TO for *Pácto*, a contract, a bargain, an agreement.

PATOCNA'DA, a bull, a blunder in speaking.

PATRA'NA, a fiction, a fable, a story, a cheating trick.

PA'TRIA, a man's native country. Latin.

PATRIA'RCA, a patriarch, a chief bishop. Greek *patriarcha*, a chief father.

PATRIARCA'ZGO, patriarchship.

PATRÍCIO, a patrician, of the senatorian rank; also the proper name *Patricius*.

PATRIMONIA'L, patrimonial, belonging to the patrimony.

Patrimonial beneficio, a benefice impropriate.

PATRIMÓNIO, a patrimony, or estate of inheritance. Lat.

PA'TRIO, of one's country, or of one's father.

PATROCINA'DO, patronized, protected, defended.

PATROCINA'R, to patronize, to protect, to defend.

PATROCÍNIO, patronage, protection, defence.

PATRÓN, a patron, a defender, a master; also a pattern, and a master of a ship.

PATRONA'ZGO, patronship.

PATRONÍMICO; as, *Nómbre patronímico*, a surname that is taken from the father's christian name; as *Alvarez* from *Alvaro*, *Ramirez* from *Ramiro*, &c. and in English *Harris* from *Harry*, *Williams* from *William*, and the like.

PATRÚLLA, the patroulle that soldiers go.

PATÚDO, that has great paws or feet.

Ángel patúdo, the devil.

P A U

PA'VA, a pea-hen; also an hen-turkey.

PAVA'NA, a dance call'd the *Pavane*; or a stay'd musick ordained for dancing, and commonly made of three strains, each of which is play'd or sung

twice, and each strain contains 8, 12, or 16 semibreves. Morley, p. 181.

PAVA'TE, an *East India* tree, good against the flux. It is small and thin of boughs, not above 9 foot high, the leaves growing thin, and about the bigness of an orange-leaf, much like them. It smells like the honey-suckle. The seed of it is round, and as big as a lentile. It has an admirable virtue for curing the *erisipela*. *Christ. Acost. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

PAUCÚRA, a district or territory in the province of *Popayan* in *South America*, wonderful fertile in Indian wheat and all sorts of fruits, but has little gold.

PAVELLÓN, a pavillion or tent; a pavillion over a field-bed, or any thing used in that nature; also a butterfly.

PAVE'S, a great shield that covers all the body.

PAVE'SA, the white light ashes we see in the fire, especially wood-fire, which will easily blow away with the least breath.

PAVESADA, a battel of targetiers, or a dance representing such a battle. At sea it is what our seamen call the fights, being waite cloths which hang round about the ship to hinder men from being seen in fight.

PAVESÓN, a great large shield or buckler.

PA'VIDO, timorous, fearful.

PAVÍLO, the wick and the snuff of a candle. From the Lat. *pabulum*, food for the flame.

PAVIMIE'NTO, a pavement, the floor.

PAVIÓTA, the sea-fowl called a gull.

PAVIÓTE, a clownish lubberly fellow.

PA'ULO, or *Páblo*, *Paul*, the proper name of a man.

PAVITO, a turkey poult.

PA'VO, or *Páva*, a turkey-cock or hen.

Pávo real, a peacock.

PAVÓN, a peacock.

Pavón agriste, the moor cock.

PAVONA'DA, a strutting or showing one's self, or rather one's gayety; playing the fop or beau, as the peacock shows his fine feathers.

PAVONA'DO, of a sanguin colour.

PAVONA'R, to sanguin, as they do sword-hilts, or the like.

PAVONCILLO, a young peacock.

PAVONEA'R, to play the fop or beau, to strut and show one's self about, as the peacock does his feathers.

PAVÓN,

P A X

PAVOR, fear, dread. Lat.

PAVORDE, a dignity in the cathedral churches under the crown of *Aragon*, and particularly that of *Valencia*. These were oblig'd formerly every one of them to find the canons of the church with bread and wine for a month, and therefore they were twelve. It is otherwise now.

PAVORDI'A, the dignity of *Pavorde*.

PAVOROSAMENTE, fearfully, timorously.

PAVOROSO, timorous, fearful.

PAUPE'RIMO, most miserably poor.

PA'USA, a pause, a stop, a stay, a rest. Greek *pausa*.

PAUSA'DA, idem.

PAUSADAMENTE, leisurely, deliberately, slowly.

PAUSA'DO, leisurely, deliberate, slow.

PAUSA'N, vid. *Bausan*.

PAUSA'R, to pause, to stop, to stay, to rest.

PAUTA, a board with cats-guts stretch'd upon it at the distance that the lines may be writ, which the boys lay under their paper, and pressing it a little, it leaves all the lines mark'd on the paper for them to write strait. They also use them with guts stretch'd only along the four sides to leave a square margin on the paper; and this they use in the schools of philosophy, to write their dictates on.

PAUTA'R, to mark the paper thus with the *pauta*; also the score in music.

P A X

PA'XA, vid. *Pája*.

PA'XARA, vid. *Paxarilla*.

PA'XARA, is also us'd for a great hen bird.

PAXARE'RO, a bird-catcher.

PAXARE'TA, a certain herb, says *Minbew*; and I find it not elsewhere.

PAXARICO, a little bird.

PAXARILLA, the milt of any creature, but more particularly of a swine.

Hazer temblar la paxarilla, to put a man into a fear, to make him quake.

PAXARILLO, a little bird.

Prov. *A chí o paxarillo, chíco nidillo*: A little bird must have a little nest. Mean people must have mean things.

Prov. *Al paxarillo que se ha de perder, alilas le han de nacer*: The little bird that is to be lost, must have little wings grow. That is, inconsiderable persons, when they grow vain and haughty, will be cast down.

PAXARITO, a little bird.

Prov. *A cada qual se levantan los paxaritos en el muladar*: The little

P A Z

birds on the dunhill pay equal honour to all men. That is, filly mean persons pay equal honour to all men.

PA'XARO, a bird. Arab.

Páxaro del paraíso, or *Páxaro del sol*, the bird of Paradise, found in the *East Indies*, and having no feet at all; they are almost all feathers, and never light upon the ground, but rest upon boughs of trees, and feed upon flies and such insects of the air. *Acoft. nat. hist. W. Ind. & Navarríte*.

Prov. *Matár dos páxaros de un tiro*: To kill two birds with one shot, or as we say, with one stone.

Prov. *Mas vale paxaro en mano que biytte volando*: A bird in hand is better than a vultur flying. That is, one bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

Prov. *Páxaro durmiente, tarde le entra cebo en el vientre*: A sleeping bird gets meat into his belly late. That is, lazy people are long earning their bread.

PA'XOS, a sort of fruit growing on the mountains in the *Philippine Islands*, which differ little from olives, when gather'd young; green they are eaten with vinegar, and ripe have an exquisite taste. *Gemelli*, vol. 5. cap. 4.

P A Y

PA'YCO, an herb in *Peru*, the leaves of it like our plantain, and have a very biting taste, which shows they are hot, dry'd, powder'd, and taken in wine, they cure the cholick. *Monardes*, fol. 104.

PA'YLA, a pail or bucket.

PAYLÓN, a great pail or bucket.

PA'YO, a shepherd or clown.

Vestirse a lo páyo, to be clad like a country fellow.

PAYRA'R, to back the sails, to lie by at sea.

PA'YRO, as *Penér el navio al páyo*, the same as *Payrar*.

PAY's, a country, also a landskip.

PAY'SES báxos, the *Low Countries*.

PAY'SA'GE, a landskip.

PAYSA'NO, generally taken for a man's countryman, or one of the same country; but sometimes for a countryman or peasant.

P A Z

PA'Z, peace. Lat. *pax*.

La paz, in church-stuff is the pax that covers the chalice at mass, and is sometimes given to the people to kiss, so call'd, because then the priest says, *Pax Domini sit semper vobiscum*, the peace of our Lord be always with you.

Penér paz, or *Metá paz*, to part those that quarrel.

P E B

Tomár la paz de la iglesia, to kiss the pax, as above.

La paz de Judas, treachery, kissing a man to betray him.

LA PA'Z, a town in the province of *Chuquiabo*, in the kingdom of *Peru*, about 10 leagues from *Cusco*, 80 from *La Plata*, 220 from *Lima*, 80 from *Potosí*, and 50 from *Oropesa*, seated in a small valley, amidst very high mountains; it is call'd *Nuestra Señora de la paz*, or, Our Lady of Peace: As also *Pueblo Nuevo*, or, *New Town*, and *Chuquiabo* from the province it is in.

Prov. *Quánto sabes no dirás, quánto vées no juzgarás, si quieres vivir en paz*: You must not say all you know, nor judge all you see, if you will live in peace.

Prov. *Páz, y paciència, y muerte con penitència*: Peace and patience, and a penitent death. This is rather a prayer than a proverb.

Prov. *Poco y en paz mucho se me ház*: A little in peace seems to me a great deal. That is, it is better than a great deal with trouble and uneasiness.

P E A

PEA'GE, toll, money paid for passing over bridges, or the like. From *pie*, for setting the foot there.

PEAGE'RO, a toll-gatherer.

PEA'JE, vid. *Peáge*.

PEAJE'RO, vid. *Peágéro*.

PEA'L, a stock, or that part of the stocking that covers the foot. From *pie*, the foot.

PEA'NA, a pedestal for a figure, or any such thing to stand on.

PEA'ÑA, a sort of inflammation in a horse's tongue.

PEAPA', the spelling of letters, a sort of horn-book.

Desirselo a uno de peapá, to tell a man all the whole relation from the beginning to the end, to tell all one knows, and to tell a thing very plainly, as if every word were spelt.

PEA'ZGO, toll.

P E B

PEBE'TE, perfume made in long sticks, like sticks of sealing-wax, to burn and perfume the house. When lighted at one end, if they set them up in a candlestick, they will burn down in a coal till all be consum'd. So call'd, *Q. de pabulero*, from *pabulum*, food, or fuel for the fire.

PEBRADA, a sort of sauce like the *pébre* for a hare or rabbit.

P'BRE, a sort of sauce they use in *Spain*, made with pepper, vinegar, salt,

P E C

fron, cloves, and other ingredients, us'd to eat kid with. So called, *Quasi piperada*, from *piper*, pepper, which is most predominant.

P E C

PE'CA, a freckle on the face.
PECADILLO, a little sin.
PECA'DO, a sin, an offence. Latin *peccatum*.

El pecado de los ratones, que lo que come uno lo pegan todos, the crime of the mice, who all suffer for what one eats. Us'd when many are punish'd for the offence committed by one person.

PECADÓR, a sinner.
PECADÓRA, a woman sinner.
PECADORCICA, or *Pecadorcico*, a little sinner.

PECADORCILLO, or *Pecadorcilla*, *Pecadorcito*, or *Pecadorcita*, idem.

PECAMINOSO, sinful.
PECA'NTE, as *Humor pecante*, a peccant humour.

PECA'R; Præf. *Péco*, Præt. *Pequé*; to sin, to offend. Latin *peccare*.

Prov. *Málo es pecar, y diabólico perseverar*: It is bad to sin, and devilish to persist in sin.

PE'CE, vid. *Péz*, a fish.
PECEZÍCO, *Pecézillo*, or *Pecézito*, a little fish.

PECEZUE'LA, a small piece.
PE'CHA, corruptly for *Pécho*.

PECHA'R, to pay a tax or duty.

PECHARDINO, *de mánga*, in cant, is a cheat between an inn-keeper and a rogue, to make a guest pay double for what he has.

PECHA'ZO, a great breast.

PECHE'RO, one that is liable to pay all taxes; which the gentry in *Spain* are not.

PECHÍNA, a sort of cockle-shell the pilgrims that go the shrine of St. James the apostle in *Galicia* use to wear in their hats.

PE'CHO, the breast, a woman's breast; also tribute or taxes.

Hombre de pécho, a man of courage and valour.

PE'CHO por tierra, humbly, prostrate on the ground.

Descubir su pécho, to discover ones thought.

Echarse un cántaro a péchos, to lift up a pitcher, to drink unreasonably.

Tomar una cosa a péchos, to interest one's self in an affair.

Hombre de buen pécho, a well-meaning man.

PECHÚGA, the breast, or brawny part of a bird; when cut up, it is that part we call the wing.

P E D

PECHUGA'R; Præf. *Pechúgo*, Præt. *Pechugué*; to stand against any thing with one's breast, to set the breast against it.

PECHUGUE', vid. *Pechugár*.

PECHUGUE'RA, the whole breast, or rather a pain in the breast, a cold settled in it.

PECIGUERÓL, a fish-monger, says *Minsbew*; in what part of *Spain* I know not.

PECILGA'R, Obs. vid. *Pelliscár*.

PECILGA, vid. *Pellisco*.

PECÍNA, a fish-pond. Corruptly for *piscina*.

PE'CO, the breast bone.

PECOLA'DA, the thrum left of cloth wove.

PEÇO'N, a nipple of a breast or dug; a little stalk or stem in fruit, or any little excrescency like a nipple.

Peçon de rueda, the center of the wheel, where the spokes meet.

PEÇONE'RA, the iron ring that holds the wheel.

PECÓSO, freckly.

PECTORA'L, pectoral, good for the breast; also the cross bishops wear on their breast; also armour, or any defence for the breast.

PECULIA'R, peculiar. Lat.

PECULIA'RMENTE, peculiarly.

PECÚLIO, that which is peculiarly a man's own, particularly that which a father allows a son, or a master a slave to call his own, which wealth consisting formerly in sheep, it was therefore call'd *peculium a pecudibus*.

PECUNIA'RIA péna, a fine, a mulct.

PECÚNIA, money. More properly Latin than Spanish; but sometimes used by poets, pedants, and people in jest.

PECUNIÓSO, wealthy.

P E D

PEDACERÍA, patch-work, abundance of patches, bits or pieces.

PEDACÍCO, *Pedacillo*, a little piece.

PEDA'CIO, a farting fellow.

PEDACÍTO, a little piece.

PEDA'ÇO, a piece.

PEDAZUE'LO, a little piece.

PEDA'GE, vid. *Peáge*.

PEDAGÓGO, a pedagogue, a school-master, a tutor.

PEDAN'TE, a pedant, properly a master that teaches children, but apply'd to signify a pedantick person that endeavours to exert a boyish learning.

PEDAZÍCO, *Pedazillo*, *Pedazito*, vide *Pedacico*, *Pedacillo*, *Pedacito*.

PEDA'ZO, vid. *Pedáço*.

PEDAZUE'LO, vid. *Pedazuelo*.

P E D

PEDE'RA, a scolding woman.
PEDERNA'L, a flint.

PEDESTA'L, a pedestal for a statue; or other thing to stand upon. *A péde*.

PEDÍDO, ask'd, demanded, requir'd.

PEDIDOR, one that asks.

PEDIGUE'ÑO, one that is always asking or begging.

PEDIMIE'NTO, a request.

PEDIR; Præf. *Pido*, Præt. *Pedí*; to ask, to beg, to demand. Lat. *petere*.

Pedir raciones, to beg.

Pedir celos, to express jealousy.

Prov. *Pedir sobrado, por salir con lo mediado*: To ask too much, that one may get enough; because when a man asks much, they are glad to put him off with a little.

Prov. *Pedir peras al olmo*: To ask for pears of the elm-tree. To desire impossibilities.

PE'DO, a fart. Lat. *pedere*.

PEDORREA'R, to fart much; also to express that wood crackles much in the fire.

PEDORRE'RAS, close trunk-breeches.

PEDORRO, a farting fellow.

PEDRA'DA, a stroke of a stone. From *piédra*, a stone. At play, it sometimes signifies a counter, or one in reckoning set up.

Prov. *'Eso cae como pedrada en ojo de boticario*: That is, as pat as a thump with a stone in an apothecary's eye. To express a thing is very fit, or proper, as if apothecaries deserv'd to be ston'd.

PEDRA'ZA, a town in *Castile*, three leagues from *Sepulveda*, seated in an uneven country, on the banks of the river *Duraton*, wall'd, yet contains not above 120 families, 1 parish, and a stately castle, where the two sons of *Francis* the first, of *France*, were kept prisoners.

PEDRE'A, a fray of throwing stones.

PEDRECICA, *Pedrecilla*, or *Pedrecita*, a little stone.

PEDRE'GA, vid. *Pedregal*.

PEDREGA'L, a stony place.

PEDREGÓSO, stony, or full of stones.

PEDREÑA'L, a firelock.

PEDRE'RA, a quarry where stone is dug out.

PEDRERÍA, a parcel of precious stones.

PEDRE'RO, a mason.

PEDRE'RO, a small gun, not set on a carriage like others, but fastened on the side of a ship, or on a wall, on an iron, upon which it turns round, to be pointed at pleasure, and commonly charg'd with stones, broken iron, or the like, to do execution. Call'd *pedrero*.

P E D

drro, from *piédras*, the stones it is charg'd with.

Pedrezica, *Pedrezilla*, *Pedrezita*, vide *pedrecica*.

PEDREZUE'LA, a little stone.

PEDRÍL, a place of much stone.

PEDRÍSCO, very large hail.

PE'DRO, *Peter*, the proper name of a man. Also a bolt for a door, and a great coat or cloak, as we call it, a *goseph*.

Prov. *Tángo es Pedro de Dios, que no le médra Dios*: *Peter* is so godly that God does not make him thrive. Said of one that is so good, that every body imposes on him, and so he cannot thrive.

Prov. *Casaron a Pedro con Maribuela, ruyn es el, ruyn es ella*: *Peter* was marry'd to *Molly*, if he is bad, she is bad. That is, like to like, or, never a barrel better herring.

Prov. *Cáso Pedro, y cáso mal, con tres tierras de mestál*: *Peter* marry'd, and he marry'd ill, with three fields of furz-land. That is, a man is ill marry'd who has not a rich wife, signify'd by the furz-land which is poor.

Prov. *Acertádole ha Pedro a la cogujada, que el rabo lleva tuerto*: *Peter* has hit the lark, for her tail is awry. An expression in derision, when a man is wide of the mark.

Prov. *Tan bueno es Pedro como su amo*: *Peter* is as good as his master. Like master like man.

Prov. *Tal para qual Pedro para Juan*: Like to like, said the devil to the collier.

Prov. *Algo va de Pedro a Pedro*: There is some difference betwixt *Peter* and *Peter*, that is, every one that bears the like name, is not alike: Or, every like is not the same.

PEDROCHE, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, containing 800 families, 1 parish, an hospital, and 3 chapels, has a fruitful territory, and belongs to the marquis *del Carpio*.

PEDROCHES, seven towns, call'd *Los Pedroles*, all about 6 leagues from the city *Cordova*, on the mountains, in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*.

PEDROGA'O, a town in *Portugal*, seated on the flat of the top of a hill, encompass'd by the rivers *Zezere* and *Pera*, and in the territory of *Tomar*. It contains 400 families, 1 parish, and a small chapel.

PEDROSO, stony.

PEDROSA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 10 leagues from *Sevil*, on the mountain *Sierra Morena*, contains 400 families, and 1 parish. Antiently called *Augustobriga*.

P E G

P E E

PEE'R, to fart. Lat *pedere*.

P E G

PE'GA, the pitching and rozening of a skin to make it hold liquor; also a composition to daub the cows teats that the calves may not suck; also a magpye.

Sabér a la péga, to taste of the pitch and rosin, as wine does that has been in skins.

Prov. *Dáme péga sin mancha, daréte moça sin tacha*: Show me a magpye without a spot, that is, all of a colour, and I'll show you a maid without a fault. That is, neither is to be found.

PEGADÍZO, clammy, that will stick to any thing.

PEGA'DO, stuck to any thing; also pitch'd and rosin'd, as a skin; also beaten.

PEGADÚRA, sticking together, or the place or joint where two things stick together; also pitching and rozening of skins.

PEGAJOSO, that is apt to stick to every thing, clammy, sticking.

Mal pegajoso, an infectious, or contagious dillcmper.

PEGALA'XARA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 2 leagues from *Jaen*, towards *Granada*. It contains 300 families, 1 parish, 3 chapels, and an hospital, and belongs to the king.

PEGAMIE'NTO, a sticking or clinging, or daubing with pitch.

PEGA'R; *Præf. Pégo*, *Præf. Pegué*; to stick, to cling, to daub with pitch; also to infect. Arab.

Pegár fuego, to set fire to.

PE'GASO, the horse *Pegasus*, that poets feign could fly.

PE'GMA, a frame, small stage, or place rais'd for figures, images, or other things to stand on.

PE'GO, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia*, in the country of *Oliva*, contains 300 families and 1 parish.

PEGONES para el vello, balls made of several ingredients, to take off the down from womens skins.

PE G Ó T E, any sticking clammy thing.

PEGUE', vid. *Pegár*.

PEGUJA'L, a flock of goods, cattle, or the like, given to a son, or a servant, for his own use, or what such a one gets by his own industry; a man's own property. Vid. *Pecúlio*.

P E L

P E H

PEHUA'ME, a plant in the province of *Mechoacan* in *North America*, that has small leaves like a hart, with purplish flowers, and long thick roots, with a reddish rind, which is most used in physick; it is sharp, sweet-scented, and hot and dry in the third degree. *Ximenes* says, it is the same that *Dioscorides* calls *Aristolochia climacides*.

P E I

PEÍNE, vid. *Péyne*.

P E L

PELADÍLLA, a large smooth comfit; also a disease that makes the hair fall off.

Peladilla de arroyo, a pebble-stone.

PELA'DO, bald, pull'd, that has the hair pull'd off.

PELADOR, one that pulls off the hair, or makes bald.

PELADÚRA, a pilling or pulling off hair.

PELA'GE, the head of hair, its colour or beauty.

PELA'MBRE, pilling or pulling off hair, baldness.

PELAMBRE'RA, a tan-pit to take the hair off of skins.

PELAME'SA, pulling or tearing off hair.

PELA'R, to pill, to pull off the hair, to make bald, to pull a fowl.

PELA'YO, *Pelagius*, the proper name of a man.

PELA'YRE, a cloath-worker; a fuller, or one that teazes cloth with a teazel.

PELA'ZA, a scuffle, a fray, properly among women that tare the hair.

PELE'A, a fight, a battle, a combat.

PELEADOR, a fighter.

PELEA'R, to fight.

Pelear de fuera, to cannonade at a distance, as ships do.

PELECHA'R, to breed new hair. Met. to stock, to enrich, to give a new fleece.

PELEGRÍNO, vid. *Peregrino*.

PELENDE'NGUES, knots of ribbons women wore on their heads about their ears.

PELIAGÚDO, sharp-hair'd, so they call the kid, calf and rabbit.

PELÍCANO, a pelican. Lat.

PELÍCO, a jerkin shepherds wear, made of sheep skins with the wool on.

PELICÓRTO, short-hair'd.

PELILARGO, long-hair'd.

PELICRA'NEO, vid. *Pericráneo*.

PELIGRA'R, to be in danger.

Peligrar

P E L

PELÍGRO, danger. Lat. *periculum*.
Prov. *Al peligro con tiéto y al remedio con tiempo*: Go to danger with caution, and apply a remedy in time.
PELIGRO-AME'NTE, dangerously.
PELIGROSO, dangerous.
PELILA'RG, long-hair'd.
PELILLO, a little hair.
PELINE'GRO, black-hair'd.
PELIQUE'RO, a skinner, a leather-dresser or seller.
PELITEA'DO, shadow'd, or drawn with a pencil or coal.
PELITRE, the herb pellitory of Spain, reckon'd an excellent remedy for the palsy in the tongue; the root chew'd eases the tooth-ach. *Pelitre*, corruptly from *pyrethrum*; so call'd, because of the fiery heat of its root.
PE'LLA, a pellet, a ball, a mass of any thing.
Pélla de nieve, a snow-ball.
Pélla de manteca, a print, or a lump of butter.
Prov. *Si ésta pella a la pared no péga, aloménos dexará señal*: If this ball does not stick to the wall, yet it will leave a mark, that is, if you abuse any man very much, tho' all be not believ'd, yet some impression it will make. In Latin, *Calumniare fortiter aliquid adhaerebit*. Or in a better sense. Tho' what one labours for has not all the intended effect, yet it will be some help.
PELLA'DA, a blow with a snow-ball or the like; also a trowel full of mortar.
No dar pellada en la obra, not to work a stroke, not to lay one trowel of mortar on the work.
PELLEGERIA, the place where skins or hides are sold, a great quantity of skins or hides.
PELLEGE'RO, a skinner, a leather-seller, or dresser, a currier.
PELLE'JA, a skin or hide; but properly that which has wool or hair on it. Met. a strumpet.
PELLEJERIA, vid. *Pellegeria*.
PELLEJE'RO, vid. *Pellegéro*.
PELLE'JO, a skin or hide; also a skin to carry wine, or other liquor in.
Mudar el pellejo, to change one's skin, as the snake does; met. to alter one's condition.
Dexar el pellejo en la demanda, to leave one's skin, that is, to die in the cause.
PELLÍCO, vid. *Pelico*.
PELLISCA'DO, pinch'd.
PELLISCA'R; Præf. *Pellisco*, Præf. *Pellisque*; to pinch. *A pelle*, the skin, because it takes up the skin.

P E L

PELLISCO, a pinch.
PELLISQUE', vid. *Pellisçar*.
PELLIZE'RO, vid. *Pellegéro*.
PELMA'ÇO, any thing that is squatted, or squeez'd together; and because things so squeez'd together are heavy, it is us'd for a heavy dull man.
PE'LO, hair. From the Latin *pilus*.
Pélo malo, bad hair. Met. a bad state or condition, ill circumstances.
Pélo de camello, camelot.
Pélo arriba, against the hair or grain.
Pélo abaxo, with the hair or grain.
Pélo de cofre, red hair, because the hair of trunks is often reddish.
Ir a pélo, to go with the hair, or with the grain; said when business goes well.
Hazer que venga a pélo, to make a thing fit.
Ir a pospélo, to go against the hair or grain.
Estar en pélo, to be naked.
Dar la bestia en pélo, to give a beast bare-back'd, or without a saddle.
Prov. *De tal pélo, ni gato, ni perro*: Neither dog nor cat of that hair, that is, red-hair'd.
Prov. *El pélo muda la raposa, mas el natural no despoja*: The fox changes his hair, but not his nature.
PELON, a poultry fellow, a scoundrel.
PELONA, a disease that makes the hair fall off.
PELONERIA, poverty, meanness, baseness.
PE'LOS, or *Pelillos a la mar*, a sport among children.
PELOSA, in cant, a blanket or covering.
PELOSO, hairy.
PELOTA, a ball, a bullet. Met. a wild wench.
Pelota de viento, a ball fill'd with wind, like our foot-ball.
Jugar a la pelota, to play at ball.
Estar en pelota, to be naked.
PELOTA, a sort of garment us'd in former times in Spain, not known at present.
PELOTE'RA, a wild wench.
PELOTE'RO, one that sells or makes balls, or that delivers balls at the tennis-court; also a fray or scuffle, in which they pull one another by the hair; also a little insect that grabbles in fish.
PELOTILLA, a little ball or bullet; a pellet; or little bottom of yarn, thread, or the like.
PELTRA'VA, a sort of cant word for a wallet.
PE'LTRE, pewter.
PELTRE'RO, a pewterer.

P E N

PELTRE'CHOS, vid. *Pertréchos*.
PELUDO, hairy.
PELUSA, a fur, or lining of a garment made of furs.

P E M

PE'MBE, by another name *Huyembe*, a liquor in the country of the Cafres in Africk, towards Mozambique, made of millet. *Teixeira*.
PEMMENA'U, a sort of rush in *Riv-ginia*, so fine, that the Indians spin and make good thread of it.
PEMTEGONET, a river in North America, falling into the north sea in about 44 degrees of north latitude; by the English call'd *Penobscot*.

P E N

PE'NA, pain, trouble, sorrow; a punishment, a fine. Lat. *pena*.
PE'NAS, in cant, the galleys.
Penas de cámara, fines to the king.
Prov. *Dizes tu pena a quien no le da pena, quexaste a madre agina*: You tell your trouble to one that is not concern'd at it, you complain to one that is not your own mother. It is a folly to tell our troubles to one that will not be concern'd for them.
Prov. *Al sensible de la pena, nunca falta que le duela*: He that feels every little pain is never without some ailing; that is, people that are impatient and restless under every little pain are never free from complaints.
A penas, hardly, scarcely, with much ado.
PENA'CHO, the crest of a helmet, a plume of feathers, or other such topping on the head. From the Latin *penna*, a feather.
Penacho de ciervo, a deer's attire, or horns.
PENACÓVA, a town in Portugal, near the city Coimbra, and not far from the conflux of the rivers Mondego and Alva, contains about 200 families, and 1 parish.
PENA'DO, pain'd, troubled, griev'd, afflicted, punish'd, fin'd.
Copa penada, a cup that is troubled some to drink out of.
PENA'L, penal, afflicting, troubling some.
PENALIDA'D, pain, trouble, affliction.
PENAMACÓR, a town in Portugal, 9 leagues from the city Guarda, seated on a hill, wall'd, and has a castle, and contains about 800 families, 3 parishes, 1 monastery of friars, and sends deputies to the cortes. It is an earldom in the family of Albuquerque.

PENAR, to punish, to fine; also to be in pain, sorrow or anguish.
 PENATES, heathen household gods.
 PENCA, the stalk of a lettuce, colwort, thistle, or the like; also a broad piece of sole-leather, with which in Spain the hangman whips malefactors.
 PENCA'DO, whipped by the hangman.
 PENCA'R, to whip at the cart's arse.
 PENCA'ZO, a stroke with a *pénca*.
 PENCHIGA'RDA, as *Tomár de Penchigarda*, in cant, to make a fray in a tavern in order to get off scot-free.
 PENCO, a small valley in the kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*, where the Spaniards built the sea-port town called the *Conception*.
 PENCONES, a nation of Indians in the kingdom of *Chile* in *South America*.
 PENCURIA, in cant, a whore.
 PENDE'JO, the hair about the privy parts; met. a lewd fellow.
 PENDE'NCIA, a quarrel, a fray, a controversy.
 PENDENCIE'RO, a quarrelsome person.
 PENDE'R, to depend. Lat. *pendere*.
 PENDIE'NTE, hanging, depending.
 PENDOLA, a pen; also a painter's pencil. From the Latin *penna*, a pen. And the pendulum of a clock.
 PENDÓN, a cornet, a pennon, a standard, a streamer in a ship.
Pendón de taberna, a tavern-bush.
Acudir a pendón herido, to come in to assist where there is great need, as when a standard is in great danger of being taken by the enemy.
 PENDONCILLO, a little banner, pennon, streamer.
 PENDENCIA'L, Obf. a religious person that does penance.
 PENE'LA, a town in *Portugal*, four leagues from *Coimbra*, seated on a hill, has a castle, sends deputies to the *cortes*, and contains 800 families.
 PENETRACIÓN, penetration, piercing through.
 PENETRA'DO, pierc'd through.
 PENETRA'R, to pierce through, to penetrate. Lat. *penetrare*.
 PENETRATIVO, piercing.
 PENETRA'NTE, piercing.
 PEN'XA el navío, the ship beats, or waves from side to side, or goes unsteady, being ill built, or ill laden.
 PENGUIN, a sort of bird found about the firchights of *Magellan*, and other southern countries; it is a water-fowl, like the geese, and as big, and very fat, some weighing 13 or 14 pounds; on the back their feathers are black, and on the belly white, their neck

short, and about it as it were a neck-lace of white feathers; their skin is as thick as a hog's; they have only two very little wings of a substance like leather, cover'd with very short white feathers, with some black intermixt, not at all fit to fly, but only to swim with them; their tail is very short, and their beak very large and bowing.
 PENÍBLE, painful.
 PENICHE, a town in *Portugal*, two leagues from the *Berlengas*, or as our seamen call them, the *Burlings*, and 14 leagues from *Lisbon*. It contains 500 families, has an old castle, and but a poor soil.
 PENICI'DIO, the hand that points out the degrees on an astrolabe.
 PENÍNSULA, a peninsula, a place encompass'd by the sea, except on one small part where it joins to the continent.
 PENISCÓLA, a rock like an island in the sea; also a small town in the kingdom of *Valencia*. Vid. *Peñiscóla*.
 PENITENCIA, penance. Lat. *penitentia*.
 Prov. *Harta penitencia háze la triste de lo que péca. Siempre el manto acuéstas, y nunca la ruéca*: The wretch does penance enough for her sins, for she has always her veil on, and never her spinning-rock. The saying of a virtuous woman, hearing another reflected on for her loose life, thinking it penance enough to be always gadding, and never mind her business at home.
 PENITENCIA'DO, pennanc'd, that has a penance impos'd on him. Generally understood of one that has been in the Inquisition, and comes out with an obligation of performing a certain penance for his offence.
 PENITENCIA'L, penitential.
 PENITENCIA'R, to penance, as above.
 PENITENCIA'RIO, a penitentiary, one that imposes penances.
 PENITE'NTE, a penitent.
 PE'ÑA, a rock, a stony hill, or piece of a mountain.
 PEÑACERRA'DA, a town in *Biscay*, so call'd, because enclos'd with rocks, walled, has a strong castle, yet not above 60 houses and 1 parish.
 PE'ÑA DE FRAN'CIA, a mountain betwixt *Salamanca* and *Ciudad Rodrigo*, where there is a monastery of Dominicans, much resorted to on account of a miraculous image of the blessed virgin.
 PE'ÑA DE MA'RTOS, a precipice near the town of *Martos* in *Andaluzia*,

whence king *Ferninand II.* caus'd two brothers to be cast down headlongs for a murder they were falsely accus'd of; who, as they were led to execution, summon'd the king to appear before the great tribunal of God within 30 days, to answer for the wrong he did them, and he dy'd the last of the 30 days, having retir'd to take his rest, without any sickness, being but 24 years of age. All the histories of *Spain* agree in this strange relation.
 PEÑAFIE'L, a town in the kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, near the river *Duero*, and 6 leagues from *Valladolid*, which has a good old castle, contains 700 houses, 4 parishes, 2 monasteries of friars, 1 of nuns, 3 chapels, 2 hospitals, and enjoys a most fertile territory. It was made a marquifate by king *Philip II.* of *Spain*, and added to the titles of the duke of *Osuna*, to whose eldest son it is generally given. They are of the family of *Giron*, of which see more verb *Osuna*.
 PEÑAFLO'R, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, 12 leagues from *Cordova*, in the way to *Sevil*, on the river *Guadalquivir*; it contains not above 300 houses and 1 parish; it is a marquifate in the noble family of *Inestróza*.
 PE'ÑA OSE'NDE, a town in *Castile*, 4 leagues from *Zamora*, seated on a craggy ground, with a castle on a rock, whence some will have it to have been call'd *Peña Ascende*, or ascend the rock, corruptly, *Peña Osende*. It contains 150 houses and 1 parish.
 PEÑASCA'L, a rocky place.
 PEÑASCO, a rock, or a great massive stone.
 PEÑASCÓSO, rocky.
 PE'ÑA'S Véras, & *Peñas Grises*. These are two expressions found in giving an account of antient habits, and signify some sort of rich garments worn in those days, but all Spanish authors own they know not of what make. Only *Barnaby Moreno de Vargas*, in his *Nobleza de España*, disc. 17. says, *Véros* was an antient ornament wavy and scollop'd, and therefore *Uxtarroz*, in his *Coronaciones de los Reyes de Aragon*, supposes these were some ornaments of that sort.
 PE'ÑA'TA, the bird called a feldi-fare.
 PEÑISCÓLA, a peninsula, or a small place, more than a rock, and less than an island.
 PEÑISCÓLA, a town in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*, a league from *Benicarlón*, seated on a vast high promontory,

montory, wall'd, has a good old castle, it is all encompass'd by the sea, except only a small neck of land that joins it to the continent. It is about 1000 paces, in compass, and tho' so small, has 12 springs of excellent water; it is inhabited by 250 families, has 1 parish, and a monastery of Trinitarians.

PEÑOL de galéra, the end of the yard-arm in a galley.

PEÑOLA, vid. *Pénola*.

PEÑÓN, a great rock.

PEÑÓN DE VE'LEZ, a fortress the king of Spain has on the coast of Barbary, between Tetuan to the north-west, and Alcudia to the north-east, over against Malaga in Spain.

PEÑOSO, rocky.

PENOSAME'NTE, painfully.

PENOSO, painful.

PENSADAME'NTE, carefully, deliberately. Barbarous.

PENSA'DO, thought on, consider'd, weigh'd.

PENSAMIE'NTO, a thought.

No me pássa por el pensamíento, I have no thought of it.

PENSA'R; Præf. *Pienso*. Præt. *Pensé*; to think. Latin *pensare*. It is also to give cattle their allowance.

Penjar no es saber, to think, is not to know, or no knowledge. To say I thought, shows ignorance.

PENSATIVO, thoughty, or thoughtful.

PENSIE'R, the herb sneezewort; also the herb knapweed, or matfellow. According to Ray, verb. *Facca*.

PENSIÓN, a pension. Met. an encumbrance, a trouble. Lat. *pensio*.

PENSIONA'RIO, he that pays the pension; whereas in English the pensioner is he that receives it.

PENTATE'UCHO, the pentateuch, the first five books of the old testament. Greek.

PENTAGÓNO, a pentagon, a figure of five sides.

PENTECÓSTES, pentecost, *Whitsuntide*.

PENTINA'R, Obs. for *peynár*, to comb.

PENU'LTIMO, the last but one.

PENÚRIA, penury, want. Lat.

P E O

PEÓN, a foot-soldier, a day-labourer, a pawn at chess, a top, such as boys whip.

PEONA'DA, a job for a labourer, a day's work.

PEONADÚRA, labourers work.

PEONA'GE, a company of men a-foot.

PEÓNÇA, a top or gig for boys to play with. Met. a little fellow no

bigger than a gig.

PEONE'RO, a pionier in an army.

PEONÍA, the peiony, plant and flower.

PEÓNZO, vid. *Peónça*.

PEÓR, worse. Lat. *pejor*.

Ir de mal en peor, to grow worse and worse.

PEORAMIE'NTO, vid. *Peoría*.

PEORÍA, growing worse.

PEORMENTE, after a worse manner.

PEORA'R, to grow worse. Better, *Empeorar*.

P E P

PE'PE, pepper.

PEPIA'N, is kid or lamb cut in small pieces and stew'd, with salt, pepper, oil, and *achote*, till it is of a deep red; but being a moorish dish, they put bacon to it. See what *Achote* is in its place.

PEPINA'ZO, a blow of a cucumber.

PEPINILLO, a little cucumber.

PEPINO, a cucumber.

PEPINO, in the West Indies, is a fruit growing sometimes in the shape of a cucumber, tho' not always, and differs from them in all other respects, being in taste a tart sweet, and very pleasant; they are very juicy, cooling, and easy of digestion; the rind being par'd off, all the rest is pulp; it grows in temperate countries, and must be water'd. This, the author says, he saw no where but in the plains of Peru. *Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind. p. 244.*

PEPINOS *rellénos*, stuff'd cucumbers, or with a pudding in them. To this purpose they take out all the seedy part, and fill that hollow with minc'd mutton and grated bread, season'd with salt, pepper, cloves, coriander seed, parsley and saffron, and so boil them, seasoning the liquor.

PEPIÓN, an antient sort of gold coin, us'd in Spain till the time of king Alonso the wise; but of what value, I do not find.

PEPITA, the pip in a hen, a kernel or seed of an apple, orange, melon, cucumber, or the like.

PEPI TAS del Peru, a fruit in that country, not unlike an almond, some bigger than others, but the colour and shape almost the same in them all; it is smooth, longish, and broader on the one side than on the other. Ray, p. 1831.

No *tenér pepita*, to talk all that comes uppermost, to have no reserve, but tell all one knows.

PEPITORIA, the gibblets of a goose, or other fowl.

PEPÓN, a pompion.

P E Q

PEQUATÓES, a nation of Indians betwixt Virginia and New England.

PEQUE', vid. *Pecár*.

PEQUE'A, a tree, whereof there are two sorts in Brazil, the one bearing a fruit like an orange, with a thick rind, containing a liquor like honey, as sweet as sugar, with some kernels in it. The wood of the other is reckon'd the hardest and heaviest of all that grow in those parts. The Portuguese call it *setim*; and it is incorruptible.

PEQUEÑE'Z, smallness, littleness.

PEQUEÑICO, very little.

PEQUEÑITO, idem.

PEQUE'ÑO, little, small.

PEQUEÑUE'LO, very little.

P E R

PE'RA, a pear. Goth.

Péra *ahogadéra*, a choking pear.

Péra *bergamota*, a bergamot pear.

Péra *verdinal*, idem.

Péra de la India, a fruit and tree in India, like a pear; the fruit without is green and yellow, within white and soft, with tender seeds, and tastes like an over ripe pear; it makes excellent conserve and preserve, and lasts all the year. *Gemelli*, vol. 3. lib. 1. cap. 8.

Prov. *Que por la péra, que por la manzana, mi hija nunca sana*: What for the pear, and what for the apple, my daughter is never in health. Said of those who are never without some pretence to complain.

Prov. *Sobre péras vino bebas, y sea tanto que naden ellas*: After eating pears, drink wine till they swim.

Prov. *Péra que dixe rodrigo, no val un higo*: A pear that makes a noise when you cut it is not worth a fig.

PERABA'D, a town in the province of Andaluzia in Spain, half a league from Carpio, contains 200 families, 1 parish, 3 chapels, and belongs to the marquis del Carpio.

PERA'DA, conserve of pears, or some call it, mermelade of pears, tho' improperly, because mermelade can only be made of quinces, *mermelo*, in Old Spanish, being a quince, and *mermelada*, conserve of quinces.

PERA'L, a pear-tree.

PERA'LTA, a town in the kingdom of Navarre in Spain, 6 leagues from Tudela, at the bottom of a rising ground, encompass'd by the river *Araya* like a peninsula, and has two fine bridges over the river; its territory is most fertile; its inhabitants 400 families.

lies, 1 parish, 1 monastery of friars, an hospital, and 5 chapels.

PERALVILLO, a village near *Ciudad Real*, in *Castile*, where the holy brotherhood, or officers for apprehending of highwaymen, use to shoot many of them to death, as they are taken in the fact. Whence the proverb, *La justicia de Peralvillo*, &c. Vid. *Justicia*.

Vete a *peralvillo*, equivalent to our vulgar saying, go to the devil's arse at the peake.

PERA'ZA, a great pear.

PERA'YLE, a cloth-worker.

PER'CA, a peach, says *Minsbeaw*. Also the fish called a perch.

PERCACHE'RO, vid. *Porcachero*.

PERCA'NCES, perquisites, vails, profits.

PERCEBIR; Præf. *Percibo*, Præt. *Percebi*; to perceive. Lat. *percipio*.

PERZEVIR, vid. *Perzebir*.

PER'CHA, a pole, a pearch, a rafter of a house, or prop of a vine. Latin *percha*.

Pércha de la ala, by our failers called a broom, being a long pole to spread out the clew of the studding-sail.

PER'CHAS, snares to catch partridges, or other birds.

Oficiales de la pércha, traders, or workmen belonging to the wool, or woollen manufacture.

PERCHA'DO, propp'd, supported.

PERCHADOR, a propper.

PERCHA'R, to prop, to shore.

PERCHE'LES de *Malaga*, one of the suburbs of the city of *Malaga*.

PERCIBA, *Percibo*; vid. *Percebir*.

PERCIVA, *Percivo*; vid. *Percevir*.

PERCOZERIA, a sort of silver plates worn by country people with figures stamped upon them.

PERCUDIR, to spoil, to disturb, to break. Lat. *percutere*.

PERDEDIZO; as, *Hazerse perdedizo*, to pretend to be lost.

PERDEDOR, a loser.

PERDE'R; Præf. *Pierdo*, Præt. *Perdí*; to lose. Lat. *perdere*.

Prov. *El que pierde, jugará si el otro quiere*; He who loses will play on if the other pleases.

Prov. *Obreros a no ver dineros a perder*: Not to see workmen is to lose one's money, because they neglect their business.

PERDICIÓN, perdition, loss, destruction. Lat. *perditio*.

PERDIDA, loss, damage.

Ir a pérdida y ganancia, to go share with another at loss or gain.

PERDIDAME'NTE, desperately, villainously.

PERDIDILLO, a little wicked fellow.

PERDIDIZO, apt to be lost, or often lost.

PERDIDO, lost, destroy'd, cast away, ruined; also a wicked person past reclaiming.

Prov. *Perdido es quien por perdido se tiene*: He is desperate, who thinks himself so. Or, he is base who has a base opinion of himself.

PERDIDOSO, a loser.

PERDIGA'DO, broil'd upon the coals. Met. a person that has been punished by the inquisition, as if he had been only scorched.

PERDIGA'R, to broil on the coals.

PERDIGÓN, a young partridge.

PERDIGONES, thot to kill birds with.

PERDIGUE'RO, a setting-dog.

PERDIMIE'NTO, loss, destruction; also lewdness, baseness.

PERDIZ, a partridge. Lat. *perdix*.

Perdiz chócha, a woodcock.

Prov. *La perdiz es perdida, si caliente no es comida*: A partridge is spoiled, if it be not eaten hot.

Prov. *Perdiz achorada medio assada*: A partridge that the hawk flies at is half roasted. Either because she cannot escape, or the fright makes her tender.

Prov. *Con la perdiz, la mano en la nariz*: You may eat a partridge and hold your nose. Because it is the flesh that is most eatable when tainted; and some reckon it the better for being so.

PERDÓN, pardon, forgiveness.

PERDONA'DO, pardoned, forgiven.

PERDONADOR, a pardoner.

PERDONA'R, to pardon, to forgive.

PERDULARIO, a corrupt vulgar word, signifying a lewd man.

PERDURABLE, everlasting. Latin *perdurabilis*, very lasting.

PERDURABLEMENTE, perpetually.

PERE'A, a river in *Brazil*.

PERECEDERO, perishable, that will perish.

PERECE'R; Præf. *Peresco*, Præt. *Pereci*; to perish. Lat. *perire*.

PERECIDO, perish'd.

PERECIMIE'NTO, perishing.

PEREGIL, parsley. Lat. *petroselinum*.

Peregil de mar, samphire;

Peregil Macedónico, the herb *alisan-*
ders.

PEREGRINACIÓN, a peregrination, a pilgrimage. Lat. *peregrinatio*.

PEREGRINA'GE, pilgrimage.

PEREGRINA'R, to travel, to go a pilgrimage.

PEREGRINO, a pilgrim, a stranger, a strange thing.

PEREMPTORIO, peremptory.

PERENA'L, perpetual, continual. Lat. *perennis*.

Fuente perenal, a continual running spring that is never dry.

Loco perenal, one that is continually mad, without any lucid intervals.

PERENALME'NTE, perpetually, continually.

PERENDE'NGUES, vid. *Pelendengues*.

PEREXIL, vid. *Peregil*.

PERE'YRA, the surname of a family in *Portugal*; the counts of *Feyra* are a branch of it; they pretend to be descended from *D Moñino Roao*, who came into *Spain* in the reign of king *Alonso* the chaste, and married his niece. But this has little proof, and abundance of the meanest people take this name, as they do all others, at pleasure.

PERE'ZA, sloath, laziness. Latin *pigritia*.

Prov. *Peréza llave de probéza*: Sloath is the key to poverty, or the way to grow poor.

PERE'ZCA, *Perézco*; vid. *Perecer*.

PEREZEA'R, to be lazy.

PEREZOSAME'NTE, sloathfully, lazily.

PEREZOSO, sloathful, lazy.

PERFETAME'NTE, perfectly.

PERFE'TO, perfect. Lat. *perfectus*.

PERFICIÓN, perfection. Lat. *perfectio*.

PERFICIONA'DO, perfected, brought to perfection.

PERFICIONADOR, a finisher, one that makes a thing perfect.

PERFICIONAMIE'NTO, perfecting.

PERFICIONA'R, to finish, to bring to perfection.

PERFIDIA, perfidiousness, falsehood, treachery. Lat.

PERFIDO, perfidious, false, treacherous.

PERFIDIOSO, idem.

PERFIL, the out-lines of a picture or draught. In architecture the side perspective of the structure; the out-lines of it, so called from *fil* a line, which bounds or terminates it.

Rostro de medio perfil, a side-face in painting.

P E R

PERFILA'DO, that has the out-lines drawn. Met. a grave formal person.

PERFILADÚRA, the drawing the first lines of a picture.

PERFILA'R, to draw the first lines of a picture; also to make any work about the edges of a thing.

PERFUMA'DO, perfumed.

PERFUMADOR, a perfumer.

PERFUMA'R, to perfume.

PERFUMERÍA, a perfumer's shop.

PERFUME, perfume, sweet scent.

PERFUME'RO, a perfumer, or a pan to burn perfumes in.

PERGAMINE'RO, one that makes or sells parchment.

PERGAMINO, parchment.

PE'RGOL, a pulpit. Little used in Spanish.

Pérgula de párra, laths nail'd against a wall to hold up a vine.

PERÍCIA, skill. Lat. *peritia*.

PERÍCO, the nick-name for *Peter*. This name is also given to a sort of parrot little bigger than a thrush, and green. See it, verb. *Papagáyo*.

PERÍCO, a small port on the *South Sea*, 2 leagues from *Panama*.

PERÍCO LIGE'RO, a creature in the *West Indies*, ironically so called for its excessive slowness, the name signifying little nimble *Peter*. It has three claws on each foot, and moves all its feet as it were by measure, mighty slowly. It is made and has a face like a monkey, makes a great noise, climbs trees, and eats pismires. *Acoft. nat. hist. W. Ind. p. 288.* But *Pedro do Cieza, Chron. de Peru*, l. 1. c. 6. says, that *Peruico Ligero* is a vast snake found in the *West Indies*, as thick as a large beam, which moves very slow, and is called *ligero* by the rule of contraries, as above.

PERICRA'NEO, or *Pericranio*, the pericranium, a membrane that is about the skull.

PERIDÓTE, a coarse sort of emerald.

PERIGA'LLOS, the cock's gills, or the thin flaps of skin that hang under the chin of very old or lean persons, so call'd, because like the cocks gills.

PERIGE'O, the perigeum, or place where the planets are nearest to the earth.

PERÍLLA, a little pear.

PERINE'OS mōntes, the Pyrenean mountains that part *France* from *Spain*.

PERINOLA, a long piece of stick or ivory, which boys twirl about with their fingers, and make it spin like a top.

PERIÓDO, a period, a full stop.

P E R

PERIPATE'TICO, a peripatetick, one of *Aristotle's* disciples, so called because they argued walking. Greek.

PERI'TO, skilful. Lat. *peritus*.

PERJUDICA'DO, prejudiced, damaged.

PERJUDICA'R; Præf. *Perjudico*, Præt. *Perjudiqué*; to prejudice, to damage, to hurt, to wrong.

PERJUDICIAL, prejudicial, hurtful.

PERJUDIQUE', vid. *Perjudicár*.

PERJÚRA, perjury.

PERJURA'DO, perjured, forsworn.

PERJURADOR, a perjured person, one that will forswear himself.

PERJURA'R, to forswear, or swear false. Lat. *perjurare*.

PERJÚRIO, perjury.

PERJÚRO, a forsworn person, a perjured man.

PERJÚZIO, prejudice, damage, hurt. Lat. *prejudicium*.

PE'RLA, a pearl. Every body knows they are taken out of oysters. The greatest fisheries are in the *East Indies*, at cape *Comorin*, and in the *West* at the island of pearls near *Panama* in the *South Sea*, and near *Rio de la Hacha* in the *North Sea*, at which places the divers go 6 or 8, and sometimes 12 fathoms under water to fetch up the oysters.

PERLA'DO, corruptly for *Prelado*, a prelate.

PERLA'TICO, troubled with the palsy.

PERLESIA, the palsy.

PERLICA, a little pearl.

PERMANECE'R; Præf. *Permanesco*, Præt. *Permaneci*; to remain, to continue, to last. Lat. *permanere*.

PERMANENTE, permanent, lasting, durable.

PERMISSION, permission, sufferance. Lat. *permissio*.

PERMISSO, vid. *Permitido*.

PERMITIDO, permitted, suffer'd, allowed, lawful.

PERMITIR, to permit, to suffer, to allow.

PERMUDACIÓN, vid. *Permutación*.

PERMUDA'DO, changed, altered.

PERMUDA'R, to change, to alter. Lat. *permutare*.

PERMUTACIÓN, change, alteration.

PERMUTA'R, vid. *Permutár*.

PERNA'DA, a sling with the leg, a kick.

PERNAMEÚCO, 1 of the 14 captainships or districts of *Brazil*, in which is the famous point of *St. Augustin*, being the easternmost of all that country, lying betwixt 2 and 11 degrees of south latitude.

P E R

PERNAPIACA'BA, a mountain between the river of *Plate* and *Brazil*, not far from the river of *St. Francis*.

PERNEA'R, to kick, or to shake the legs, as a man does that is hang'd.

Perneár en la horca, to be hang'd.

PERNEQUE'LA, or *Pernezuéla*, a little leg.

PERNERÍA, hooks, hinges, and all sorts of iron-work.

PERNIABIE'RTO, open-legged.

PERNICIOSAME'NTE, perniciously.

PERNICIOSO, pernicious, destructive. Lat. *pernitiosus*.

PERNÍL, the leg, the gammon. Lat. *perna*.

Perníl de tocino, a gammon of bacon.

PE'RNÍOS, hinges for doors or windows, or the like.

PERNIQUEBRA'DO, broken-legged.

PERNIQUEBRA'R, to break the legs.

PE'RNOS, iron pins, or great nails, such as are used in shipping, or to fasten timbers together.

PERO', but, yet.

PE'RO, a pear-tree; also a sort of apple like a pear.

PE'RO, corruptly for *Pedro*, *Peter*; as, *Pero Gonzales*, &c.

PEROL, a copper pan, such as the confectioners use to make their sweetmeats in. Quasi *piról*, from the Greek *pyr*, fire, because used over the fire.

PERPENDICULA'R, perpendicular, upright. Lat.

PERPENDICULARME'NTE, perpendicularly.

PERPETRACIÓN, perpetration, fact.

PERPETRA'DO, perpetrated, done.

PERPETRADOR, he that perpetrates or commits.

PERPETRA'R, to perpetrate, to commit, to do. Lat.

PERPETUA'DO, perpetuated, continued.

PERPETUAME'NTE, perpetually.

PERPETUA'NA, a sort of serge.

PERPETUA'R, to perpetuate, to continue. Lat.

PERPETUIDA'D, perpetuity, continuance.

PERPE'TUO, perpetual, continual, lasting. Lat. *perpetuus*.

PERPIA'ÑOS, the great stones that reach quite through a wall.

PERPIÑA'N, the capital city of the county of *Roussillon*, formerly belonging to the principality of *Catalonia*, but now annexed to the crown of *France*. It is inhabited by 4000 families, has 4 parishes, 8 monasteries of nuns.

nuns and friars, and a fruitful territory. It is also a bishoprick and university.

PERPLEXAME'NTE, perplexly.

PERPLEXIDA'D, perplexity, trouble, anxiety.

PERPLE'XO, perplexed, troubled.

PERFÜNTE, armour of silk quilted with some chains or pieces of iron stich'd in it. French *pourpoint*, a doublet.

PERQUE', a lampoon, or scandalous libel, barbarously so call'd, because formerly the method of them was to say *perqué*, that is, because such an one does so and so, which being often repeated, from the word *porqué*, they come to call it corruptly *perqué*.

PE'RA, a bitch.

PE'ra salida, or *cachonida*, a bitch that is proud.

PERRA'ZO, a great dog.

PERRER'A, or *Perreria*, a dog-kennel.

PERRER'O, Subst. a dog-keeper, or one that whips the dogs out of great churches.

PERRER'O, Adject. dogged, or fit for the dogs.

Mula perrera, a poor jade of a mule that is fit for the dogs.

PERRICA, or *Perrico*, a little bitch or dog.

PERRILLA, or *Perrillo*, idem.

Perrillo de faldá, or *faldéro*, a little lap-dog.

Perrillo de muchas bodas, a *John* among the maids, or one that thrusts himself into all feasts.

Prov. *Perrillo de muchas bodas, no come en ninguna por comer en todas*: He that haunts all weddings, eats at none, because he would eat in all. That is, All covet, all lose.

PERRITO, a little dog.

Perrito faldéro, a lap-dog.

PI'RO, a dog.

Pirro de caza, an hound.

Pirro sabufo, a large hound.

Pirro de rastra, a blood-hound.

Pirro de muela, a fetting-dog.

Pirro lavado, a shock-dog, or water-spaniel.

Pirro perdiguero, o *padenco*, a fetting-dog.

Pirro callado, an hound that does not open.

Pirro baxo, a terrier.

Lebré, a greyhound.

Galgo, a large greyhound.

Pirro ventar, a finder.

Pirro de guarda, an house-dog.

Mastin, a mastiff.

Barbadillo, o *pirro de agua*, a water-dog.

Pirro de ayuda, a fierce dog that will keep the house and defend his master.

Pirro con cencerro, a dog with a bell, a servant that has a wife or hangers on.

Prov. *A perro viejo nunca tus, tus*: No saying of *tus, tus*, to an old dog. That is the word for appeasing a dog in Spain. In English, no catching of old birds with chaff.

Prov. *Pirro labrador, nunca buen cazador, or morderor*: A barking dog is never a good hunter or biter. We say, A barking dog never bites.

Prov. *El perro con rabia, a su amo muérde*: A mad dog bites his own master. There is no trusting to mad men, or people in a rage.

Prov. *Como el perro del ortelano, que ni come las berzas, ni las dexa comer a otro*: Like the gardener's dog, that neither eats cabbage, nor will let others eat it. We say, like a dog in a manger, that will neither eat hay, nor let the horse eat it.

Prov. *A otro perro con esse hueso*: Throw that bone to another dog. That is, put that trick upon another, it will not take with me.

Prov. *E'cha fuera el perro, que corta mi yerno*: Turn out the dog, for my son-in-law carves. A modest way to tell a man he does ill. Taken from a son-in-law, who pretending to carve, and not knowing how to do it, threw the meat down, and the dogs run away with it; whereupon the father-in-law, to save finding fault with him the next time, said, Turn out the dog, for my son-in-law carves, that by the caution of the dog he might take warning.

Prov. *El perro mi amigo, la muger mi enemigo, el hijo mi señor*: The dog is my friend, my wife my enemy, the son my master. Because the dog is ever faithful, the wife upon the least disobligation is angry, and the son, being too much fondled, commonly grows above his parents.

Prov. *Los perros de Zorita, que quando no tienen a quien unos a otros se muérlen*: Zorita's dogs, who when they find no body else, bite one another. They say Zorita was an Alcalde or judge, who kept very fierce dogs, ty'd up all day, and being let loose at night, finding no body else to fall upon, they tore one another. Not unlike what we say of my Lord Thomand's cocks.

Prov. *Quien con perros se echa, con pulgas se levanta*: He who lies down with dogs, rises with fleas. We say,

lie with beggars, and you will be lousy.

Prov. *Quien a su perro quiere matar, rabia le ha de levantar*: He who has a mind to kill his dog, must say he is mad. We say, give a dog an ill name, and his work is done.

Prov. *Para agotar el perro, que se come el biérro*: If you want an excuse to whip a dog, it is enough to say he eats iron. That is, you need never want an excuse to beat a dog, or to fall out with servants and inferiours. Or in English, You need never want a stick to beat a dog.

Prov. *Todo viene junto como al perro los pálos*: All comes together, like a beating to a dog. When several troubles come together; because we often defer beating a dog for every small fault, and at last beat him for all together.

Prov. *Pirro en barvecho ladra sin provecho*: A dog in a plow'd, or in a fallow field barks to no purpose. Because there is nothing to guard.

Prov. *Pirro lanudo, muerto de hambre, y no créydo de ninguno*: A shock dog is starv'd, and no body believes it. Because his thick bushy hair makes him look big, and no body can see how lean he is.

Prov. *Pirro que mucho ladra, bien guarda*: A dog that barks much, guards well. Because his barking frights away thieves, and gives warning to his master of the approach of any.

Prov. *Dos perros a un can, mal trato le dan*: Two dogs upon one, use him ill. Two to one is odds.

Prov. *El que ha de besar el perro en el culo, no ha menester limpiarse mucho*: He who is to kiss the dog's arse, needs not wipe himself much. A man need not be too nice in going about indifferent things.

Prov. *Ni perro, ni negro, ni mucho Gallego*: Neither dog, nor Black, nor servant born in Galicia. A saying of such as do not like to keep any of them.

Prov. *El perro del herrero, que duerme a las martilladas, y despierta a las dentelladas*: The smith's dog sleeps whilst they are hammering, and awakes at the clattering of the teeth. That is, being used to it, can sleep while they work, but is sure to wake when they eat. Apply'd to those who are idle whilst others work, but always ready at eating.

PERRUCHIA, vid. *Parroquia*.

P E R

PERRÚNO, doggish, of or belonging to a dog.

PERSECUCIÓN, persecution. Latin *persecutio*.

PERSEGO, a peach.

PERSEGUIDO, persecuted.

PERSEGUIDOR, a persecuter.

PERSEGUIENTE, persecuting.

PERSEGUIR; Præf. *Perfigo*, Præf. *Persequi*; to persecute. Lat. *persequi*.

PERSEVERACIÓN, perseverance.

PERSEVERANCIA, idem. Lat. *perseverantia*.

Prov. *La perseverancia toda cosa alcanza*: Perseverance obtains all things.

PERSEVERAR, to persevere. Latin *perseverare*.

PERSICARIA yerba, the herb lake-weed or arse-smart. Ray, verb. *Perficaria*.

PERSIGA, *Perfigo*; vid. *Persequir*.

PE'RSIGO, a peach; also the fish called a pearch.

PERSILES, the laying on of colours in painting. *Minsheu*.

PERSINA'DO, signed with the sign of the cross.

PERSINA'RSE, to make the sign of the cross upon one's self with one's hand. From the words used in Latin, *Per signum crucis*.

PERSISTENCIA, persistence, continuance.

PERSISTIR, to persist, to continue, to stand in any thing. Lat. *persistere*.

PERSONA, a person. Latin.

Prov. *De persona callada, arriédra tu morada*: Remove your dwelling at a distance from a silent person. They who talk least, generally observe most; and therefore take heed of them.

Prov. *Con mala persona, el remedio mucha tierra en medio*: The remedy against an evil person is much land between. That is, to keep at a great distance from such people.

Prov. *De persona beoda no fiés tu bolsa*: Do not trust your purse with a drunken person.

PERSONA'GE, the personating of another; also a person of distinction.

PERSONA'L, personal.

PERSONALME'NTE, personally, in person.

PERSONE'RO, Obs. one that represents the person of another; an attorney.

PERSPECTIVA, or *Perspetiva*, perspective, the art of drawing things so, that they appear to the sight at their proper distances, and in due proportions.

PERSPICACIA, sharpness of sight, or understanding. Lat.

P E R

PERSPICACIDA'D, perspicacity.

PERSPICA'Z, sharp-sighted. Latin *perspicax*.

PERSPICUO, plain, easy to be discerned, or understood.

PERSUACION, persuasion.

PERSUADIDO, persuaded.

PERSUADIDOR, a persuader.

PERSUADIR, to persuade. Lat. *persuadere*.

PERSUASIBLE, that may be persuaded.

PERSUASIÓN, persuasion.

PERSUASIVO, persuasive.

PERSUASOR, a persuader.

PERSUASÓRIO, fit to persuade.

PERTA'NE, Obs. it belongs to.

PERTA'NGA, Obs. let it belong to.

PERTENECER; Præf. *Pertenesco*, Præf. *Perteneci*; to belong, to appertain. Lat. *pertinere*.

PERTENECIE'NTE, appertaining, belonging.

PERTENE'NCIA, a thing that is belonging or appertaining to any one.

PERTENESCE'R, vid. *Pertenecer*.

PERTENE'SCO, vid. *Pertenecer*.

PERTE'SCA, Obs. let him divide or partake.

PERTI'GA, a pearch, a pole to measure with, a cross-beam, or piece of timber. Lat. *pertica*.

Pertiga de carréta, the pole of a cart that runs betwixt the two oxen, or horses that draw.

PERTIGUE'RO de Iglesia, a virger of a church.

Pertiguero mayor, most authors agree this name was formerly given to the chief standard-bearer, though there are some will have it to be a chief justice.

PERTINA'CIA, obstinacy, stubbornness, perverseness. Lat.

PERTINA'Z, obstinate, stubborn, positive, perverse. Lat. *pertinax*.

PERTINE'NTE, proper, pertinent. Lat. *pertinens*.

PERTRE'AS, hard bunches or swellings in the flesh.

PERTRECHA'DO, furnish'd, provided, stored.

PERTRECHA'R, to furnish, to provide, to store; also to mend or repair.

PERTRE'CHOS, furniture, stores, necessaries.

PERTURBACIÓN, perturbation, trouble, vexation. Lat. *perturbatio*.

PERTURBA'DO, disquieted, vex'd, troubled.

PERTURBA'R, to trouble, to disturb, to disquiet, to vex. Lat. *perturbare*.

P E S

PERU', a vast and potent kingdom in South America, lying along the South Sea, 600 leagues in length from north to south, and 90 in breadth in some places, but less in others, enriched with inexhaustible silver mines, besides gold, quicksilver, and other incredible wealth, and all the delights of the world, of which many authors have writ large volumes.

PERVE'NCA, the herb perwinckle.

PERVERSAME'NTE, perversely.

PERVERSIDA'D, perverseness.

PERVE'RSO, perverse, incorrigible, untoward. Lat. *perversus*.

PERVERTIDO, perverted.

PERVERTIDOR, a perverter.

PERVERTIMIENTO, a perverting.

PERVERTIR, to pervert. Lat. *pervertere*.

PERUE'TANO, a choak-pear, or wild pear, or the tree.

PERUINCA, the herb perwinkle.

PERULE'RO, the Spaniards give this name not only to the natives of Peru, but to any person that comes rich from thence. Hence the proverb,

Rico como un Perulero, as rich as a Peruvian; because vast wealth is acquired there.

P E S

PE'SA, a weight to weigh with.

PESADAME'NTE, heavily; met. sorrowfully.

PESADILLA, the night-mare; also an heaviness or drowsiness.

PESA'DO, weigh'd; also weighty, heavy. Met. troublesome, sorrowful, and a troublesome person.

PESADOR, a weigher.

PESADUMERE, trouble, grief, sorrow, weight.

PESADURA, a weighing.

PE'SAME, it grieves me.

Dar el pésame, to condole with.

PESA'NTE de Oro, a Turkish gold coin, call'd a Bizantine, from *Bizantium*. Corruptly in Spanish *pesante*.

PESA'R, Verb, to weigh. Lat. *pensare*.

PESA'R, Subst. grief, sorrow, trouble; so called, because it depresses the spirits.

PESARÓSO, sorrowful, troubled, grieved.

PE'SAS, all sorts of weights to weigh with.

PE'SCA, fishing, or fishery, and all sorts of fish in general.

PESCA'DA, a large sort of fish not unlike fresh cod.

P E S

Pescada en rollo, salt cod.
 PESCADE'RA, a fish-woman.
 PESCADERIA, the fish-market.
 PESCADE'RO, a fishmonger.
 PESCADILLO, a little fish.
 PESCA'DO, fish. From the Latin *piscis*.
Pescado cecial, fish dry'd in the wind.
 PESCADÓR, a fisherman.
 Prov. *Pescador de caña mas come que gana*: An angler eats more than he gains. That is, angling cannot maintain a man.
 Prov. *Pescador de anzuelo a su casa con duelo*: An angler goes home with sorrow. Because he cannot get enough to maintain his family. The same as that above.
 PESCA'R; Præf. *Pesco*, Præf. *Pesqué*; to fish.
 PESCA'RA, a city in *Abruzzo* of the kingdom of *Naples*, mentioned here because it gives the title to a marquis, who is not only of a Spanish family, but a Grandee of *Spain*, and as such takes place there. He is of the noble family of *Davalos*, who were created earls of *Ribadeo* by king *Henry III.* of *Castile*, whose family going over to the kings of *Aragon*, were there entertained till king *Ferdinand* for their good service bestowed on them the marquisates of *Pescara* and *Basto* in the kingdom of *Naples*, and are mentioned here as being of the Spanish nobility. The family is illustrious both for great antiquity, and for having brought forth many brave men. Their arms, *Azure*, a castle, orle within a bordure checky *Gules* and *Argent*.
 PE'SCO, a peach.
 PESCOÇ'A'DA, a blow on the neck.
 PESCOÇON, idem.
 PESCU'DA, a question, an inquiry.
 PESCU'DO, asked, question'd, inquired into.
 PESCU'DADÓR, one that enquires or asks many questions.
 PESCU'DAR, to ask, to question, to inquire. Corruptly from the Lat. *percontari*.
 PESQUE'ÇO, the neck.
 PESQUE'ZO, idem.
 PE'SE A TAL, an expression like *Ods my life!*
 PESE'BRE, a manger. Lat. *presepe*.
 PESEBRE'RA, the manger-range.
 PESEBRÓN, the coach-box; from a box that used to be in that place, in which they carried oats for their horses formerly, when the coachman rode upon one of the horses, and thence our coach-box took its name.

P E S

PE'SIA TAL, vid. *Pése a tal*.
 PE'SO, weight. Also a pair of scales.
 PE'SO de pláta, vid. *Castellano*.
 PÉSO de oro, vid. *Castellano*.
 CONTRAPÉSO, a counterpoise.
 HOMBRE de péso, a sober grave man.
 TRAÍR en péso, to support, to maintain; also to have power over.
 Prov. *El péso y la medida sacan al hombre de porfía*: Weight and measure ease a man from controversy. Weight and measure carry a man through the world.
 PESÓLES, vid. *Frisoles*, or *Judias*.
 PESPI'TA, the bird called a wag-tail.
 PESPI'TALO, as *Pespita*.
 PESPUNTA'DO, stitch'd.
 PESPUNTA'R, to stitch, as they do fine caps, waistcoats, or the like.
 PESPUNTE, fine stitching, so call'd *quasi post punto*, back-stitch.
 PESQUE', vid. *Pescar*.
 PESQUE'RA, a fishing-place, a ware on a river.
 PESQUERÍA, a fishery.
 PESQUISA, search, inquiry, examination.
 PESQUISA'R, to search, to inquire, to examine. Corruptly from *perquirere*.
 PERQUISIDÓR, an examiner, one appointed to examine or inquire into any matter.
Quéz pesquisidor, a judge that has commission to inquire into some particular offences.
 PESTA'ÑAS, the eye-lashes, the hair on the eye-lids; also an edging or welt on a garment.
 PESTAÑEAR, to move the eye-lids.
No pestañear, to look so earnestly, that the eye-lids do not move. Met. to stand so still as not to move one's very eye-lids.
 PE'STE, the plague or pestilence. Lat. *pestis*.
 PESTIFERO, pestiferous, pestilent, contagious, plaguy.
 PESTILENCIA, pestilence, the plague.
 PESTILENCIA'L, pestilential, contagious.
 PESTILE'NTE, pestilent, plaguy.
 PESTILLO, the bolt of a door. By some used for a pestle to a mortar.
Pestillo de golpe, the bolt of a spring-lock.
 PESTORE'JO, a great brawny neck, *quasi post oreja*, behind the ear.
 PESTOREJÓN, a blow on the neck.

P E X

PESÚÑA, a foot or claw of a beast.
 Also a disease in an horse call'd the farthions.
 P E T
 PETA'CA, an hamper, or such like great basket.
 PETAFÍO, corruptly for *Epitáfio*.
 PETAR, or *Petardo*, a petard, being an engine of metal, almost in the shape of an hat, about seven inches deep, and five inches over at the mouth. When charg'd with fine powder well beaten, it is cover'd with a *madrier*, or plank, bound down fast with ropes running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it. This petard is apply'd to the gates or barriers of places designed to be surprized, to blow them up. They are also used in countermines, to break through the enemies galleries, and disappoint their mines.
 PETARDEAR, to break open with a petard.
 PETARDEO, an engineer that makes or applies a petard.
 PETARDO, a petard used for breaking open gates.
 PETAT, a district in the province of *Cinaloa* in *North America*.
 PETATLA'N, a river in the province of *Cinaloa* in *North America*.
 PETICIÓN, a petition, a request.
 PETIGUA'RES, a nation of Indians in *Brasil*, near the captainship of *Pavai-ba*, about thirty leagues from *Pernambuco*.
 PETIS, a name given to a little dog. From the French *petit*, little.
 PE'RO, a breast-plate.
Péto volante, a light breast-plate.
 PETORA'L, any thing worn on the breast; also pectoral, that is good for the breast.
 PETRA'L, a breast-plate for an horse.
 PETRÍL, a rail to lean the breast on, a parapet on a wall.
 PETRINA, a broad girdle worn under the breast.
 PETRÓLEO, a sort of slimy, chalky earth.
 P E V
 PEVE'TE, vid. *Pebetes*.
 P E X
 PE'XE, a sort of size made of fish.
 PE'XGO, a peach.
 PEXIGUE'RA yerba, the herb water-pepper.

P E Z

P E Y

PEYNA'DO, combed, also carded.
Cérro peynado, a plain open hill without trees or bushes.
 PEYNADOR, a comber, a carder; also a combing-cloth to put about the shoulders when combing the head.
 PEYNADÚRAS, combings.
 PEYNA'R, to comb; also to card wool.
 PE'YNE, a comb.
 PEYNE'RO, a comb-maker.

P E Z

PE'Z, pitch; also a fish. From the Lat. *pix* in the first sense, and *piscis* in the second.

Varios géneros de Pêzes,

Several sorts of Fish.

Pez espada, the sword-fish, so called, because it has a long bone sticking out before, like a sword.
Pez volador, the flying fish.
Abadexo, poor jack.
Aburno, a bleak.
Anchova, an anchovy.
Anguila, an eel.
Almeja, a muscle.
Atún, a tunny-fish.
Ballena, a whale.
Barbo, a barble.
Calamaréjo, a calamary.
Cárpa, a carp.
Cavállo marino, a sea-horse.
Congrio, a conger.
Delphin, a dolphin.
Doradillo, a gilt-fish.
Esturion, a sturgeon.
Góbio, a gudgeon.
Harénque, an herring.
Harénque seco, a red herring.
Lampréa, a lamprey.
Langosta, a lobster.
Langostilla, a craw-fish, or a prawn.
Lenguado, a sole.
Lobo marino, a seal-fish.
Liso, a pike.
Marsopa, a porpoise.
Merluza, a whiting.
Méro, an holybut.
Ortiga pez, the stinging fish.
Pérca, a perch.
Púlpo, a cuttle-fish.
Raya, a thornback.
Rodowállo, a turbot.
Salmon, salmon.
Sarda, a mackrel.
Sardina, a pilchard.
Talpaire, a miller's thumb.
Ténca, a tench.
Tremielga, a cramp-fish.
Trucha, a trout.
Xibia, a lump-fish.

P H A

Prov. *Quién pèzes quiere, mojarfe tie-ne*: He that will catch fish must wet himself. There is nothing to be got without some trouble or pains.

Prov. *Quién come pèzes menúdos, có-me mierda de muchos cielos*: He who eats small fishes, eats the turd of many arses. Because the small fish play near the shore, where all the filth is.

Prov. *Después de los pèzes malas son leches*: After fish, milk is unwholesome.

PEZEZÍ'CO, *Pezexillo*, or *Pezexito*, a little fish.

PEZIE'NTO, pitchy; also fishy, or full of fish.

PEZÍNA, a fish-pond; also the herb peony.

PEZÓN, a nipple; vid. *Peçón*.

PEZONE'RA, the iron ring that keeps the wheel in its place.

PEZPÍCA, the bird call'd a wag-tail.

PEZPÍTA, or *Pezpitálo*, idem.

PEZUE'LO, a small end or extremity of any thing.

PEZÚÑA, vid. *Pesuña*.

P H A

PHA'GRO, a sea-bream.

PHAISA'N, vid. *Faisán*.

PHALA'NGE, the Macedonian phalanx, being a body of foot drawn up square.

Phalange del Brazil, a strange sort of insect or spider in *Brasil*, having five joints to each leg, and as it were two forked nails or claws at the end, like the claws of a small crab. The body three inches long, and one in breadth, of a brown colour, and all hairy, on the back a hole like a navel.

PHANA'L, the lantern on the poop or stern of a ship. Vid. *Fanál*.

PHANTA'SMA, a phantom, a false apparition or vision. Greek.

PHA'RMACE, a medicine, a remedy, physical preparation. Greek, and little used in *Spain*.

PHARMA'CIA, the art of physick.

PHARMACOPE'A, a treatise of pharmacy.

PHARÓL, vid. *Faról*.

PHATZISIRA'NDA, an herb in the province of *Florida* in *North America*, which has leaves like a leek, but longer and thinner, the stem like a rush, full of a knotty pulp, three quarters of a yard high, the flower small and slender, the root long and thin, and full of knots. This root has an aromatick savour, and is hot and dry in the third degree.

P I A

P H E

PHEBE'O, of or belonging to *Phæbus* or the sun. Poetical.

PHE'BO, *Phæbus*, the sun. Poetical.

PHÉLIPE, vid. *Filipe*.

PHENOMENON, a phenomenon, an appearance in the sky or nature.

P H I

PHI'ALA, an ancient sort of pot with a wide mouth; also an ancient measure. This word not in common use, but found in spiritual books and in poets.

PHILIPÍNAS, the Philippine islands belonging to *Asia*, so call'd from king *Philip* the 2d of *Spain*. They lye to the south-east of *China*, and to the north of the *Molucco Islands*. The greatest of them is *Lusson* or *Manila*, the first of these the ancient Indian name, the latter given it from its capital city *Manila*. The chiefest of the others are *Mindanao*, *Mindora*, *Tandaya*, *Masbate*, *Panayotton*, *Abuzo*, *Matan*, *Cebu*, *Ngogas*, *Rebutan*, *Marinduque*, *Luban*, *Vireies*, *Banton*, *Ticao*, and *Coapuli*. The rest are very small, and many in number. They produce all things necessary for human life, besides a considerable quantity of gold.

PHILOSOPH'A'R, or *Philosophar*, to philosophize, or play the philosopher.

PHILOSOFÍA, or *Philosophía*, philosophy.

PHILÓSOFO, or *Philosopho*, a philosopher.

PHI'SICA, vid. *Física*.

PHÍSICO, vid. *Físico*.

PHISIOGNOMÍA, vid. *Fisionomía*.

P H O

PHÓSPHORO, *Phosphorus*, the morning-star; also a chymical composition that makes things rubb'd with it shine.

All other words usually spelt with *Ph* may be found in the letter *P*; the Spaniards seldom or never spelling with *Ph*.

P I A

PIA, a py'd nag.

PIADOR, one that cries like a chicken. In cant a great drinker.

PIADOSAME'NTE, piously, mercifully, compassionately.

PIADOSO, merciful, compassionate.

PIAME'NTE, piously.

PIANDA'MO, a river in the province of *Popayan* in *South America*.

PIA'R, to pip as chickens do. In cant, to drink.

P I C

P I C

P I E

No *dejar piante, ni mamante*, to leave no living creature, chick nor child.

PIA'RA, an herd of swine.

PIARÇON, in cant, a great drinker.

P I B

PIBETES, vid. *Pebetes*.

P I C

PICA, a soldier's pike; also the fish call'd a pike.

Pica *feca*, a pike-man that never serves with a musket.

Pica *de niño*, a child's privities.

Pasar por los picas, to pass the pikes, to run through much danger. It was also to be run through with pikes, being an ancient custom among the Spanish soldiers, when any of them was found treacherous, to run him through with their pikes.

PICAÇA, a magpye.

PICAÇO, a thrust with a pike.

PICA'DA, a prick with any sharp point; a stroke of a bird's beak. From *pico*, the bill.

PICADERO, the place where they manage horses. From *picar*, to prick or spur.

PICADILLO, minced meat.

PICA'DO, prick'd, pink'd like cloth, minced like meat; met. nettled, provoked, offended.

PICADOR, a jockey, one that breaks or manages horses.

PICADURA, a prick.

PICAMULO, in cant, a carrier, carter, or mule-driver.

PICAÑO, a raskally ragged fellow, also a knavish person; a patch on a shoe. Lat. *pittacium*, a patch for a shoe.

PICA'NTE, biting, as a thing that is hot of pepper; met. a sharp biting expression.

PICAPEDRE'RO, a stone-cutter.

PICAPLE'YTOS, a wrangler, a pettifogger that sets folks at variance.

PICAPORTE, the latch of a door.

PICA'R; Præf. *Pico*, Præt. *Piqué*; to prick, to peck as a bird does; to bite at the bait, as a fish; to sting as a bee, or the like, to mince meat; in cant, to run away.

Picar la amarra, in sea-terms to slip the cable.

Picar un cavallo, to spur, but generally to manage an horse.

Picarse, to take offence, to be concerned, to be nettled.

Picarse en el juego, to be dipt in play, as when a man loses and plays

on in anger, and to win back what he has lost.

Picarse de valiente, to value one's self upon one's courage.

PICARA, an whore, a jade, a base woman.

PICARA, a district in the province of *Popayan* in *South America*, large, and well inhabited, enclosed on the east by the mountains called *Andes*.

PICARA'DA, a gang of knaves, or a knavish trick.

PICARDIA'R, to play the knave.

PICARDIA, knavery.

PICARDIA, the province of *Picardy* in *France*.

PICAREA'R, to play the rogue or whore.

PICARE'L, a fish somewhat like a perch.

PICARE'SCA, the rascality, the rabble rout, a parcel of scoundrels.

PICARILLO, or *Picarito*, a little rogue.

PICARO, a rogue, a scoundrel, a base fellow.

Picaro de cocina, a scullion.

PIÇARRA, a pebble-stone; also gravel, and an hone.

PIÇARRA'L, a gravel-pit, a place full of pebble-stones.

PIÇARRE'RA, idem.

PICATOSTES, slices of bread fried with rashers of bacon. So call'd because they warm the throat, from *picar*, to bite.

PICAVIE'NTO, a contrary wind that a ship is forced to take and lie close to.

PICA'ZA, a magpye.

PICA'ZO, a thrust of a pike.

PICHE'L, a mug or drinking-pot.

PICHELE'TE, a little mug or drinking-pot.

PICHELILLO, idem.

PICHINA, the top or solid part of an arch, on which the weight lies.

PICHÓN, a pigeon.

PICINA, a fish-pond, or other pond tho' it have no fish, a great cistern. Lat. *piscina*.

PICO, a bird's bill or beak, a pick-ax, the spout of an ewer, or such vessel to pour out liquor, or any thing resembling a bird's bill. Thence met. prattle, much talk, or talkativeness.

Pico de cigüeña, an herb call'd storks-bill.

Pico de grulla, the herb cranes-bill.

Pico de arroz, a measure of rice.

Pico de jarro, the spout of a pot for the liquor to be poured out.

Pico de oro, a sort of herb. *Minshew*.

Prov. *Quién te hizo rico? Quién te sustentó el pico*. Who made you rich? He that fed your mouth. That is, if a man be kept in eating and drinking, a small matter besides will serve him, and he may grow rich. We say, If it were not for the belly, the back might wear gold.

PICOA, in cant a porridge-pot.

PICOL, in cant, little.

PICÓN, a sharp biting jest. Properly a jest put upon another by counterfeiting the contrary. It also signifies a jocky. In cant, a spy upon thieves.

PICORE'A, marauding of soldiers, pilfering.

PICORE'RO, a marauder.

PICOSA, in cant, straw.

PICOTA, a pillory; also a gallows built of stone.

PICOTE, a coarse cloth made of goats-hair, so call'd, because it is so harsh that it pricks, from *picar*, to prick; so says *Covarrubias*. But there is also a sort of stuff made in the *Low-Countries*, and sent into *Spain*, call'd by this name, and our English merchants give it no other. Some of these are all wool, and some half silk.

PICOTE'RA, a prating, talking woman. From *pico*, a beak, because she is all tongue.

PICOTE'RO, a babler.

PICOVE'RDE, a bird call'd a green-bill.

PICTIMA, vid. *Pitima*.

PICUNO, that has a bill or beak; met. a prating boy.

PICUN'LA, the ravelling ends of a piece of cloth or stuff.

P I D

PIDA, *Pide*, *Pido*; vid. *Pedir*.

P I E

PIE', a foot. Lat. *pes*.

Pié de bestia, is the hind foot of a beast; for the Spaniards generally call'd the fore-feet *manos*, hands.

Pié de amigo, a clog made fast to the foot for run-away slaves; a fetter in a goal, the bilboes in a ship.

Pié de anade, the herb call'd ducks-foot.

Pié de cuervo, the herb crows-foot.

Pié de gallina, the herb bastard-parley.

Pié de gallo, a term at chess.

Pié de gibao, a sort of French dance.

Pié de león, the herb lions-foot, or ladies-mantle.

Pié de liebre, the herb hares-foot.

Pié de borca, the foot of the gallops.

Pié de mesa, o *de banco*, the foot of a table or bench.

Andar a pié, to walk afoot.

Ir con piés de plomo, to proceed with deliberation.

Hazér pié en el agua, to keep above water.

De piés, or *En pié*, standing upon one's feet.

Irsele por piés, to escape, to get away.

Poner piés en pared, vid. *Pared*.

A pié enjuto, dry-shod.

A pié llano, plainly, without stumbling.

Entrar con pié derecho, to begin luckily.

Nacer de piés, to be born with the feet foremost, to be lucky.

Sacar piés, to give ground, to retire.

Prov. *Buscar cinco piés al gato*: To seek for five feet in a cat. This they say when one banter, or pretends to persuade others to believe impossibilities. Taken from one that pretended to make out that the cat's tail was a leg.

Prov. *Quién tiene pié de altar, come sin amassar*: He who has the foot of an altar eats without baking. That is, he who has a good benefice, where offering-bread is brought in and set at the foot of the altar. Meant of all that have good livelihoods and live at their ease.

Prov. *El pié en la cuna, las manos en la rueca, hila tu tela, y cria tu hijuela*: The foot on the cradle, the hands at the distaff, spin your web, and bring up your little daughter. Advice to a mother to work whilst she rocks her child, and never be idle.

Prov. *Ni soy buena, ni soy mala, ni se me tienen los piés en casa*: I am neither good, nor am I bad, nor can I keep my feet at home. Said of a gadding woman, who is not downright lewd, yet is good for nothing, and never minds her house.

Prov. *Quando del pié, quando de la oreja, a mi marido nunca le falta que- xa*: Sometimes of the foot, and sometimes of the ear, my husband never

wants something to complain of. Either said of those that are always complaining: Or, it means that a husband has always cause to find fault either with his wife's gadding, signify'd by the foot, or of what he hears of her signify'd by the ear.

Prov. *De entre los piés sale, lo que no se piensa, ni se sabe*: That comes out from betwixt our feet, which we do not know nor think of. Very strange and surprizing things happen when and where we least expect them.

Prov. *El pié en el lecho, y el brazo en el pecho*: The foot in bed, and the arm on the breast, that is, when they ail any thing the foot must be kept in bed that the humours may not fall down to it; and the hand in a sling upon the breast for the same reason.

PIEÇA, a piece, a while, a space, a room, a chamber.

Piêça de rescate, a prisoner of value, that is worth a ransom.

Piêça de artillería, a piece of cannon.

Piêça por piêça, piecemeal.

Piêças de arnés, the several parts of armour.

Buena piêça, a good bit, piece, or space of time; but ironically, a knave, an arch wag.

Cortar de la piêça, to cut out of the whole piece, as of cloth, or the like.

Prov. *Todo de una piêça*: To be all of a piece, or of one sort.

Prov. *Todo de una piêça como mano de mortero*: All of a piece like a pestle, that is, all of a lump, without shape or figure.

PIECECICA, *Piececilla*, or *Piececita*, a little piece.

PIECEQUELA, idem.

PIEDA'D, piety, pity, compassion, mercy. Lat. *pietas*.

Monte de piedad, vid. *Monte*.

PIE'DRA, a stone. From the Lat. *petra*. It also signifies hail, especially when it is large and does mischief.

Piêdra aguzadêra, a grind-stone.

Piêdra arenisca, a sort of mouldring stone.

Piêdra del aguila, the eagles stone. In Latin, *ætites*, from the Greek *aitos*, an eagle. This bird has always two of these stones in its nest, without which it cannot lay; they are male and female; the male less than the female; as big as a gall-nut, somewhat reddish, and within it is another hard stone; the female is oval, whitish, or rather of an ash-colour, and easily moulders, and that which

is within is like clay and sand; both of them are of great virtue in facilitating the birth; being ty'd to the left arm, they retain the birth, when there is danger of miscarrying, thro' the lubricity of the matrix; but when the proper time to be deliver'd is come, taking it from the arm, and tying it to the left thigh, the woman will be deliver'd with ease. So says Dr. Laguna upon Dioscorides, lib. 5. But as soon as the infant is born, the stone must be taken away, else it would, if left there a moment, bring down the matrix, which it attracts, as the load-stone does steel.

Piêdra bezâr, vid. *Bezaâr*.

Piêdra de la bexiga, the stone in the bladder.

Piêdra ciêfre, brimstone.

Piêdra de hijada, this is a sort of green stone, and the greener, the better, found in the West Indies, but rare; it has a wonderful virtue to prevent and cure the cholick, and to expel gravel, or the stone; it eases pains in the kidneys, and is good against pains in the stomach. Monardes, fol. 23.

Piêdra de lêche, a stone good for womens milk.

Piêdra para la madre, a sort of heavy, oval, black, and smooth stone, brought from New Spain, which apply'd to a woman's navel, will stick there of it self, and ease her of fits of the mother. Monardes, fol. 119.

Piêdra molar, fire-stone; also a mill-stone.

Piêdra pomez, the pumice-stone.

Piêdra de rayo, a thunderbolt.

Piêdra de riñones, the stone in the kidneys.

Piêdra de sangre, the blood-stone; it is of several darkish colours, as if were speckled with blood; it is good to stop any bleeding, dipping it in cold water, and holding it in the right hand. Monardes, fol. 22.

Piêdra toque, the touch-stone to try metals.

Piêdra ymân, the load-stone.

Niño de la piêdra, vid. *Niño*.

PIE'DRAS, in gaming, is the winnings, because they set up with little stones among the common sort instead of counters.

Piêdras ciêgas, precious stones that are not transparent, as jasper, agate, onyx, &c.

Na dexâr piêdra con piêdra, not to leave one stone upon another, to destroy utterly.

P I E

tira piedras a mi texado, he throws stones at my tiles, that is, he rails at me, or endeavours to do me harm.
 Prov. *Piedra movediza no la cubre moho*: A rowling stone never gathers mofs.
 Prov. *Tenér su piedra en el rollo*. Vide Rollo.
 Prov. *Tirar la piedra, y esconder la mano*: To throw the stone and hide the hand. To do mischief and not be seen in it.
 Prov. *Matar dos páxaros con una piedra*: To kill two birds with one stone.
 Prov. *Quién calla piedras apaña*: He that is silent gathers stones, that is, if a man says little, he thinks the more; he meditates revenge.
 Prov. *Quién en una piedra dos vézes tropieza, no es maravilla se quiebre la cabeza*: He that stumbles twice at one stone, it is no wonder if he breaks his head for his heedlessness.
 Prov. *Si la piedra da en el cántaro, mal para el cántaro; y si el cántaro da en la piedra, también se quiebra*: If the stone hits the pitcher, 'tis bad for the pitcher; and if the pitcher hits the stone, still it is broke. To denote, we must not contend with the more powerful; for whether they fall upon us, or we upon them, still we come by the worst. Or as we say, the weakest goes to the wall.
 PEDRECICA, *Pedrecilla*, or *Piedrecita*, a little stone.
 PIE'L, a skin. Lat. *pellis*.
 Prov. *De piel agena larga la correa*: Of another man's skin, or leather, a long thong or strap, that is, we are always free of what is not our own.
 PIE'LAGO, the ocean, the main sea, the deep. Lat. *pelagus*. Met. an intricate affair.
 PIENSA, *Piense*, *Pienso*, Vid. *Pen-sar*.
 PIENSO, the common allowance given to a beast.
 Prov. *El Mejor pienso del cavallo, es el ojo de su amo*: The horse's best allowance is his master's eye. The master's eye makes the horse fat.
 PIERDA, *Pierde*, *Pierdo*. Vide *Perder*.
 PIERNA, a leg. Lat. *perna*.
 PIERNA DE NIEZ, a quarter of a wall-out.
 PIERNA DE SAVANA, a breadth of a sheet.
 DAR DE PIERNAS, to spur a horse, to run away.
 ECHAR PIERNAS, to strut, to walk stately.

P I L

Hazer piernas, as Echar piernas.
 ANDAR EN PIERNAS, to go bare-leg'd.
 Prov. *La pierna en el lécho, y el brazo en el pécho*, the same with *El pie en el lécho*, &c. Vid. *Pié*.
 Prov. *Cada uno estiende la pierna, como tiene le cubierta*: Every one stretches out his leg according to the length of his covering, that is, every one cuts his coat according to his cloth.
 PIERNEZUE'LA, a little leg.
 PIERNIABIE'RTO, open-leg'd.
 PIERNICA, *Piernilla*, or *Piernita*, a little leg.
 PIE'SGO, the foot of a skin in which they carry wine, and at which they fill and empty it; so called from *pie*, a foot. Thence apply'd to signify the mouth of a bottle, or the like. Most properly it is that part of the leather that is next the beast's foot.
 PIE'ZA, vid. *Piéça*.
 PIE'ZGO, vid. *Piésgo*.
 P I F
 PIFA'NO, a fife, either the instrument, or the man that plays on it.
 PIFARO, idem.
 PIFLA, in cant, a bawdy-house.
 P I G
 PIGA'ÇA, vid. *Picáça*.
 PIGA'RGO, a sort of eagle.
 PIGME'O, a pigmey, a man but a cubit high. From the Greek *pigmon*, a cubit.
 PIGUE'LAS, or *Pibuélas*, hawks jesses, being short straps of leather fasten'd to their legs, and so to the lease of the varvels. From the Latin *pedica*, *Quasi pedicuélas*.
Estár en piguélas en la cárcel, to lie in goal with irons.
 P I I
 PIJA, a child's yard; so call'd from the Greek *pigi*, a fountain.
 PISSIMO, most pious, holy or religious.
 P I L
 PILA, a font in a church, a stone cistern, an holy water-pot.
Tantas pilas de bautismo, is so many parishes.
 PILA, y *torjél*, the two dies for coining of money.
Sacar a uno de pila, to be god-father to one.
Irse por su pié a la pila, to be christened when grown up that one can go to the font.
 PILA'R, a pillar, a column.
 PILAR DE AGUA, a great cistern of water.

P I M

PILA'STRA, a pilaster, being a flat, or half of a square pillar, or column against a wall, for the half round columns so plac'd are not call'd by this name.
 PILATE'RO, one that works in a fulling-mill.
 PILCOMA'YO, a river in South America, which rises in the province of *Los Charcas*, in the kingdom of Peru, and runs into the great river of Paraguay, near the city of the Assumption.
 PILDORA, a pill. Lat. *pilula*.
Pildora dorada, a gilt pilt. Met. any thing that has a fair out-side, but is all bitterness within.
 Prov. *Si la pildora bien supiera, no la doraran por de fuera*: If the pill were well-tasted, they would not gild the outside of it. An expression when one extols or commends what a man knows is not good at bottom.
 PILEO, an hat. Lat. *pileus*. Scarce us'd in Spanish, but by poets.
 PILFA'R, in cant, to spur a horse.
 PILICA, a little font, holy-water-pot, or cistern.
 PILLA'DO, pillag'd, plunder'd.
 PILLA'GE, pillage, plunder.
 PILLA'R, to plunder.
 PILO, a dart. Latin *pilum*. Not us'd, but by poets.
 PILÓN, a sugar-loaf; also a great cistern or basin of a fountain.
 PILOSE'LO, an herb I cannot find the English name of.
 PILOTO, a pilot of a ship.
 PILTRA, in cant, a reed.
 PILTRA'FAS, poor wretched meat; that is nothing but skin and bone.
 P I M
 PIMENTA'DO, pepper'd.
 PIMENTA'R, to pepper.
 PIMENTE'RO, a pepper-box, or caster.
 PIMENTÓN, Guinea pepper, which grows in long green cods, and when dry, turns red, being full of yellowish flat seeds; both the cod and seeds very hot; pickled green they are excellent, but very strong.
 PIMIE'NTA, pepper; the plant it grows on is like a vine, but is always close to a tree or pole, up which it runs to the very top; it bears within a year, but more every year after; it is knotty at small distances, and out of every knot grows a leaf, sharp at the end, of a dark green on the inside, and a light green without; the root is very small and superficial; at every stalk of a leaf grows a cluster of

pepper, some of which have fifty corns, and the least 30; the pepper, when green, is pluck'd like capers, to eat; and in *India* they call it *achor*. The plants of the white and black pepper differ in nothing, but that the leaf of the white is thinner, and somewhat sinother; the white pepper is better than the black, either for taste, relish, or wholesomeness. There is also a sort of long pepper, the plant whereof differs from the other, and the pepper it self is much inferior to both the white and black. This long pepper grows in *Bengala* and *Faoa*, the white and black along the coast of *Malabar*, and some other places, but not so good. There is another sort, which is hollow, and call'd among them, *canarin*. The Malabars call pepper *molang*; the *Canarines*, *miri*; in *Malaca*, *lada*; in *Arabia*, *filfil*; in *Guzurat* and *Decan*, *meriche*; in *Bengala*, *morvis*; in Greek, *peperi*; in Latin, *piper*; in Portuguese, *pimenta*; in *Catalonia*, *pebre*; in Italian, *pspe*; in French, *poivre*; in High-Dutch, *pfeffer*; in Flemish, *peperen*. This and more to the purpose in *Acoft. nat. hist Ind.*

PIMENTA de Tabasco, *Tabasco* pepper, because growing in that province on very large trees, called by the Indians, *xocoxochitl*; the leaves of the tree are like those of an orange-tree, very odoriferous; the flowers of a deep red, smelling like the orange-flower; the fruit is round, growing in clusters, first green, then red, and at last black, of a sharp bitter taste, and a good smell, hot and dry in the third degree, so that it is us'd instead of pepper; it cherishes the heart and stomach, is good for the matrix, expels wind, opens obstructions, and provokes urine and the monthly terms.

Pimiénta luénga, long pepper; it is a very good sort of pepper, growing in the *West-Indies*, on a long stalk, about which the grains of pepper stick, and when dry, easily rub off. *Monardes*, fol. 86.

Pimiénta de Jamaíca, *Jamaica* pepper; it is not unlike the common black pepper, with this difference, that there is a little mark on one part of it, like the head of a clove, and it has the taste of clove, as well as of pepper, and is therefore call'd by some all-spice.

Tenér una cosa pimiénta, for a thing to have pepper, is what we say, it is

saucy, that is, it is very dear.

Ser una pimiénta, to be all fire, hot, restless, stirring.

PIMIENTO, vid. *Pimentón*.

Pimiénto de rabo, a small sort of Guinea pepper.

PIMPINE'LA, the herb pimpernel.

PIMPINÍ'CHI, a *West India* shrub, which yields a sort of purging milk.

PIMPOLLO, a sprout of a tree, or plant; a sucker.

P I N

PINA, any stone, flake, or other thing shap'd like a sugar-loaf.

PINA, a small town of about eighty houses, in the kingdom of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

PINARE'TE, the fine pine-tree, that is free from knots.

PINA'ÇA, a pinnacle, a small swift vessel; also the pitch-tree.

PINA'CULO, the pinnacle of a steeple, or the like.

PINAHUIZXIHUITL, a shrub in *New Spain*, about a yard high, having a thin and thorny stem, the leaves divided into six parts, and joined together like a bundle; the root shoots out into many sprigs, the fruit and flower like those of the chestnut-tree, hanging in bunches or clusters; it is a wonderful plant, for the leaves shrink away and die at the least touch, or being breath'd upon by a man.

PINA'L, a grove of pine-trees.

PINA'R, idem.

PINARIE'GO, belonging to the pine.

PINAVE'TE, vid. *Pinabete*.

PINA'ZA, vid. *Pináça*.

PI'NÇAS, pincers or nippers.

PINO'E'L, a pencil, such as painters use.

PINCELA'DA, a stroke of a pencil.

PINCHÓTE, the whip, which the steersman holds in his hand, by which he governs the helm.

PINGANÍTO, the point of a rock.

PÍNGUE, a pink, a vessel with a round stern like a fly-boat.

PÍNGUE, Adject. fat. Lat. *pingue*.

PÍNGUE'LA, vid. *Piguéla*.

PINJA'DO, a bardash, one that is patient in the sin of sodomy.

PINJA'DO, is also hang'd.

Prov. *O rico, O pinjado*: Either rich, or hang'd. When a man values not what way he comes by wealth, but will do any thing for his advantage.

PINJA'NTES, jewels hanging to womens head-dress.

PINJA'R, to hang. *A pependendo*.

PINÍCOS, as *Hazér pinícos*, to endeavour to go, as children do.

PINILLO, the herb call'd spigmel, or mew; in *Westmorland*, bald money, or bad money. So says *Ray*.

Pinillo oloroso, wild dill, says *Minshew*.

PINIPINÍCHI, a small tree in the *West Indies*, like an apple-tree; the Indians cut a twig, or branch of it, whence there flows a thickish and glutinous sort of milk, called *Léche de pinipiníchi*, three or four drops whereof are a strong purge, and quick in operation; it is also dry'd to a powder, and so taken in a very small quantity, because of its violent operation; as soon as one takes broth or drinks wine, it has done working. It is hot and dry in the third degree. *Monardes*, fol. 28.

PIÑA, a pine-apple. Those we see in *England* have nothing in them, but in *Spain*, and other countries, every knob on them contains a small and very sweet kernel.

PIÑA, the pine-apple of the *West Indies*, is as big, and shap'd like our pine-apple, but differs in all other respects, because it has no kernels, nor little partitions, but is all an eatable pulp, taking off the outward rind; it has an excellent smell, and is very pleasant to eat; the taste of it is sweet and sharp, and juicy; they cut them in slices, and lay them a while in salt and water. It grows on a long reed or stalk, which springs up among abundance of leaves, like a lilly; on the top of each of them is the pine-apple. It grows in hot and moist countries; they make an excellent conserve of them. *F. Jof. Acoft. nat. hist. W. Ind. lib. 4. cap. 19. p. 243.*

PIÑE'L, a town in *Portugal*, three leagues from *Almeida*, seated on a hill, wall'd, has an old castle, five hundred houses, six parishes, one monastery of nuns, an house of *Misericordia*, and an hospital.

PIÑÓN, a kernel of a pine-apple.

PIÑÓNES purgativos, *West India* purging nuts, but not the same as the *Barbadoes* nuts, or *Avellanas purgativas*, being a more gentle medicine than that, and working by stool and vomit, to purge gross humours; they are hot in the third degree, and dry in the second; they grow in *New Spain* in the nature of pine-apples, whence they have their name. *Monardes*, fol. 27.

P I N

piñones de Molúco; this tree is said to grow in great plenty in the *Molucco Islands*, whence it takes its name, as also in the country of *Malabar*, being as big as a pear-tree, the leaf smooth, green, thin, and hot in the mouth; the fruit three-corner'd, as big as a small nut, divided into small white kernels, like those of the pineapple; it is given in glisters for the sciatica, and stoppage of urine, and in both to carry off putrid viscous humours, and for the asthma, for which it is in great esteem. *Acoft. nat. hist. E. Ind.*

Piñones de púna, a fruit in the *West Indies*, like pine-apples, of which *Acofta*, in his nat. hist. *W. Ind.* gives no other account.

PIÑONES, in falconry, they give this name to the pinions of the wings of a bird.

Prov. *Lo que quiere la mona piñones mondados*: How fond the monkey is of pick'd pine-apple kernels. This they say to one that is dainty and will take no pains.

PIÑONA'DA, preserv'd pine-apple kernels.

PIÑONA'TE, a paste of the kernels of pine-apples and sugar.

PIÑUE'LO, a little pine-apple; also orpin.

PINO, a pine-tree. Lat. *pinus*.

Pino negro, the pitch-tree.

Pino alvar, the garden-pine.

Tañer la campana a pino, to ring out the bell.

PINSA'PO, another sort of pine.

PINTA, a spot; also the spotted fever. Among gamesters a peep in a card or die; also a streak or mark in a card.

PINTA, is also a liquid-measure, as with us a pint, but not properly a Spanish word, only borrow'd from those nations who use that measure as the pint in *England*, the French pint, and the like in *Italy*; so that in Spanish it signifies the measure of the country they speak of. *F. Antony de Guévara* in his epistles, part 2. p. 240, speaking of the Italian pint.

PINTACÍLGO, the bird call'd a linnet.

PINTADÍLLO, a small bird of several colours in *New Spain*.

PINTA'DO, painted.

Haré mi placer como el mas pintado, I'll do my will as well as the best of them.

PINTA'DOS, a nation of Indians in the province of *Cibola* in *North Ame-*

P I Q

rica; so call'd by the Spaniards cause they us'd to paint themselves.

PINTA'R, to paint; met. to describe. Lat. *pingere*.

PINTAZÍLGO, vid. *Pintacílgo*.

PINTIPARA'DO, exactly alike.

PINTOR, a painter.

PINTURA, painting, a picture.

PINÇAS, vid. *Pinzas*.

PINZE'L, vid. *Pincel*.

PINCELA'DA, the touch of a pencil.

P I O

Pio, pious, godly, merciful. Lat. *pious*. It is also the proper name of a man. And this word they use to call the hens and chickens together.

PIOGE'RA, or *Piojera*, a place full of lice, or where they breed.

PIOGE'NTA yerva, lousebane, or stavescacre.

PIOGE'NTO, or *Piojento*, lousy.

PIOJERÍA, lousiness; met. an inconsiderable matter.

PIOJE, a louse. Lat. *pediculus*.

Ser como piojo en costura, to be like a louse in a seam, that is, to intrude, to be troublesome.

Comerse de piojos, to be eaten up with lice, to be reduc'd to extream misery.

Prov. *Piojo en la gorra es cosa de grandes*: A louse in the cap is fit for grandes. We say, a louse is a gentleman's companion.

PIOJOSO, lousy; met. a miserable wretch.

PIOLA'R, to cry, as chickens do, or chirp like a sparrow.

PIORNO, in cant, drunk.

P I P

PÍPA, a pipe, or two hogsheds; also a tobacco-pipe.

PIPERIFA'Z, the herb *nigella*.

PIPOTE, a small cask or vessel.

PIPOTÍLLO, a very little cask.

P I Q

PIQUE', vid. *Picár*.

Pique, pique, at the game at picket, which is to reckon 30 in a deal, before the adversary can reckon one, and he that does so doubles it and reckons sixty. Also a pickax, or such like pointed instrument; also a stroke with it. A prick with any sharp-pointed instrument. A peck or resentment.

Estar a pique, to be upon the point, or just ready to have something happen.

P I R

Irse a pique, to sink as a vessel does at sea, to founder.

El fondo es a pique, signifies a shore that is upright, and not shelving off, so that there is as much water near the bank as farther off.

PIQUE'RO, a pikeman.

PIQUE'TE, the game of picket. Also a pickax, or such like pointed instrument.

PIQUÍLLO, a little bill or beak.

PIQUIRÍ, a river in *South America*, which falls into the river of *Plate*, in about twenty five degrees of south latitude.

P I R

PIRA'GUA, a sort of large boat us'd only in the *West Indies*.

PIRAMIDA'L, made in the form of a pyramid.

PIRA'MIDE, a pyramid, large below, and small at the top. So call'd from the Greek *pyr*, fire, because it rises like a flame of fire.

PIRA'TA, a pirate, a sea-robber. Lat.

PIRATEA'R, to play the pirate.

PIRATERÍA, piracy.

PIRATINÍNGA, a Portuguese colony in the captainship of *St. Vincent* in *Brazil*.

PIREMBÚ, a fish in *Brazil*, the name signifying the snorting fish, is eight or nine spans long, of a good taste, and much valu'd; in its throat are two stones, a span broad, and hard, with which it bruises the shell-fish it feeds on. The Indians put a great value on those stones, and wear them about their necks for ornament.

PIRE'TRA, the herb pellitory. Latin *pyrethrum*. From the Greek *pyr*, fire, because of its fiery quality.

PIRINE'OS montes, the Pyrenean mountains, which part *France* and *Spain*.

PIRÍTO, or *Islas de Pirito*, two small islands on the coast of *Venezuela* in *South America*, a league distant from each other, and a league from the continent. They are almost as low as the sea, and not inhabited.

PIRLETE'RO, the hawthorn-bush.

PIROMANCÍA, divination by fire. Greek *pyr*, fire, and *mantis*, divination.

PIROS, a nation of Indians in the great province of *New Mexico* in *North America*, who have fifteen large towns, and have embrac'd Christianity.

PIRÚ, vid. *Perú*.

PIRUE'TANO, a wild pear-tree.

P I T

P I S

PISACÓRTO, one that takes short steps.

PISA'DA, a foot step.

PISA'DO, trodden.

PISA'NTES, in cant, the shoes and the feet.

PISA'R, to tread.

Pisár uvas en el lagár, to tread grapes in the vat where the wine is made. This is now little us'd, for the wine is made in a press.

Pisár el sol, to tread upon the sun. Is to slander a man wrongfully.

PISAVE'RDE, a nice fop, that walks as if he were afraid to touch the ground.

PISCA, a bit, a little crumb. Also the tread in an egg.

PISCINA, a fish-pond, or other pond, or lake. Lat. *piscina*.

Piso, in cant, a coat.

PISÓN, a rammer, such as paviors use, to ram the earth, or the like.

PISONA'DO, ramm'd, as earth with a rammer.

PISONA'R, to ram, or beat down with a rammer.

PISPÓTE, a chamber-pot; a word borrow'd from strangers.

PISTA'CHO, a Pistacho nut.

PISTA'DO, beaten in a mortar.

PISTA'R, to beat in a mortar.

PISTE, vid. *Alpiste*.

PISTO, the gravy, juice or substance of a fowl pounded in a mortar, and squeez'd out in a press, to give to sick persons who cannot eat.

PISTÓLA, a pistol.

PISTOLETA'ZO, the shot of a pistol, or the wound it makes.

PISTOLE'TE, a pistol.

PISUE'GA, a river that runs by the city *Valladolid* in *Spain*, formerly called *Pisoraca*.

P I T

PÍTA, an herb in the *Indies*, of which they make fine thread, as we do of flax.

PITA'NÇA, a pittance, an allowance of meat or drink, an alms, a *petendo*, because it is either begg'd or demanded.

PITANCERÍA, the place where alms is given out.

PITANCE'RO, he that has the distributing of allowances, or of alms.

PITANÓSO, blear-ey'd.

PITA'R, to whistle.

PÍTIMA, a plaister that is laid on the breast to cheer the heart. *Greck epithima*, a covering.

P I Z

PITIPIE', a little foot. So they call a short measure less than the foot, which carpenters and masons carry in their pockets. From the French *petit*, little, and the Spanish *pie*, a foot.

PITIRÓXO, the bird called a robbin red-breast.

PITO, a whistle, a flagelet, or any small pipe. Also the bird called a woodpecker. Also the herb they say this bird makes use of to make any iron or wood that stops his nest to fly off with; and the little stick sharp at both ends, with which boys play, call'd a cat.

PITO real, a sort of fowl in *New Spain*, as big as a turtle-dove, and with a bill as long again as its body. Its feathers are all black, except those about the neck, which are yellow. The Spaniards look upon the tongue of it as a sovereign remedy against the heart-burning, giving the patient warm water to drink that it has been steep'd in. Besides, the smoke of the feathers cures other pains by sympathy; as for instance, those of the wings, pains in the arms; those of the legs, pains in the legs, and so of the rest. *Gemelli*, vol. 6. lib. 2. cap. 9.

Quando pitos flautas, every thing wrong.

Prov. *El pito piérdese por su pico*: The wood-pecker loses himself by his bill. That is, his bill causes him to be taken by the noise he makes with it, which discovers where he is. Apply'd to great babblers, who ruin themselves by much talking.

PITONA'R, to nibble, to bite gently. Also to whistle.

PITONES, bones or stones children play with.

P I U

PIVE'TE, vid. *Pebéte*.

PIÚLA, a whistling.

PIULA'R, to whistle.

PIÚRA, a large plain in the kingdom of *Peru*, in which several rivers meet, and in it is seated the town of *St. Michael*, the first colony of Spaniards in *Peru*.

P I X

PÍXA, a pizzle, the yard of a man or beast.

PIXA'R, to piss.

PIXÍTA, a little pizzle, a child's yard.

P I Z

PIZA'RA, a pebble-stone; also slate to cover houses.

PIZCA, vid. *Pisca*.

P L A

P L A

PLA'CA, an antient piece of money, about the value of a penny.

PLA'ÇA, a place, a market-place, a square in a town, a town or fortress, entertainment, or a soldier's place in an army.

Pláça muérta, a dead pay, a false muster, pay given in an army for no service done.

Plaza de armas, a place of arms.

Hazér pláça, to expose to sale, or to publick view. Also to make room.

Sacár una cosa a la pláça, to publish a thing, to make it known.

Hombre de pláça, a merry pleasant companion.

Pláça, pláça, make room.

Prov. *Açótenme en la pláça, y no lo sépan en mi casa*: Let them whip me in the market-place, so they know it not in my house. That is, it is no matter what disgrace a man undergoes amongst strangers, provided his friends and acquaintance don't know it.

Prov. *No estés mucho en la pláça, ni te rías de quién pássea*: Do not stand long in the market-place, nor laugh at those that pass by. That is, do not stand to be observ'd, nor make observations of others.

Prov. *Quién en la pláça a labrársé méte, muchos adestradores tiene*: He that sets to work in the market has many teachers. Where there are many lookers on, every one will have his saying. We have an old saying, that he who lies with his wife in the market will have many teachers.

PLACA'RTE, a placart, an edict, a proclamation, or ordinance.

PLACENTE'RO, pleasant, pleasing, diverting.

PLACE'R, vid. *Plazér*.

PLACE'RA, a common strumpet.

PLACE'RO, common, publick, known in the market-place.

PLACIE'GO, a man that is much in publick places.

PLA'ÇO, a term, or time allotted to do any thing in, or to appear in court, or the like.

No áy pláço que no llégue, no term of time so long but it comes at last.

PLAQUE'LA, a little market-place, or square.

PLA'GA, a plague. Lat:

PLAGA'DO, plagu'd, tormented.

PLAGA'R, to plague, to torment. Both words little us'd.

PLA'IA, vid. *Pláya*.

PLAN, the breadth of a ship in the bottom

bottom of the hold, or the breadth whereon she rests when a-ground, called the floor, or the bilge or bulge.

PLA'NA, a page of a book, or side of a sheet of paper. Also a mason's or bricklayer's trowel. Goth.

PLA'NCHA, a plate of metal. Goth.

PLANCHAME'NTAS, the ladders in a ship, which are three, the entering ladder in the waste, a ladder of ropes, which hangs out of the gallery for foul weather, and at sea to come out of the boat, or go into it, and one at the beak-head, which is made fast over the boltspit, to get up upon the boltspit by.

PLANCHEA'DO, plated.

PLANCHEA'R, to plate, or cover with plates.

PLANCHE'TE, Obs. a lap-dog.

PLANCHÓN, a great plank or board; or a great plate of metal.

PLANE'TA, a planet. Lat.

PLAÑIDO, bewail'd.

PLAÑIR, to lament, to bewail. Lat. *plangere*.

PLA'NO, plain, smooth, level. Lat. *planus*.

Declarar de plano, to declare plainly without reserve.

Dar un golpe de plano, to strike with the flat side of a thing.

PLANTA, a plant, which Ray defines thus: A plant is a living body, without feeling, fix'd to a certain place, which can be nourish'd and increas'd, and can propagate it self. Vid. *Verba*.

PLANTA, in architecture is the plan, or ground plot of any structure.

Planta del pié, the sole of the foot.

Planta de albanil, a mason's trowel. Antonio de Nebrixa.

Planta vergonzosa, the sensitive plant, growing on St. Peter's hills about Manila, not very tall, and with little leaves, which whensoever it is touch'd, tho' never so slightly, draws back and closes all its leaves hard together, and therefore the Spaniards give it this name, signifying the bashful plant. There is another sort grows there in the sea, like a colewort, which was found in the year 1642, by a soldier, who going to pull it up, saw it fled from his hand, and drew back to the rock under water in the sea. Gemelli, vol. 5. lib. 2. cap. 4.

Prov. *De buena planta tu vñna, y de buena madre toma la hija*: Plant your vine from a good plant, and

take a daughter from a good mother. That is, choose all things that come of a good stock.

Prov. *Planta muchas vèzes traspuèsta, ni crece, ni medra*: A plant often transplanted neither grows nor thrives. A rowling stone never gathers moss.

PLANTA'DO, planted.

PLANTADOR, a planter.

PLANTADURA, a planting.

PLA'NTANO, vid. *Plátano*.

PLANTA'R, to plant.

PLANTEA'R, to mourn, to bewail.

PLANTE'L, a nursery of young trees or plants.

PLANTICA, or *Plantilla*, a little plant.

PLA'NTO, lamentation, mourning. Lat. *planctus*.

PLANTÓN, a stock to graft on.

PLANTOSA, in cant, a cup to drink out of.

PLANÚDO, vid. *Navío planúdo*.

PLASE'NCIA, a city in the kingdom of Castile, seated on the banks of the river Xerte, in a most delicious and fertile soil, wall'd, and contains 2000 houses, 7 parishes, 4 monasteries of friars, 5 of nuns, 7 chapels, 5 hospitals, and 2 colleges. Antiently call'd *Ambrosia*. It is a bishoprick, and the bishop's revenue worth 40000 ducats a year.

PLASE'NCIA, is also a town in the province of Biscay, three leagues from Mondragon, in the vale of Marquina, on the banks of the river Deva. It is wall'd, and famous for the vast number of fire-arms and others made in it. The number of its inhabitants is not above 300 families, in one parish.

PLA'SMA, a plaister. Also a green stone, not so fine as an emerald.

PLASMA'DO, made, form'd, shap'd; also plaister'd.

PLASMADOR, a creator, a maker, a former.

PLASMA'R, to make, to shape, to form; also to plaister.

PLA'STA, any sort of soft paste or plaister, as mortar, or clay, or the like.

PLASTA'DO, squatted, beaten, or crush'd together; also daub'd or plaister'd.

PLASTA'R, to squat, beat, or crush together; also to daub or plaister.

PLA'TA, silver, the metal next in value to gold. It is generally found in mines on stony desert mountains, tho' some little has been found

in the plain. There are two sorts of veins, one whereof they call loose, the other fixt. The loose are only pieces of oar found in some chance place, which once taken away there is no more. The fix'd veins, or those which spread out every way in depth, and on all sides, like the body of a tree and its branches. The Indian way of refining the oar was by melting, which makes the metal run one way and the dross another. To this purpose at Potosi they made little earthen fire-pans, which they call *guairas*, with holes all round them, on which they plac'd the crucible, and setting these pans on the tops of the mountains, the wind that blows there constantly melted the oar, which could not be made to run with any bellows whatsoever. The silver of the mines of Porco runs better with bellows. But the method most in use now is to separate the silver from the dross with quick-silver, thus: They pound the oar to dust in mills, and sift it as we do rubbish to make mortar, then they steep that fine dust in brine made of salt, that the salt may loosen the earth from the metal, then through a fine cloth they squeeze the quicksilver out upon that mass, so that it falls like a dew, which they work up, mould, and incorporate with it. Thus it us'd to lie together, and was moulded over several times for twenty days, till the quicksilver had wrought its effect; but now making fires in vaults under it, they find it is prepar'd in five days by the heat. When the quicksilver has drawn all the metal to it, they put this mass into great troughs of water, where they wash it till all the dross runs off, and the pure metal remains behind. The clean silver they squeeze in a cloth, which fetches out all the quicksilver that is not incorporated in it. The rest of the mass, made like a sugar-loaf, is cover'd over with an earthen pan of that shape, and a great fire being made about it, all the quicksilver runs out at a pipe, like distill'd water from a limbeck, and the silver remains in the same shape, and as big as it was put in, but only the fifth part in weight of what it was, being all like a honeycomb, where the quicksilver has been extracted. Then it is cast into bars, and carry'd to the king's stamping-house, where it is try'd, and the mark set upon it according to its fineness.

P L A

ness. *F. Jof. Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind. chap. 5. & sequen.*

Plata acendrada, silver that is perfectly refin'd.

Plata virgen, virgin silver, that is, fine and pure, without any alloy.

Plata natural a modo de escarcha, natural silver, so small, that it looks like hoar frost, and is some small matter that drops out from among the oar. *Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind.*

Plata de marca, standard silver.

Plata de martillo, solid plate.

Prov. *Quién libra de su plata, y oro haze lodo*: He that builds makes dirt of his gold and silver.

LA PLA'TA, a city in the kingdom of Peru in South America, about 18 leagues from Potosí, seated in the province of the same name, by the Indians, called *Chuquisaca*. Its climate is temperate, and producing all things necessary for the support of man. It is very populous, and the inhabitants vastly rich, the city adorned with several churches and stately monasteries, and is a bishoprick, worth 80000 ducats a year to its prelate.

RÍO DE LA PLA'TA, the great river of Plate in South America. Vid. *Río*.

PLATAFORMA, a platform in fortification, being a battery to place cannon on. Also a draught, or the plan of a work.

PLA'TANO, the common plane-tree. Lat. *platanus*.

PLA'TANO, or rather *Plantano*, the plantane, is a tree in the West Indies, which had this name given it by the Spaniards, but for what reason is not known, since there is not the least resemblance betwixt this and the plane-tree of Europe. This Indian plantan has one body or root in the ground, from which many shoots run up without touching one another, but every one grows up, and becomes as it were a distinct tree, with leaves so large, that one of them will cover a man almost from head to foot, of a very fine glossy green. When it is a fathom and an half, or two fathoms high, it bears only one cluster of plantans, sometimes more, sometimes less in number, and I have told 300 upon one cluster. Every plantan is above a span long, more or less, and two or three inches thick, though they vary very much. The rind is easily taken off, and all the rest is a solid tender pulp, very good to eat, being wholsom and nourishing, and ra-

P L A

ther cold than hot. Sometimes the branches are gather'd green, and ripen in great jars close cover'd with an herb peculiar for that purpose. If they let them ripen on the tree they are better relish'd, and smell like choice pippins. They last almost all the year, for new shoots are continually running up from the trunk of the plantan, and when one has done, another begins to bear, another is half grown, another shoots out anew, so that they succeed one another all the year about. As soon as the cluster is gather'd, they cut down that branch or shoot, for it never bears more than one, and once, but the trunk or root remains and shoots afresh till it is spent, which is for several years. It requires much moisture and heat. They throw ashes on the root to improve it, and there are woods of plantans which are very profitable, because it is the fruit most generally used in the West Indies. They make wine of it, and eat it raw, roasted, several ways dress'd and preserved. The branches are neither good for fire nor any other use, but the leaves may serve to write on in case of necessity. *F. Jof. Acost. nat. hist. W. Ind. lib. 4. chap. 21. pag. 247.*

PLATA'ZO, a great dish.

PLATEA'DO, silver'd, cover'd, or done with silver.

PLATEA'R, to silver, to cover or do over with silver.

PLATE'L, a platter, a dish.

PLATE'RA, a woman silver-smith.

PLATERIA, the silver-smiths street.

PLATE'RO, a silver-smith.

PLA'TICA, a discourse, a speech; also practice, instead of *Práctica*.

PLATICA'NTE, vid. *Praticante*.

PLATICA'R; Pref. *Plático*, Præf. *Platiqué*; to discourse, to talk; also to practise, for *Practicar*.

PLA'TICO, experienced.

PLATI'CO, a little dish or plate.

PLATIJA, the fish called a plaice.

PLATILLAS, a sort of linnen we call flesies, vulgarly flesy holland, tho' improperly, because it is *Silesia* linnen.

PLATILLO, a little dish or plate, or a faucer.

PLA'TO, a dish. From the Greek *platos*, broad; also a scale.

Hazer plato, to boast.

Hazer plato franco, to keep open house; also to make a show, and to discover secrets.

P L E

PLATÓN, a great dish. Also Plato the philosopher.

PLAUSIBLE, plausible.

PLA'YA, the shoar, the sea-coast.

PLAYE'RO, a fisherman that brings fish from the sea-coast.

PLA'ZA, vid. *Plaza*.

PLA'ZEME, it pleases me, I am content.

Dar el plazeme, to wish joy, to congratulate.

PLAZENTERAME'NTE, pleasantly.

PLAZENTERIA, pleasantness, recreation.

PLAZENTE'RO, pleasant, diverting, a merry pleasant person.

PLAZE'R, Subst. pleasure, diversion, delight.

Prov. *Que plazér de marido, la cira quemada, y el vivo!* What a pleasant husband, the wax burner, and he alive! The saying of a woman, who after she had lighted the candles, and burnt them for burying her husband, he came to life again, and seeing him merry that he was recover'd, she could not forbear saying the words of the proverb, which is apply'd to those, who after being at any considerable expence, find it was all cast away.

Prov. *Por hazer plazér al sueño, ni saya, ni camisa tengo*: To please sleep, I have neither petticoat nor shift. That is, thro' laziness and too much sleeping, I cannot furnish my self with any necessaries.

Prov. *Quién quisiere plazér y pesar, comience a rascar*: He that would have pleasure and pain must begin to scratch. Because it is first a pleasure to scratch, but afterwards it smart.

Prov. *Gran plazér, no escotar, y comér*: It is a great pleasure to eat and pay no shot.

PLAZE'R, verb, to please. Lat. *placere*, a verb impersonal.

Plazér, in the language of the sea, is a flat or shoal.

PLAZE'RO, vid. *Placero*.

PLAZIEN'TE, pleasing, barbarous.

PLA'ZO, vid. *Plazo*.

P L E

PLEAMA'R, the flood, or high water.

PLEBE'YO, vulgar, belonging to the common people. Lat.

PLE'CTRO, a quill used to play upon the strings of an harp, or such instrument. Thence figuratively the instrument it self.

PLE'GA,

P L E

PLEGA A DIÓS, vid. *Plegué a Diós*.
 PLEGA'DO, gather'd as a garment, pleated.
 PLEGADURA, the gathering of a garment, the pleating.
 PLEGA'R; Præf. *Pliego*, Præf. *Plegue*; to gather a garment, to pleat. Lat. *plicare*.
 PLEGA'R, in old Spanish, used for *Llegár*.
 PLEGA'RIA, a prayer, particularly a publick prayer in time of calamity.
 PLEGUE', vid. *Plegár*.
plégue a Diós, God grant.
 PLEIADES, the pleiades or seven stars. Lat.
 PLEITA, vid. *Pléyta*.
 PLENAMA'R, the flood, high water. Properly two words, *plena mar*, full sea.
 PLENA'R, Obs. for *Llenár*.
 PLENILUNIO, the full moon. Lat. *plenilunium*.
 PLENIPOTENCIA'RIO, a plenipotentiary, one that has full power to act for another.
 PLE'NO, full.
 PLEURISIS, a pleurisy. Lat. *pleuritis*.
 PLE'YADAS, the pleiades, the seven stars.
 PLE'YTA, the broad rushes mats are made of; also the narrow breadths of rushes wove together, which they sow together to make mats. From the Greek *pleyte*, wove. It is also a sort of long-boat for burden, used for the most part on still waters.
 PLEYTEA'DO, controverted, sued for at law.
 PLEYTEADOR, a wrangler, a litigious person; also a lawyer.
 PLEYTEANTE, a client, one that has a suit in law.
 PLEYTEA'R, to go to law, to be litigious, to wrangle.
 PLEYTESIA, fealty or homage, the solemn ingagement of a man of honour.
 PLEYTIL, vid. *Plinto*.
 PLEYTINA, the fore-part of the stomach.
 PLEYTISTA, one that is in law, a litigious person, a solicitor.
 PLE'YTO, a suit in law, a process at law.
Pléyto omenagé, a solemn oath of fealty. Vid. *Hazér omenagé*.
 Prov. *Quién mal pléyto tiene, mételo a baráto*: He that has a bad cause makes most noise.

P L U

Prov. *Pléyto en Huéte, y viña en Cuénca*: A law-suit at *Huéte*, and a vineyard at *Cuénca*. These they reckon troublesome things, because they say law-suits at *Huéte* are tedious, and the vines at *Cuénca* are not good.
 Prov. *Quiéres hazér tu pléyto cóxo sano, contenta al escriváno*: If you would make a lame cause sound, content the lawyer.
 Prov. *Pléyto y orinal llevan al hombre al hospital*: A law-suit and the urinal, (that is, sickness) carry a man to the hospital.

P L I

PLIE'GA, *Pliego*, vid. *Plegár*.
 PLIE'GO, a sheet of paper, a packet of letters, a fold in a garment.
 PLIE'GO, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*.
 PLIE'GUE, a pleat, a fold in a garment.
 PLINTO, the plinth in architecture, which is the first and lowest member of the base, signifying a brick or square tile, which it resembles. It is also a like member about the capital, but then always call'd the plinth of the capital.
Plinto, in heraldry, is what we call a billet.

P L O

PLÓGO, Obs. for *Plúgo*, it pleased.
 PLOMA'DA, a plummer; also a perpendicular, and a black-lead pencil.
 PLOMA'DO, leaded.
 PLOMA'R, to lead, or cover with lead; to put a leaden seal to any thing.
 PLOME'RO, a plummer.
 PLOMIZO, leadish, like lead.
 PLÓMO, lead. Lat. *plumbum*. Also a plummer.
 PLÓMOS, the leads on the top of an house. In architecture, the perpendicular of the structure.
 PLOMOSO, leadish, like lead.

P L U

PLÚBIA, vid. *Llúvia*.
 PLUGUIE'RA, or *Pluguiéffe a Diós*, would to God.
 PLÚGO, it pleased.
 PLÚMA; a feather, a pen, a quill. Lat. *pluma*, a feather. In cant, an oar.
Dar plúmas, to rowl one in feathers after rubbing the body with tar, or such like sticking matter;

P O B

PLUMA'GE, a plume of feathers.
 PLUMAGERIA, feather-work, or a quantity of feathers, or a feather-shop.
 PLUMAGE'RO, one that deals in feathers.
 PLUMA'ZO, down of birds; also a feather-bed, or down-bed.
 PLUME'RO, a feather-bed.
 PLUMICA, *Plumilla*, or *Plumita*, a little feather.
 PLUMONES, vid. *Pulmónes*.
 PLUMOSO, feathery, full of feathers.
 PLURA'L, plural. Lat.
 PLURALIDA'D, plurality.
 PLÚTEO, in architecture, is whatever fills up the spaces between pillars, or the solid parts of a wall, as lath and plaister, boards, mortar, or any other matter; also a case, or shelves for books. Lat. *pluteus*.
 PLUTÓN, *Pluto*, the God of hell.
Pluvia, vid. *Llúvia*.
 PLUVIA'L, a cloak of rich silk down to the feet, worn by priests when they officiate at the altar upon great solemnities, called in Latin *pluviale*, because it is like a great cloak against the rain. In English a cope.

P O B

POBLA'CHO, the mob, the multitude. Also a great village, or small town.
 POBLACIÓN, a town; also peopling.
 POBLA'DO, peopled or inhabited; also thick, very full.
 POBLADOR, a peopler of a town or country.
 POBLA'R, to people, to inhabit; quasi *populare*, from the Lat. *populus*, people.
 POBLA'ZO, the mob, the multitude.
 POBLAZÓN, a town; also peopling.
 POELE'T, a monastery in *Catalonia*, where the kings of *Aragon* were anciently buried.
 POBLEZUE'LO, a little town.
 PÓBOS, vid. *Póvos*.
 PÓBRE, poor, or a poor man. Lat. *pauper*.
 Prov. *Si te da el pòbre, es porqué mas tóme*: If the poor man gives, it is to receive more.
 POBRECÍRO, a little poor person, most used as a compassionate expression.
 POBREME'NTE, poorly.

P O C

POBRE'RIA, a gang of poor people.

POBRE'TE, a poor fellow.

POBRE'ZA, poverty.

Prov. *Quién pobreza tién, de sus deidos es desdén; y el rico sin serlo de todos es dendo*: He that is poor is scorn'd by his kindred; and he that is rich, tho' he be no ways ally'd, is a kin to all men.

Prov. *A pobreza no áy vergüença*: Poverty has no shame. That is, want makes the modest people bold.

Prov. *La pobreza no es viléza, mas es ramo de picardía*: Poverty is no baseness, but it is a branch of knavery. That is, it obliges well-meaning people to do ill things.

Prov. *A la casta, pobreza le haze hazer feéza*: Poverty obliges the chaste woman to do a foul thing. In Latin, *Paupertas cogit ad turpia*.

POBRECICO, *Pobrecillo*, or *Pobrecito*, a little poor man, a poor boy or girl. A compassionate expression.

P O C

PÓCA, a whirlpool.

PÓCA, an inconsiderable town in Spain, but a marquissate in the noble family of Rojas.

POCABÚYES, a nation of Indians in the province of *Venezuela* in *South America*.

POÇA'L, a bucket or other vessel to draw water out of a well.

PÓCAS VÉZES, seldom.

POCILGA, an hogsty. *Quasi porcílga*, from the Latin *porcus*, a swine.

PÓCIMA, a potion. Greek *apozema*, a decoction.

PÓÇO, a well. Lat. *puteus*.

PÓÇO DE CIÊNCIA, profound knowledge, a very learned man.

PÓÇOBLANCO, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, containing about 400 families, and 1 parish, rich in cattle, makes good cloth and bayes, and belongs to the marquiss *del Carpio*.

EL PÓÇO DE ALCÓN, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, of about two hundred families in one parish.

PÓCO, little, from the Latin *pau-cus*.

PÓCO ÁNTES, a little before, not long since.

PÓCO MAS O MÉNAS, little more or less.

PÓCO A PÓCO, by degrees, by little and little.

P O D

Tener a úno en póco, to have little esteem for a man, to value him but little.

Dársele póco de úna cosa, to be little concerned, to care little for a thing.

De lo póco póco, y de lo mucho nada, of a little, a little, of much nothing. They that have little can give but little, and they that have much will give none.

Póco a póco van léxos, y corriendo a mal lugar, fair and softly goes far, and the more haste the worse speed.

POCOA'IRE, vid. *Pacoba*.

POCÓNE, a plant in *Virginia* which has long and small roots, growing on the mountains. Dried and pounded they yield a red dye, which softens swellings. The Indians rub their bodies and faces with it.

P O D

PO'DA, the pruning season.

PODADE'RA, a pruning hook.

PODA'DO, pruned.

PODADOR, a pruner.

PO'DAGRA, the gout in the feet. Latin.

PODA'R, to prune. Latin *putare*.

PODAZO'N, pruning, or the season for pruning.

PODE'NCO, a setting-dog; also any spaniel.

PODE'R, Subst. power, ability, a commission to act. Lat. *potestas*.

Dárse batalla de poder a poder, to come to a battle with their whole power.

PODE'R, Verb; Præf. *Puêdo, puêdes, puêde*; Præt. *Puêde, pudiste, puêdo*; Fut. *Podré, podrás, podra*; Sub. Præf. *Puêda*; Imperf. *Puêdera, podria, or pudriêse*; Fut. *Puêdiere*; to be able. Lat. *possum, potes*.

PODERIO, power, authority.

PODE'RO, corruptly for *Podador*.

PODEROSAME'NTE, powerfully.

PODEROSO, powerful.

PODIDO, as *he podido*, I have been able.

PO'DIO, a place like a pulpit, in which professors of liberal sciences sit to read to their scholars; also a pedestal.

PODRE, rottenness, filth, corruption. Lat. *putredo*.

PODRE', I shall be able. Vid. *podér*.

PODRECE'R; Præf. *Podréscó*, Præt. *Podreái*; to rot. Lat. *putresco*.

P O L

PODRECÍDO, rotted.

PODRECIMIE'NTO, rotting.

PODRÍA, vid. *Podér*.

PODRICIÓN, rotting.

PODRIDO, rotten.

O'lla podrida, vid. *O'lla*.

PODRIDURA, rotting.

PODRIMIENTO, rotting; met. vexing, fretting.

PODRIR, to rot, to corrupt; met. to vex, to fret. Lat. *putresco*.

P O E

POE'MA, a poem. Lat.

POE'MIA, a stone that has a natural virtue against the falling-sickness.

POESIA, poetry.

POE'TA, a poet. Lat.

POE'TICA, or *Arte poética*, the art of poetry, is an habit or faculty of understanding, which guides and diverts the poet, and gives him rules and instructions for composing verses with ease. So defin'd in the *Arte poética Española de Juan Díaz Rengifo*.

POE'TICO, poetical.

POETIZA'R, to play the poet.

P O I

POIA'L, vid. *Poyál*.

PO'IO, vid. *Póyo*.

P O L

POLA'CA, or *Poláca*, a small sort of vessel used in the *Levant*.

POLA'R, polar, of the pole.

POLA'YNAS, hose without feet, which fall over the tops of the shoes, spatterdashes.

POLE'A, a block or pulley, such as the ropes run through in ships, or are used ashore for hoisting of weights.

POLEA'DA, pap for children, hasty pudding. Lat. *polenta*.

POLEADILLA, the diminutive of *poleáda*, water-pap.

POLE'JA, the herb penniroyal. Lat. *pulegium*.

POLL'O, the herb penniroyal; also a sharper that draws in others to be cheated.

POLL'TA, a duty every officer of justice pays yearly to the king in *France*.

POLÍCA, a policy of insurance, or the like.

POLÍCHA, in cant, a gaming-house.

POLICIA, politeness, civil, courtly behaviour or carriage.

Concisa

Concejo de policía, a council, or number of people appointed to look to the decent government of a town.
 POLIDAME'NTE, neatly.
 POLIDE'RO, a polishing tool.
 POLIDE'Z, or *Polidéza*, neatness.
 POLIDILLO, a little spruce fellow.
 POLIDO, neat, a neat person, or a nice one. Lat. *politus*.
 POLIDOR, a polisher.
 POLIDURA, a polishing.
 POLIGAMIA, polygamy, the having of several wives at the same time.
 POLIGÓN, a polygon, a figure that has many sides.
 POLIGONA'TA yerba, knot-grass.
 POLLILLA, a moth.
 POLLILLA'DO, moth-eaten.
 POLINCHE, in cant, a receiver of stolen goods.
 POLIPÓDIO, the herb polypody, or *polypodium*, which grows on old walls and houses, and upon rotten oaks, which last is counted the best. The root of it is purging, and applied to several medicinal uses.
Polipódio Índico, Indian polypody.
 POLIR, to polish.
 POLÍTICA, policy, or the art of government.
 POLITICAME'NTE, politically.
 POLÍTICO, politick, or a politician; also civil or courteous.
 POLÍTRICO, the herb maiden-hair.
 PÓLLA, a pullet.
Polla amongst gamesters is a cant word for a small game. But the true meaning is the game at cards called *Loadhim*, which is also called *Ganapiérde* and *Maribiúlla*.
 POLLAZÓN, the hatching of chickens.
 POLLE'RA, a large petticoat, which women in *Spain* wore over their far-dingal; also a coop for fowl.
 POLLERIA, poultry, or a poulterer's shop.
 POLLE'RO, a poulterer.
 POLLICO, or *Pollito*, a little chicken.
 POLLINA, a she-ass, or a mare-colt.
 POLLINO, a colt. Lat. *pullus*.
 POLLITO, a little chicken.
 PÓLLO, a chicken. Lat. *pullus*.
 POLLUE'LO, a little chicken.
 PÓLO, a pole in the heavens, as the north or south. Lat. *polus*. It is also a sort of white coral.
 POLTRÓN, a lazy, idle fellow. French, *poltron*.

POLTRONA'ZO, a great lazy fellow.
 POLTRONERÍA, laziness.
 POLVAREDA, vid. *Polvoréda*.
 POLUCIÓN, pollution, a defiling; generally taken for a carnal pollution. Lat. *pollutio*.
 POLVILLO, a little dust.
 POLVILLOS, polvil, a sweet powder for the hair.
 POLVITO, small dust.
 POLVO, dust. Lat. *pulvis*.
Hécho polvo, powder'd, reduced to powder.
Sacudir a uno el polvo, to shake the dust off one, to thrash his coat, or to rattle one, as they call it, with sharp words.
 Prov. *El polvo de las ovejas, no mata al lobo*; or, *Alcohol es para el lobo*: The dust of the sheep does not kill the wolf, or is pleasing to the wolf; as beautifying their faces is to women. This answer was made by a spark who follow'd some ladies, and they bid him go before, or keep further behind, because else they should disoblige him with the dust their coats raised. A witty answer, to express, that though a beau, he was like the wolf, and was pleased to be discomposed to follow his prey. It signifies, that when a man is in pursuit of his profit or pleasure, he must not be stopp'd by a small inconveniency.
 Prov. *Con éssos polvos se hizieron éssos lodos*: That dust made this dirt. That is, those causes produce these effects. These are the ill consequences of such actions.
 POLVORA, gunpowder.
Polvora del dique, a sort of comfits made with sugar, cinnamon and cloves.
 POLVORAMIE'NTO, a dusting, or strewing with dust.
 POLVORA'R, to dust.
 POLVOREA'DO, dusted, powder'd.
 POLVOREA'R, to powder.
 POLVORE'DA, a dust raised by the wind or otherwise.
 POLVORE'RO, one that makes or sells powder.
 POLVORIE'NTO, dusty.
 POLVORÍN, the primer for a musket.
 POLVORIZA'DO, powder'd.
 POLVORIZA'R, to powder, or reduce to powder.
 POLVOROSA, see *Poner piés en polvorosa*.
 POLVOROSO, dusty.

P O M

PÓMA, a little box full of holes to carry perfumes in to smell to; also a pomander, and a little head-land or point of land; also a sort of bellied bottle.
Poma de baluarte, a round platform on a bulwark to plant cannon on.
 POMA'DA, pomatum.
 POMA'R, an apple orchard.
 POMBA'L, a town in *Portugal* near *Tomar*, inhabited by about 250 families, and sends deputies to the cortes.
 PO'MEZ, the pumice-stone. Vid. *Piedra pómez*.
 PÓMO, the pommel of a sword; also a glass-bottle, and a vessel they set over the fire with sweets to perfume a room; also the globe the king holds in his hand at the coronation. So call'd from *pomum*, because like an apple.
 POMPA, pomp, state, grandeur; Lat. Metaphorically a great bulk.
 POMPEA'R, to strut, to look big.
 POMPOSO, pompous, stately.

P O N

PONÇA'R, vid. *Punçar*.
 PÓNCE DE LEÓN, the surname of a very noble family in *Spain*, of which the duke of *Arcos* is chief; but there are many worthy branches. See more, verb. *Arcos*.
 PONCIL, a sort of lemon which looks like a maiden's breast, whence it takes name; that is, from the French *pucelle*, a maiden.
 PONÇONA, poison.
 PONÇONA'DO, poisoned.
 PONÇONA'R, to poison.
 PONÇONOSO, venomous.
 PONDERACIÓN, weighing, consideration, pondering; also extolling, magnifying.
 PONDERA'DO, ponder'd, weigh'd, consider'd; also extolled, or magnified.
 PONDERADOR, one that ponders, weighs, considers, or that extols or magnifies.
 PONDERA'L, belonging to weight.
 PONDERA'R, to ponder, to weigh, to consider; also to extol, to magnify. Lat. *ponderare*.
 PONDRE', *Pondría*: vid. *Poner*.
 PONEDE'RA gallina, an hen that lays eggs.
 PONEDOR, the cryer in a sale, or he that manages and sets the price.
 PONE'R; Præf. *Pongo*, *pones*, *pone*; Præt. *puise*, *pusiste*, *puiso*; Fut. *Pondré*.

P O N

or *Porné*, -ús, -á; Subj. Præf. *Ponga*; Imperf. *Pusiéra*, *pondría*, or *pornia*, or *pusiése*; Fut. *Pusiére*; to put, to set, to lay. Lat. *ponere*.

Poner la mésa, to lay the cloth, to cover the table.

Poner fin, to make an end.

Poner la lengua en algúno, to talk ill of one, or to give him ill language.

Poner en depósito, to deposit.

Poner deſſeo, to raise a desire.

Pon r yerbas, or *árboles*, to plant herbs or trees.

Poner cuernos, to graft horns, to cuckold.

Poner huevos, to lay eggs.

Poner en colro, to lay up safe.

Poner pies en polvorosa, to venture out upon any undertaking.

Poner en condición, to put into danger.

Poner precio, to set a price.

Poner tienda, to set up a shop.

Pon r casa, to set up house-keeping.

Poner pies en pared, vid. *Paréd*.

Quánto ponen de aquí al lugar? how far do they reckon it from hence to the town?

Poner campo, to pitch the camp, to settle.

Ponerse en ostentación, to take state upon one.

Ponerse el sol, is for the sun to set.

PONFERRA'DA, a town in *Castile*, seated in the territory called *El Viérco*, which is twelve leagues in length, and six in breadth, of rough mountain land, and 9 leagues from *Astorga*, between the two rivers *Sil* and *Boega*, which make the soil, though mountainous, exceeding fruitful. The town consists of about four hundred houses, two parishes, one monastery of friars, and one of nuns. It was antiently called *Intra Fluvios*, because of the two rivers it lies between; afterwards *Pons Ferratus*, from its bridge built over the river *Sil*, on rocks as hard as iron.

PONGA, *Pongo*; vid. *Poner*.

PONIENTE, the west.

PONTA, the beak of a ship, says *Minsheu*.

PONTA'ZGO, the duty or toll paid for passing a bridge.

PONTE DE LIMA, a town in *Portugal*, on the banks of the river *Lima*, from which it takes name, having a bridge over it, the territory fruitful. The town contains five hundred families, one parish, one monastery, an house of *Misericordia*, an hospital,

and sends deputies to the *cortes*. It was antiently called *Forum Limicorum*.

PONTEVE'DRA, a town in the kingdom of *Galicia* in *Spain*, between *Compostela* and *Tuy*, taking its name from a bridge, up to which some small vessels come. Its territory is fruitful, and its pilchard fishery worth 80000 ducats a year. Its inhabitants amount to one thousand five hundred families, with three parishes, two monasteries of friars, one of nuns, and an hospital.

PONTEZUE'LA, a small bridge.

PONTIDO, a gallery across over a street, to go from the one side to the other, leaving a clear passage underneath.

PONTIFICA'DO, a pontificate, the reign of a pope, or other chief bishop, or that episcopal dignity.

PONTIFICA'L, pontifical, belonging to the pope or chief bishop.

PONTIFICE, the pope. Lat. *pontifex*.

PONTÓN, a ponton, or floating bridge to pass over a river, or a boat to make such a bridge.

P O P

PÓPA, the poop or stern of a ship. Lat. *puppis*.

Andar con viento en pópa, to sail before the wind; met. to be successful in one's affairs.

Cámara de pópa, the great cabin of a ship. In cant, the mouth.

POPA'R, to dally with, to slight, to make slight of.

Prov. *Quién a su enemigo pópa, a sus manos muere*: He that dallies with his enemy dies by his hands. He that undervalues or slights an enemy will suffer by it.

POPAY'AN, a large province in *South America*, bounded on the west by the *South Sea*, on the south by *Peru*, on the east by *New Granada*, and on the north by *New Cartagena*. Its capital city bears the same name, and is seated on the river of *Santa Marta*, 140 miles east of the *South Sea*; it is a bishoprick. The other cities of this province are *Caramanta*, *Arma*, *Santa Ana de Anzerma*, *Cali*, *Moguer*, *Agreda*; all subject to the Spaniards, rich in gold mines, but not very fruitful.

POPocatepe'QUE, a burning mountain in *New Spain*, near the province of *Tlascalá*, eight leagues from *Chulula*. It is very high, and cover'd

P O R

with cypresses, pine, and oak-trees of an extraordinary bigness. It is also eight leagues from the city *Tlascalá*, and the top of it always smokes.

POPOTE, a sort of common wood, of little or no value in the *West Indies*.

POPULA'R, popular. Lat.

POPULARIDA'D, popularity.

POPULE'NTO, populous, full of people.

POPULOSIDA'D, populousness.

POPULOSO, populous, full of people.

P O Q

POQUEDA'D, smallness, littleness, a small inconsiderable matter; met. meanness of spirit.

POQUILLO, a very little.

POQUÍSSIMO, the least that may be.

POQUITO, very little.

P O R

PÓR, for, by, so.

Por tal, so that.

Por lo qual, for which reason.

PORVENTURA, peradventure.

PORA', Obs. for *Podrá*.

PORCACHE'RO, a common messenger or carrier.

PORCA'CHO, a common messenger.

PORCA DA, an herd of swine.

PORCELA'NA, fine earthen ware, or *China* ware; also a porrenger.

Cavallo porcelana, a pie bald horse.

PORCELLE'TA, a fish like a small surgeon.

PORCINO, vid. *Porcino*.

PORCIÓN, a portion or share. Lat.

PORCIONA'R, to divide out in portions.

PORCIONE'RO, he that divides out into portions.

PORCO, a place in the kingdom of *Peru*, 6 leagues from *Potosí*, and next to it in fame for its rich silver mines.

PORCÚNA, a town in the province of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, between the cities of *Cordova* and *Jaen*, seated on the top of an hill, two leagues from the river *Guadalquivir*, encompassed with rocks, yet plain within, inhabited by an hundred families, yet has but one parish, three monasteries of friars, two of nuns. It was antiently called *Obulcum*, afterwards *Municipium Pontificense*. *Cayus Cornelius Coss* being proconsul in *Spain*, erected a statue in this place to a sow that had farrow'd 30 pigs, whence *Morales*,

P O R

les, in his antiquities, says, it was call'd *Porcuna*.

PORCÚNO, of or belonging to swine.

PORDEMA'S, in vain, to no purpose.

PORDÍCHA, perchance, peraccident.

PORDIOSEA'R, to beg.

PORDIOSERÍA, beggery, or begging.

PORDIOSE'RO, a beggar; so call'd, because he begs for God's sake.

PORE'NDE, therefore.

POR *dónde*, which way.

POR *ésto*, for that reason.

POR *lo qual*, for which reason.

PORFÍA, contention, strife, obstinacy; also perseverance, constancy.

Prov. *Porfía mata la caza*: Perseverance kills the game, that is, it carries a man through all difficulties.

Prov. *En porfías bravas, desquicianse las palabras*: In hot disputes words are put out of joint. When men grow eager and passionate, they know not what they say.

Prov. *Porfía mata venado, que no ballistéro cansado*: It is perseverance kills the deer, and not the tir'd cross-bow-man, or huntsman. The same as the first above.

PORFIADAME'NTE, positively, obstinately.

PORFIA'DO, obstinate, positive.

PORFIA'R, to stand obstinately in a thing, to contend positively.

Prov. *Porfiar mas no apostar*: To contend, or stand stiffly in a thing, but not to lay wagers, that is, it is best so to do.

PORFIDO, porphiry-stone.

PORHIJA'DO, adopted.

PORHIJA'R, to adopt; more properly *prohijar*.

PORIDA'D, a secret, via. *Puridad*.

PORIES, a nation of Indians in the south part of *Brazil*, an hundred leagues from the sea, of a low stature, living on pine-apple and coco-nut kernels; they delight in being clad, and the women paint their skins red, blue and yellow. They are peaceable people, and do not eat man's flesh.

PORNA', *Porné*, *Pornia*, vid. *Poner*.

POROSIDA'D, porousness.

PORO, a pore of the body. Latin *porus*.

PÓRO, is also a white substance growing in the sea, like white coral, and after the same manner. There

P O R

are several forts of it, as you may see in *Ray*, verb. *porus*.

PORÓSO, porous, full of pores.

PORQUE', why, wherefore.

Porqué no, why not.

Porqué no quiero, because I will not.

PORQUERÍA, nastiness, swinishness, dirt.

PORQUERÍZAS, a town in *Castile*, a league from *Guadalix*, on the mountain, inhabited by 200 families, in 1 parish.

PORQUERIZO, a swine-herd.

PORQUE'RO, idem.

PORQUE'RON, a catch-pole or serjeant, to apprehend debtors or criminals.

PORQUEZUE'LO, a little swine.

PÓRRA, a club; *quasi puérro*, because like a leek.

PORRA'DA, a blow with a club.

Dexir porradas, to make bulls and blunders in talking; to talk foolishly.

PORRA'TE, this word us'd only in the kingdom of *Valencia*, and signifies a festival kept at certain churches without that city, where all the brotherhood meets and dines after divine service; after dinner the account of the expence, as well for eating as for the wax and alms for the poor, and for the priests, is brought in, and every man pays his share, or *quota*, which the Spaniards call *rata*, and so *por rata*, according to every man's club or share, whence corruptly it is called *porrate*.

PORRA'ZO, a blow with a club. From *porra*, a club; but generally us'd for any blow, or stroke with any instrument, or with the hand.

PORRE'TA, a young leek.

PORRILLA, a little club.

PORRINO, a spot of ground sow'd with leeks.

PÓRRO, a dunce, a blockhead; from *porra*, a club, because his head has no more sense than a club.

PORTACA'RTAS, a letter-case, or a letter-carrier.

PORTACUE'NTOS, a tale-carrier.

PORTA'DA, the door frame, and all the work about it, which is ornamental to the house.

Buena portada de persona, a good presence of a man.

PORTADOR, a bearer of a letter, or the like.

PORTA'L, a portal, or porch of a house before the entrance.

PORTALA'DA, a great portal, or porch.

P O R

PORTALE'GRE, a city in the province of *Alentejo* in *Portugal*, near the borders of *Spain*, seated on the side of a high mountain, in a pleasant and fruitful territory, from which it takes name. It is wall'd, has a castle, is inhabited by 3000 families, has a considerable woollen manufactory, five parishes, three monasteries of friars, two of nuns, nine chapels, an house of *Misericordia*, and an hospital, and sends deputies to the *cortes*. It is also a bishoprick, and an earldom, which last is in the family of *Silva*, who are also marquises of *Gouvea*; so that the title of *Portalegre* is generally given to the eldest son of the marquis.

PORTALE'ÑA, a sort of board or plank, saw'd out on purpose for doors. A term us'd by sawyers and carpenters.

PORTA'LO, a sort of little door there is in some ships, on the side, to take in goods, or rather in a fire-ship, to go out of when they have set fire to her.

PORTAMANTE'O, a portmantua, a cloak-bag.

PORTANA'RIO, the gut that passes from the stomach to the belly.

PORTAÑOLA, a port-hole, or loop-hole.

PORTA'NTE, ambling.

Andar de portante, to amble.

PORTAPA'Z, a corporal case, being a square case made of silk and stiffed, for the service of the altar, into which they put the linnen cloth, called the corporal, whence the English name, and a square thing that covers the chalice, call'd the pax, whence the Spanish name.

PORTA'R, to carry, or behave one's self. Lat. *portare*.

PORTA'TIL, that may be carry'd.

PORTA'ZGO, custom, or toll, paid at those they call *puertos secos*, which are passes on the mountains, or at gates of towns.

PORTAZQUE'RO, a gatherer of such toll or duty.

PORTE, the postage of a letter; the burden of a ship, hire for carrying.

Hombré de porte, a man of distinction, or of good carriage.

Porte en los naipes, the cards to be taken in after dealing.

PORTEA'R, to carry for hire.

PORTE'L, a town in the province of *Alentejo* in *Portugal*, near the city of *Ebora*, seated on an eminency, with a castle.

a castle above it, wall'd, inhabited by 700 families, has two parishes, and two monasteries of friars, and sends deputies to the *cortes*.

PORTENTO, a prodigy. Lat. *portentum*.

PORTENTOSAMENTE, prodigiously, wonderfully.

PORTENTOSO, prodigious, strange, wonderful.

PORTERA, a female porter.

Portera de coche, the door of a coach.

PORTERIA, the porter's lodge.

PORTERO, a porter, a door-keeper. From *puerta*, a door.

Portero de cadena, a porter at the king's or prince's gate, where there are chains across to keep out coaches and horses.

Portero de sala, the groom of the chamber.

PORTEZUELA, a little door or wicket.

PÓRTICO, a portico, porch, or stately walking-place, or place under a cover, supported by pillars or arches. Lat. *porticus*.

PORTILLO, a breach in a wall. Also a stile, or gap in a hedge.

PÓRTO, a city and sea-port town in Portugal, 50 leagues north of Lisbon, on the banks of the river Duero; a league from the sea, is a good harbour within, except when the floods come down, which no anchors can withstand, and at the entrance is a dangerous bar. The city is wall'd, contains 4000 families, five parishes, nine monasteries of friars, four of nuns, eight chapels, four hospitals, and a house of Misericordia. It sends deputies to the *cortes*, and is a bishoprick, worth fifteen thousand ducats a year to its prelate. Formerly call'd *Cale*.

PÓRTO BE'LO, a city and sea-port on the Isthmus of America to the North Sea, opposite to Panama, on the South Sea, and but eighteen leagues from it. The place to which the Spanish Galeons repair for the plate from Peru, and there unlade the commodities for that kingdom.

PORTOCARRE'RO, the surname of a noble family in Spain, who are dukes of Palma, and earls of Medellin. See more of it under those two titles. The late famous cardinal Portocarrero was of this family, and his nephew duke of Palma.

PÓRTO DE MOS, a town in Portugal, seated on a hill near the city

Leiria, has but 200 families, yet sends deputies to the *cortes*.

PORTO DE MÚGEN, a town in Portugal, eight leagues above Lisbon, towards Santarem, on the banks of the river Tagus. It contains about 200 families, and 1 parish.

PORTO SEGURO, a town and sea-port in Brazil, in South America.

PORTUGAL, the kingdom of Portugal, lying on the west side of Spain, bounded on the west by the ocean, on the east by Andalusia, Estremadura, Castile and Leon, on the north by Galicia, and on the south by the little kingdom of Algarve, which is a dependance on it; not four hundred miles in length, and about eighty in breadth. Portugal is also the surname of the family of Braganza, now reigning there, descended from Alonso, bastard son to king John the first of Portugal, of whom more verb. *Vergança*. Another branch of this family is in Spain, and are earls of Gelves. See it verb. *Gelves*.

PORTUGUE'Z, a Portuguese.

PORVENTURA, peradventure, perhaps.

POR vida mia, an asseveration, by my life, by my troth.

P O S

Pos, vid. *Empos*.

POSA, a rest, a stop, a stay, a pause.

POSA'DA, a lodging.

Prov. *El salir de la posada, es la mejor jornada*: The best journey is getting out of the lodging. Because a man often meets with so many obstacles as take up much time.

LAS POSA'DAS, a town in the province of Andalusia in Spain, six leagues from Cordova, on the banks of the river Guadalquivir, in a most delicious country. The town contains seven hundred families, one parish, one monastery of friars, three chapels and an hospital.

POSADE'RAS, the buttocks.

POSADE'RO, a lodger. Also a resting-place, a seat, or place to lean against; a rest for a musket, or the like.

POSA'DO, lodg'd, rested.

POSADOR, as *Posadéro*.

POSA'R, to lodge; also to rest, and to lay down one's burden.

Posarse a la táula, Obs. to sit down to table.

PÓSAS, the peals they ring for the dead, to put people in mind to pray for their eternal rest; so the name is cut off from *reposar*, to rest.

POSEE'R, vid. *Posseér*.

POSICIÓN, a position, a thing propounded. Lat.

POSITIVAMENTE, positively.

POSITIVO, positive. Lat.

Poso, rest, us'd in some parts, as *Buén poso aya*, God rest his soul.

POSPE'LO, against the hair, or grain.

POSPONE'R; Præf. *Pospongo*, *Pospones*, *Pospone*; Præt. *Pospuse*, *Pospusiste*, *Pospusi*; Fut. *Pospondré*, or *Posporne*; Subj. Præf. *Posponga*, Imperf. *Pospondría*, *Pospusiere*, or *Pospusiese*; Fut. *Pospusiere*; to postpone, to set behind. Lat. *postponere*.

POSPONGA, *Pospongo*, vid. *Posponer*.

POSPORNA, *Posporne*, *Pospornia*, vid. *Posponer*.

PO-PUE'STO, postpon'd, set behind or back.

POSPÚSE, *Pospusiera*, *Pospusiese*, *Pospusi*, vid. *Posponer*.

POSSA'DA, *Posadéro*, as *Posada*, *Posadéro*.

POSSEEDÓR, a possessor.

POSSEER, to possess. Latin *possidere*.

POSSESSION, possession. Lat.

POSSESSIVO, possessive.

POSSE'YDO, possess'd.

POSSIBILIDA'D, possibility.

POSSIBLE, possible. Lat.

POSSIBLEMENTE, possibly.

PÓSTA, a post that carries letters; a post horse; a post for a sentinel, or for a *corps de garde*, or a post to be defended. At gaming it is that which is set or play'd for. Also a slice of any thing.

Hazer una cosa apostá, to do any thing on purpose, or designedly.

Tener possession de iglesia a su posta, to have a church-living for life.

POSDA'TA, after the date, a postscript in a letter.

POSTA'R, to post men in a place.

PÓSTE, properly the jamb of a door, but frequently us'd for a post or small pillar.

POSTEA'R, to ride post.

POSTE'MA, an impostor. Greek *apostima*.

POSTERIDA'D, posterity. Lat. *posteritas*.

POSTERIÓR, posterior. Lat.

POSTERIÓRES, the posteriors, the back-side.

POSTERIORIDA'D, posteriority.

POSTERIÓRMENTE, posteriorly.

PÓSTHUMO, posthumous, born after the father's death.

P O T

Postiças, the fights in a ship or galley, which are waste cloaths that hang about the ship to hinder men from being seen in fight, or a bulk-head fore or aft, out of which they may use murderers, or small shot. Also the place where they lay the oars in a galley.

Postiço, vid. *Postizo*.

Postigo, a back door, or wicket in a gate.

Postiguillo, a little back door, or wicket.

Postila, a comment, or marginal note.

Postila'do, noted on the margin.

Postilador, one that makes notes in the margin.

Postila'r, to make marginal notes.

Postilla, a scab. Lat. *pustula*.

Postilloso, scabby.

Postillon, a postillion, the guide that goes with one that rides post.

Postizas, vid. *Postiças*.

Postizo, that is put on, counterfeit, not natural.

Niño postiço, a changeling child.

Postliminio, a law for restoring what was unlawfully taken away. Also the return of one that was thought to be dead.

Prostración, the act of prostrating.

Prostra'do, prostrate, lying flat, overthrown, destroy'd.

Prostra'r, to prostrate, to lie down flat on the face, to overthrow, to destroy. Lat. *prostrare*.

Póstre, the desert at table after dinner, the last, or latter part.

Postre'mo, the last. Lat.

Postrerame'nte, lastly.

Postre'ro, last.

Postrimería, the end of a man, death, the last thing.

Postrim'e'ro, vid. *Postre'ro*.

Postulación, a demand.

Postula'do, asked, or requir'd.

Postula'nte, a plaintiff, one that demands or requires.

Postula'r, to ask or require. Latin.

Postúra, a posture, laying down of a thing, a wager, the rate or price set upon a thing.

Postúras, young trees transplanted.

P O T

Pota'ble, potable, that may be drunk.

P O T

Oro potable, a medicine with gold dissolv'd in it.

POTACIÓN, a drinking. Lat.

POTA'DO, a sort of cant word, signifying drunk.

POTA'GE, or *Potaje*, pottage.

POTAGE'RO, one that makes pottage, or a great pottage-eater.

POTA'R, in cant, to drink.

PÓTE, a pot; generally taken for an apothecary's pot.

POTE'NCIA, power. Lat.

POTENTA'DO, a potentate, a great lord or prince, one in great power.

POTE'NTE, powerful, mighty.

POTENTEMENTE, powerfully.

POTE'RNA, a postern, or sally port.

POTESTA'D, power. Lat. *potestas*.

POTISTA, a drinker.

POTOSÍ, a great mountain in the kingdom of *Peru*, famous for containing the richest silver mines in the world in its bowels, in so much that *Acosta*, in his natural history of the *Indies* affirms, they yielded in his time 30000 ducats a day, and at this time much more, there being several new mines since discover'd.

POTRA, a rupture.

POTRA'NCA, a young fole.

POTREA'R, to be wanton like a colt.

POTRE'RO, one that cures ruptures.

POTRÍCO, a little colt.

POTRILLO, idem.

PÓTRO, a colt. Also an engine to rack malefactors.

El pótro de Cordova, a square in the city of *Cordova*, where a fountain gushes out from a horse's mouth; near which is also a whipping-post.

PÓTRO cerril, a wild colt that was never back'd.

Prov. *El pótro dexale domár a otro*: Let another break the colt, That is, let another man take the trouble and danger upon him, that is fond of it, and spare your self.

Prov. *Ni caválguen en pótro, ni tu mugér alabes a otro*: Do you neither ride a colt, nor praise your wife to another. Because the colt may be vicious and throw you, and to commend your wife to another is great indiscretion.

Prov. *Al pótro, y al moço, el atarre floxo, y apretado el boço*: The colt and the servant, or young man, must have the crupper loose, and the head-stall straight. That is, they must be held and govern'd by the head, kept under, yet not oppress'd.

P R A

Prov. *De pótro farnoso buen cavállo hermoso*: Of a scabby colt, a good beautiful horse. Or as we say, foul in the cradle and fair in the saddle.

Prov. *Mandar pótros, y dar pocos*: To promise colts, and give few. To promise much, and perform little.

Prov. *Ser como los pótros de Alcatraz*: To be like the colts of *Alcatraz*. That is, slow in coming to perfection, but excellent when come to ripeness. Because the colts bred about that town are not reckoned good till six years of age, but after that extraordinary good.

POTRÓSO, bursten, or broken-belly'd.

P O V

PÓVO, a poplar-tree.

PÓVOS, a town in *Portugal*, on the bank of the river *Tagus*, six leagues from *Lisbon*, and has a great trade of oranges. It is inhabited by 240 families, in 1 parish.

P O Y

PÓYA, the quantity of dough due to the baker for baking of bread, instead of money.

PÓYA'L, a cloth to lay on a bench, or hollow in a wall, or the hollow it self.

PÓYA'TA, a cupboard, or a hollow in a wall, to set things on.

PÓYO, an hollow in a wall to sit down on, or to lay things out of the way. Lat. *podium*. Among architects it is also the first part of the wall above the foundation.

P O Z

PÓZA de água, a puddle of water.

POZE'RO, a digger of wells.

PÓZIMA, vid. *Pócima*.

Pozo, a well.

Náu de pózo, vid. *Navío*.

Pozo, a district or territory in the province of *Popayan* in *South America*, next the district of *arma*, bounded on the one side by the great river of *Cauca*, and on the other by the districts of *Carraba* and *Picara*. It is full of good mines.

P R A

PRA'CTICA, vid. *Prática*.

PRADECICO, vid. *Pradexico*.

PRADECILLO, vid. *Pradexillo*.

PRADECITO, vid. *Pradexito*.

PRADEQUE'LO, vid. *Pradezuéla*.

PRADE'RA, a meadow.

PRADERIA, meadow ground.

PRADERICO.

P R E

PRADÉZICO, a little meadow.
PRADÉZILLO, idem.
PRADÉZITO, idem.
PRADÉZUE'LO, idem.
PRADÍLLO, idem.
PRA'DO, a meadow. Latin *pratium*.

PRA'DO, a town in *Portugal*, two leagues from *Braga*, seated on a plain near the rivers *Cavado* and *Nome*. It contains not above 200 families, in 1 parish, has a poor soil, but is an earldom in the family of *Souza*.

Prov. *Guarda prado, y hartarás ganado*: Keep a meadow and you'll fill cattle.

Prov. *Ni duermas en prado, ni páses vado*: Do not sleep in a meadow, nor pass a ford, because both are dangerous.

PRAGMA'TICA, vid. *Premática*.

PRA'SIO, a coarse sort of emerald.

PRA'TICA, practice. From the Greek *praxis*.

PRATICA'DO, practis'd.

PRATICA'NTE, a practitioner. It is peculiarly a doctor, who has gone through his studies, and taken his degree, and then goes along, for a certain time, with an approv'd physician to learn the practice, which all must do in *Spain*, before they can practice themselves.

PRATICA'R; Præf. *Prático*; Præt. *Pratiqué*; to practise.

PRA'TICO, experienc'd; that has had practice.

PRATI'CO, vid. *Praticar*.

PRAVEDA'DO, pravity, wickedness, perverseness, untowardness.

PRA'VO, wicked, corrupt, perverse, untoward.

P R E

PREALEGA'DO, before alledg'd.

PREA'MBULO, a preamble, an introduction, a preface.

PREB'ENDA, a prebendary, or canonry in a cathedral or collegiate church.

PREBENDA'DO, a prebend or canon of a church. A *prebendo*, from the allowance that place entitles him to.

PREBÓSTE, vid. *Prevoste*.

PRECARIO, precarious.

PRECARIA'MENTE, precariously.

PRECEDE'NCIA, precedence. Lat.

PRECEDE'NTE, antecedent, going before.

PRECEDE'R, to precede, to go before.

PRECEDÍDO, preceded, gone before.

P R E

PRECELE'R, to excel. Lat.

PRECE'PTO, vid. *Preceto*.

PRECEPTÓR, a master.

PRECESSÓR, one that goes before.

PRECE'TO, a precept, a commandment. Lat.

PRECIA'DO, priz'd, valu'd, esteem'd.

PRECIA'R, to prize, to value, to esteem.

PRECÍLLA, a loop, such as they put on coats, or for other uses. Also a sort of coarse linnen made in *Flanders*, whereof they send great quantities into *Spain*, and the *West-Indies*. Our merchants give it no other name in English.

PRECÍLLAS exúdas, the same sort of coarse linnen brown.

PRE'CIO, price, value, worth. Latin *pretium*.

Prov. *Engañame en el precio, y no en lo que merco*: Cheat me in price, but not in the goods I buy.

PRECIOSAME'NTE, preciously.

PRECIÓSO, precious. Lat.

PRECIPICIO, a precipice. Lat.

PRECIPITACIÓN, precipitation, overhastiness.

PRECIPITADAME'NTE, precipitately, rashly.

PRECIPITA'DO, cast down headlong. Also rash, inconsiderate.

PRECIPITA'R, to cast down headlong.

PRECIPITA'RSE, to cast one's self down headlong. Met. to talk rashly, to let one's tongue run before one's wit.

PRECIPITÓSO, steep, upright, headlong, ready to fall.

PRECIUAME'NTE, chiefly.

PRÉCIPO, chief, principal.

PRECISA'DO, oblig'd, necessitated.

PRECISAME'NTE, of necessity.

PRECISIÓN, exactness, certainty, preciseness, necessity.

PRECÍSO, absolutely necessary.

PRÉCITO, predestinated, always understood of the damned souls.

PRECONIA'L, belonging to the cryer, or crying, or to praise and commendation.

PRECONÍO, a commendation, praise, extolling.

PRECONIZACIÓN, the act of precognizing.

PRECONIZA'DO, precogniz'd.

PRECONIZADÓR, the precognizer.

PRECONIZA'R, to precognize.

PRECURSÓR, a *precursor*, one that goes before.

PRE'DA, booty. Lat.

P R E

PREDECESSÓR, a predecessor. Lat.
PREDESTINACIÓN, predestination. Lat.

PREDESTINA'DO, predestinate.

PREDESTINA'R, to predestinate.

PREDEZIR, to foretel.

PREDICA'BLE, that may be discours'd or preach'd upon, a subject for a sermon, or a thing fit to be publish'd.

PREDICACIÓN, preaching a sermon.

PREDICA'DO, preach'd, publish'd.

PREDICA'DOR, a preacher.

PREDICAME'NTO, a predicament, that is, the substance, quality, relation, action, passion, &c. of bodies, as to place, duration, &c.

PREDICA'R; Præf. *Predico*, Præt. *Prediqué*; to preach. Lat. *predicare*.

Predicar en desierto, to preach in a desert, that is, to labour in vain.

Prov. *Bién predica quien bién vive*: He preaches well who lives well, that is, a good example is the best sermon.

PREDICATÓRIO, a pulpit.

PREDICIÓN, a prediction. Lat. *predictio*.

PREDIQUE', vid. *Predicar*.

PREDIZIR, to foretel. Lat. *Predicere*.

PREDOMINACIÓN, predominancy, power over.

PREDOMINA'NTE, predominant, prevailing.

PREDOMINA'R, to predominate, to have power over, to be above another. Lat.

PREDOMÍNIO, predominancy, power over.

PREEMINE'NCIA, prehemineny, being above, or before another.

PREEMINE'NTE, preheminent, above or before another.

PRÉFACIO, the preface in the mass, which is immediately before the canon, to dispose the assembly to attention and devotion.

PRÉFACIÓN, a preface.

PRÉFECTO, a prefect, a superior, a Roman magistrate.

PRÉFECTURA, the office of a prefect.

PREFERENCIA, preference.

PREFERÍDO, prefer'd, set before another.

PREFERÍR; Præf. *Preffero*, Præt. *Preferi*; to prefer, to set before. Latin *preferre*.

PRÉFETO, a prefect. This stile some religious people give to their superiors, and in colleges there is a prefect of the

the studies, who looks to the scholars to see they mind their business. Latin *præfatus*.
PREFIXO, prefix'd. Lat. *præfixus*.
PREGA'RIA, vid. *Plegaria*.
PREGÓN, a proclamation made by a cryer. From the Latin *præco*, a cryer.
PREGONA'DO, proclaim'd by a cryer, cry'd.
PREGONA'R, to cry, to proclaim by a cryer.
PREGONE'RO, a cryer. Lat. *præco*.
PREGUNTA, a question.
Prov. Qual pergunta harás, tal resposta auras: Such a question as you ask, such an answer you'll have.
Prov. Quem pergunta no yerra, si la pergunta no es necia: He that asks does not err, if the question be not a foolish one. Because by asking and inquiring a man is put into the right way, but if he asks foolish questions that is error enough.
PREGUNTA'DO, ask'd.
PREGUNTADOR, one that asks many questions.
PREGUNTA'R, to ask a question. Latin *percontari*.
PREGUNTÓN, one that asks many questions.
PREHEMINENCIA, prehemineny, preference above another.
PREHEMINENTE, preheminent, over or before another. Lat. *præheminens*.
PRELACIA, prelacy, the dignity of a prelate.
PRELACIÓN, preference before another.
PRELA'DO, a prelate. Lat. *prælatus*.
PRELIMINA'R, preliminary.
PRELUDIO, a prelude.
PREMATICA, a royal proclamation.
PREMEDITACIÓN, premeditation, fore-thought.
PREMEDITA'DO, premeditate.
PREMEDITA'R, to premeditate. Lat. *premeditari*.
PRE'MIA, force, compulsion. From the Latin *premere*, to press. But little us'd.
PREMIA'DO, rewarded.
PREMIADOR, a rewarder.
PREMIA'R, to reward.
PREMIDE'RAS de relar, that part of the weaver's loome which drives the web close.
PREMILLA, the first fault pardon'd, says *Minsb.*
PREMINE'NCIA, vid. *Preheminéncia*.
PRE'MIO, a reward. Lat. *præmium*.
PREMIR, to press. Lat. *premere*. But in Spanish always us'd compounded, as *Oprimir, Esprimir*.

PREMÍSSAS, the premises, what went before.
PREMONSTRATE'NSES, a religious order so call'd.
PRE'NDA, a pledge, a pawn. Also a qualification or endowment.
Hombre de buenas prendas, a man of good parts, of worth.
Prov. La prenda de Péro Mácho: Peter Machos pawn. They say this Peter ow'd a friend fifty royals, and would have him lend him fifty more upon the pawn of the fifty he already ow'd him. Whence the proverb when a man offers such security.
Prov. Prenda que come, ninguno la tome: Let no man take a pawn that eats. That is, a living creature, as a horse, or the like, because it may eat it self out, or die.
Prov. Mas vale prenda en el árca, que fiador en la placa: A pawn in the chest is better than a security in the market-place.
PRENDA'DO, given, or taken as a pawn; sometimes brib'd, but generally it signifies taken, or gain'd by a man's good parts, or by his courtesy, or obligations.
Prendado de amor, fallen in love.
PRENDA'R, to give, or take a pawn, generally to oblige or win a man with good words, behaviour or kindness.
PREDEDE'RO, a sort of little iron, with two or three hooks, which the countrywomen in *Spain* us'd instead of pins, to hold their coats when they tuck'd them up.
PRENDE'R, to take hold on, to imprison, to take, to seize, to arrest; also to pin.
Prender la planta, is for a plant to take root.
PRENDÍDO, arrested, taken; also pinn'd, tack'd or fasten'd to.
PRENDIMIE'NTO, seizing, taking, arresting, or imprisoning; also pinning; but generally the apprehending of our Saviour in the garden.
PRE'NGA, Obs. let him take.
PREÑADA, a woman with child, or other creature big with young. Latin *prægnans*.
Palabras preñadas, words that import more than appears at first sight.
Paréd preñada, a wall that bellies, and threatens to fall.
PREÑADO, big-belly'd.
PREÑADO, being with child, or with young, a big belly.
PREÑEZ, idem.
PRE'NSA, any sort of press.
PRENSA'DO, press'd.
PRENSADOR, a presser.

PRENSA'R, to press. From the Latin *premere*.
PREOCUPACIÓN, preoccupation.
PREOCUPA'DO, prepossess'd, prevent-ed.
PREOCUPA'R, to prepossess, to prevent. Lat. *præoccupare*.
PREPARACIÓN, preparation.
PREPARA'DO, prepar'd.
PREPARA'R, to prepare. Lat. *præparare*.
PREPARATORIO, preparatory.
PREPONE'R; *Præf. Prepóngo, Prepónes, Prepóne; Præf. Prepuse, Prepustiste, Prepúso; Fut. Prepondré, or Preporné, Subj. Præf. Prepóngas, Imperf. Prepustiera, Prepondria, Prepornia, or Prepustiese; Fut. Prepustiere*; to put, or set before. Lat. *præponere*.
PREPONGA, *Prepóngo*, vid. *Preponér*.
PREPORNÁ, *Preporné, Prepornia*. Vid. *Preponér*.
PREPOSICIÓN, a preposition, or setting before. Lat.
PREPÓSITO, an overseer, one plac'd over others.
PREPÚCIO, the prepuce, or foreskin of a man's privities, which the Jews us'd to cut off in circumcision.
PREPUE'STO, plac'd, or set before.
PREPÚSE, *Prepúso*, vid. *Preponér*.
PREPUSIERA, *Prepustiese*, vid. *Preponér*.
PREROGATIVA, prerogative. Lat.
PRE'SA, a prey or booty, an handle of a thing; a flood-gate.
Présa de molino, a mill dam.
Présa de caldo, the juice, gravy or substance of flesh press'd out in broth for sick folks. *A premendo*.
Présa y pinta, a trick taken at cards, and one reckon'd for advantage.
Carne salpresa, powder'd meat, corn'd.
PRESA'NA color, green like a leek. Lat. *præsinus*.
PRESA'DO, taken, made a prey of.
PRESA'GIO, a presage. Latin *præsagium*.
PRE'SAGO, a fortune-teller, a fore-boder; also ominous, fore-boding.
PRE'SAS, the talons of a bird of prey.
PRESBITERO, a priest. Greek *presbyteros*, an elder.
PRESCINDÍR, to prescind, to cut off. Lat. *præcindere*.
PRE'SCIO, foreknowing.
PRESCÍTO, vid. *Frecito*.
PRESCRIPCIÓN, prescription, an example, a rule. Lat. *prescriptio*.
PRESCRÍTO, prescrib'd, order'd.
PRESCRIVÍR, to prescribe, to order.

to ordain, to make a prescription. Lat. *prescribere*.

PRESE'A, a jewel, a rich ornament. *Apretio*.

PRESEGUE'RA, vid. *Presicaria*.

PRESE'LA yérba, the herb periwinkle.

PRESE'NCIA, presence. Lat.

Hombre de buena presencia, a man that makes a good figure.

PRESENCIA'LMENTE, in presence.

PRESENTACION, a presenting or setting in sight, a presentation to a benefice. The feast of the presentation of our lady in the temple, which is the 21st of November.

PRESENTA'DO, presented, or a person presented for preferment.

PRESENTADOR, he that presents.

PRESENTA'NTE, idem.

PRESENTA'R, to present, to tender, to produce in court. Lat. *presentare*.

PRESE'NTE, present, a gift, a present.

PRESENTEME'NTE, immediately.

PRESENTIMIEN'TO, a fore-boding.

PRESENTÍR, to fore-judge, or forebode.

PRESE'RA, goose-grass, or clover-grass.

PRESERVACIÓN, preservation. Latin.

PRESERVA'DO, preserv'd.

PRESERVADOR, a preserver.

PRESERVA'R, to preserve, to keep, to secure.

PRESERVATIVO, a preservative.

PRESIDE'NCIA, presidency, the honour of presiding. Lat.

PRESIDE'NTE, a president.

PRESIDIA'L, within the jurisdiction of a president.

PRESIDIO, a garrison. Lat. *praesidium*, safe guard.

PRESIDÍR, to preside, to be present as chief in the assembly. Latin *praesidere*.

PRESÍLLA, vid. *Precilla*.

PRE'so, apprehended, taken into custody, imprison'd, arrested; also pinned, tack'd to; also a prisoner.

Prov. *Preso por uno preso por ciento*: A prisoner for one, a prisoner for an hundred. That is, over boots, over shoes.

PRESSURÓSO, hasty.

PRESTADÍZO, that may be lent, or us'd to be lent.

PRESTA'DO, lent.

Tomar prestado, to borrow.

Prov. *Allá váyas prestado, donde buélvas mejorado*: May you go lent to a place, whence you may return better'd. A saying when any thing lent is restor'd in better case than it went out.

PRESTADOR, the lender.

PRESTAME'NTE, readily, quickly.

PRESTAME'RO, one that has an ecclesiastical revenue in commendam.

PRE'STAMO, a loan. In Old Spanish, worth or value. Also an ecclesiastical revenue given to a lay person in commendam.

PRESTA'R, to lend. In Old Spanish, to be of use, or to excel. Latin *præstare*, to afford.

Prov. *Quien presta no cobra, si cobra no todo, si todo no tal, si tal enemigo mortal*: He that lends is not paid, if paid not all; if all, he gets a mortal enemy. Meaning of him he lent to.

PRE'STE, a priest. Corruptly from *Presbyter*.

PRE'STE, is also a sort of snake, whose bite causes any creature to swell till it bursts.

PRE'STE Juan, *Prestor John*, which some will have to be the emperor of Ethiopia, others, a great prince in Asia, that could never yet be found.

PRESTE'ZA, quickness, nimbleness.

PRESTÍDO, the thing lent.

PRE'STITO, a term us'd in the Spanish universities, when the beadle or messenger of the university notifies any order of the chancellor, or other superior, which he that has the notification is to perform, *sub pena prestiti juramenti*, under penalty of breaking his oath, whence the word was taken.

PRE'STO, Adject. ready, quick.

PRE'STO, Adverb, presently, quick. Both from the Lat. *præsto sum*, I am ready.

PRESUMÍDO, presum'd, guess'd, fancy'd. Also proud, conceited.

PRESUMÍR, to presume, to suppose, to guess, to fancy. Also to be proud or conceited. Lat. *presumere*.

PRESUMCIÓN, vid. *Presunción*.

PRESUMPTUOSAME'NTE, vid. *Presuntuosamente*.

PRESUMPTUÓSO, vid. *Presuntuoso*.

PRESUNCIÓN, presumption, a guess, an imagination; also pride, arrogance, conceitedness.

PRESUNTUOSAME'NTE, presumptuously, haughtily, conceitedly.

PRESUNTUÓSO, presumptuous, conceited.

PRESUPONE'R; Præf. *Presupongo*, Præt. *Presupuse*; the rest as in the verb *Poner*; to presuppose, to give a thing for granted. Lat. *presupponere*.

PRESUPONGA, *Presupongo*, vid. *Presuponer*.

PRESUPOSICIÓN, a presupposition.

PRESUPUE'STO, presuppos'd, given for granted.

PRESUPÚSE, vid. *Presuponer*.

PRESURÓSO, hasty.

PRETA'L, a breast-plate for an horse.

PRETENCIÓN, a pretence or pretension, the suing for an employment.

PRETENDER; Præf. *Preiendo*, Præt. *Pretendi*; to pretend a right, to sue for an employment.

PRETENDÍDO, pretended.

PRETENDIE'NTE, a pretender.

PRETENSÓR, a pretender, one that pretends a right, or sues for an employment.

PRETE'RITO, past. Lat. *præteritus*.

PRETERMITÍDO, pretermitted, past by.

PRETERMITÍR, to pretermitt, to pass by. Lat. *prætermitto*.

PRETERMISSION, pretermittion, passing by.

PRETE'XTA, the sort of garment anciently worn by the Roman youth from 14 to 18 years of age. Lat.

PRETE'XTO, a pretence.

PRETIE'NDO, vid. *Pretender*.

PRETÍL, vid. *Petril*.

PRETÍNA, a girdle; also a waste belt.

PRETÓR, a magistrate among the Romans like a judge. Lat. *prætor*.

PRETORIA'L, of, or belonging to a pretor.

PRETÓRIO, a court of justice, where the pretor us'd to sit.

PRETÚRA, the dignity of a pretor.

PREVALECE'R; Præf. *Prevaleço*, Præt. *Prevalecí*; to prevail. Latin *prevallere*.

PREVALER; Præf. *Preválgo*, vid. *Prevalecer*.

PREVALESCE'R, vid. *Prevalecer*.

PREVARICACIÓN, prevarication, collusion, false double-dealing.

PREVARICA'DO, prevaricated.

PREVARICADOR, a prevaricator, a false double-dealer.

PREVARICA'R; Præf. *Prevarico*, Præt. *Prevariqué*; to prevaricate, to be worse than one's word, to betray one's trust, to quibble, and not speak fairly to the purpose. Lat. *prevaricari*.

PREVARIQUE', vid. *Prevaricar*.

PREVEE'R, to foresee. Lat. *prævidere*.

PREVENCIÓN, prevention; also preparation, making ready. Latin *preventio*.

PREVE'NDA, *Prevendado*, vid. *Prebenda*, *Prebendado*.

PREVENDRE', *Prevendria*, vid. *Prevenir*.

PREVE'NGA, *Prevengo*, vid. *Prevenir*.

PREVENÍDO,

PREVENIDO, prevented; also *pre-*
par'd, made ready.

PREVENIR; *Præf. Prevengo, Previ-*
enes, Previene; *Præf. Previne, Preveni-*
ste, Previno; *Fut. Prevendré, or Pre-*
verne; *Subj. Præf. Prevenga, Imperf.*
previniéra, Prevendría, Prevernia, or
previniése; *Fut. Previniére*; to pre-
vent; also to prepare or make ready.
Lat. prevenire.

PREVER, to foresee.

PREVERNE, *Prevernia*, *vid. Preve-*
nir.

PREVERTIDO, prevented.

PREVERTIR, to prevent. *Lat. præ-*
vertere.

PREVICO, *Obf. a forcerer.*

PREVINE, *Previénes*, *vid. Preve-*
nir.

PREVILEGIADO, *Previlegiár, Previ-*
legio, vid. Privilegiado, Privilegiár, Pri-
vilégio.

PREVINE, *Previniéra, Previniése*,
Previno, vid. Prevenir.

PREVISTO, foreseen.

PREVOSTE, a provost, or provost-
martial, an officer in the army to se-
cure and punish all offenders.

PREVOSTE, in *Catalonia*, is the head
of a community of clergymen.

PRE'Z, price, value. *Lat. pretium*

PRESENTADO, *Presentár, vid. Pre-*
sentado, Presentár.

P R I

PRIEGO, a town in the province
of *Andalucía* in *Spain*, 3 leagues from
Cabra, seated on a hill, surrounded
with most fertile plains; the town is
inhabited by 2000 families, yet has
but one parish, 2 monasteries of friars,
1 of nuns, and an hospital. In this
town are 900 silk looms, which use to
weave 500 yards a-day of plain taffe-
tas. It is a marquise in the noble
family of *Fernandez de Cordova*.

PRIESSA, haste, speed. From the
Latin premo, to hasten.

PRIETO, black.

PRIETO, was formerly a coin, put
out by king *Alonso* the wise: What
the value of it was does not appear
any further, than that 15 of them
made a *maravedi*, but what that *ma-*
ravedi was then worth, is hard to de-
cide.

PRIMA, a she-cousin; in musick, the
smallest string of an instrument; in fal-
conry, it is the female or female hawk
of any kind, the male being call'd *tor-*
quelo. In the divine office, it is the
hour of prime, which follows next af-
ter the lands.

De prima faz, at the first sight;
Obra prima, curious work.

çapatéro de obra prima, a shoe-ma-
ker that makes only neat shoes.

PRIMACIA, primacy, the first in rank.

PRIMA'DO, a primate, a metropoli-
tan, a chief bishop; also the first or
prime place.

PRIMA'L, a lamb that is one of the
first ean'd in the year.

PRIMAVERA, the spring. *Latin*
primum ver. They also give this name
to a sort of silk veil, or fine web that
is full of flowers, resembling the spring.

PRIMA'ZGO, cousinship, kindred.

PRIME'R, for *Priméro*, the first, us'd
only in the masculine, and when it is
plac'd before the substantive, as *El*
primer hombre, the first man; for when
after the substantive they always say,
El hombre priméro.

PRIME'RA, a Spanish game at cards.

Ponerse a primera, to expose one's
self to danger.

PRIMERAME'NTE, in the first place.

PRIMERIA, precedence, the first
place.

PRIMERICA, a woman with child, or
deliver'd of her first child.

PRIMERILLA, *vid. Primera.*

PRIMERIZA, *vid. Primerica.*

PRIMERIZO, that which comes first.

PRIME'RO, Adverb, first, before.

PRIME'RO, Adject. the first, the fore-
most. *Lat. primus.*

PRIME'VO, original, primitive, of the
first age.

PRIMICERIO, in the universities in
Spain, is the eldest in any faculty.

PRIMICIAS, the first fruits. *Latin*
primitia.

PRIMILLA, a pardon for the first fault.

PRIMITIVO, primitive, of the first
institution. *Lat. primitivus.*

PRIMO, a cousin; also the first, the
best, the chiefest; also delicate, curi-
ous. *Lat. primus.*

Primo hermano, a cousin German.

PRIMOGENITO, the first begotten.

PRIMOGENITURA, primogeniture,
the right of the first born. *Lat.*

PRIMOR, excellency, delicacy, curi-
osity, neatness.

PRINCE'SA, a princess.

PRINCIPA'DO, principality, sove-
reignty.

PRINCIPA'L, principal, chief.

PRINCIPALMENTE, principally,
chiefly.

PRINCIPE, a prince. *Lat. princeps.*

PRINCIPIA'DO, begun, commenc'd.

PRINCIPIA'NTE, a beginner.

PRINCIPIA'R, to begin.

PRINCIPIO, a beginning. *Lat.*
principium.

PRINCIPIOS, the principles, rudi-

ments, or first rules of any art or science.

Prov. Al principio, o al fin, Abril
suele ser ruyn: At the beginning or end
April is generally bad. There is always
bad weather some time or other in *A-*
pril.

Prov. Buén principio la mitad es hé-
cho: A good beginning is half the
work done.

PRINGA'DA, a slice of bread press'd
upon fat bacon boil'd soft, so that the
bacon sticks to it; or a sop in the pan;
or a slice of fat bacon to eat, mould-
ing it with bread.

PRINGA'DO, bread and bacon mould-
ed and squeez'd together with the fin-
gers; also meat basted with bacon.

PRINGA'R; *Præf. Pringo, Præf.*
Pringué; to baste meat that it roasting;
also to eat fat bacon boil'd soft,quee-
zing and moulding it with a piece of
bread.

Pringar un esclavo, a cruel punish-
ment some masters have us'd to wicked
slaves, of dropping scalding fat on
their bare skin, as if they were basted
to be roasted.

PINGÓN, in gamesters cant, a sharp-
ing better at play.

PRINGUE, *vid. Pringar.*

PRINGUE, the dripping of fat ba-
con, or the like.

PRIOR, a prior, the head in some
monasteries, and the same title they
give in some collegiate churches to the
chief of the clergy, or in other places,
where clergymen live in community.
Lat.

PRIOR, before, or above the others.

PRIORA, a prioress.

PRIORA'DO, a priory or monastery
govern'd by a prior; also the dignity
of a prior.

PRIORA'ZGO, the dignity of a prior.

PRIORIDA'D, priority. *Lat. prioritas.*

PRIOSTE, the steward of a brother-
hood.

PRISA, *vid. Priésa.*

PRISCA'L, or *Prisco*, *vid. Aprisco.*

PRISCO, is also a peach; corruptly
from *Perfico*; from the *Latin malum*
persicum.

PRISION; a prison; also imprison-
ment. In falconry, the hawk's sei-
zing his prey.

PRISIONES, irons, fetters, shackles.

PRISIONE'RO, a prisoner; most pro-
perly a prisoner of war, for other pris-
oners are generally call'd *préfos*.

PRISO, *Obf. he took.*

PRISSA, *vid. Priésa.*

PRIVACION, privation, depriving;
or being void of a thing. *Lat. priva-*
tio.

P R O

PRIVA'DA, a privy, a necessary-house.
 PRIVADE'RO, a privy-emptier; also that may be depriv'd.
 PRIVA'DO, Adject. depriv'd.
 PRIVADILLO, a little favourite.
 PRIVA'DO, Subst. a favourite.
 PRIVA'NÇA, favour, or great intimacy.
 PRIVA'R, to deprive; but generally to be in favour, to be very intimate.
 PRIVILEGIA'DO, privileg'd.
 PRIVILEGIA'R, to give liberty or privilege.
 PRIVILE'GIO, a privilege, liberty, or immunity. Lat. *privilegium*.
 P R O
 PRO, as *Buén pro os hága*, much good may it do you.
Pro y contra, pro and con, for and against. Lat. *pro & contra*.
El pro, in cant, the breech.
 PRÓA, the prow or head of a ship. Lat. *próra*.
 PROBABILIDA'D, probability.
 PROBA'BLE, probable. Lat. *probabile*.
 PROBABLEME'NTE, probably.
 PROBACIÓN, probation, tryal. Lat. *in probatio*.
 PROBA'DO, prov'd, try'd, tasted.
Muger probáda, a woman that has been prov'd a whore.
 PROBA'NÇA, proof.
 PROBA'R, to prove, to try, to taste. Lat. *probare*.
 PROBA'TICA piscina, the pool in *Jerusalem* in which they wash'd sheep that were to be sacrific'd; and which cur'd the first infirm person that went into it, after the angel had stir'd it. From the Greek *probation*, a sheep, because of the sheep wash'd in it.
 PROBE'E'R, vid. *Proveér*.
 PROBERBIO, vid. *Provérbio*.
 PROB'EYDO, vid. *Provéydo*.
 PROBIDA'D, probity.
 PROBLE'MA, a problem, an obscure or difficult question. Greek.
 PROBLEMA'TICO, problematick, difficult, obscure.
 PROBOCACIÓN, *Probocádo*, *Probocár*, vid. *Provocación*, *Provocádo*, *Provocár*.
 PROCEDER, to proceed, to go on. Lat. *procedere*.
 PROCEDIDO, proceeded; in the way of trade, the produce of a commodity.
 PROCEDIME'NTO, proceeding.
 PROCE'LA, a storm. Latin *procélla*.
 Us'd only by poets.
 PROCELOSO, stormy.
 PROCESSION, a procession, proceeding, or the going forward of many people in order upon solemn occasions.
 PROCESSIONA'RIO, a church-book, containing the ceremonies and musick for processions.

P R O

PROCE'SSO, a process, or trial at law.
 PROCINTO, a cordon, or jutting out round of stone, or the like, in the middle part of a wall or structure.
 PROCLAMACIÓN, a proclamation, or publishing.
 PROCLAMA'DO, proclaim'd or publish'd.
 PROCLAMADÓR, a proclaimer or publisher.
 PROCLAMA'R, to proclaim, to publish. Lat. *proclamare*.
 PROCÓNSUL, a proconsul, as it were a deputy consul.
 PROCONSULA'DO, the proconsulship, or dignity of a proconsul.
 PROCREACIÓN, procreation, engendering.
 PROCREA'DO, procreated, begot, ingender'd.
 PROCREADÓR, he that begets, procreates or ingenders.
 PROCREA'R, to procreate, beget or engender. Lat. *procreare*.
 PROCURACIÓN, folliciting, endeavouring, procuring; also procuratorship; the office of a procurator, steward or attorney.
 PROCURA'DO, procur'd, obtain'd, endeavour'd.
 PROCURADÓR, a proctor or attorney.
Procurador fiscal, the king's attorney.
Procurador de cortés, a representative of some town in the *cortés* or parliament.
 PROCURA'R, to procure, to endeavour, to obtain, to look to, to follicit. Lat. *procurare*.
 PRODIGA'DO, lavish'd, squander'd.
 PRODIGALIDA'D, prodigality, wastefulness, extravagancy.
 PRODIGAME'NTE, prodigally, wastefully, extravagantly.
 PRODIGA'R, to play the prodigal, to waste, to be extravagant.
 PRODÍGIO, a prodigy, a wonderful thing. Lat. *prodigium*.
 PRODIGIOSAME'NTE, prodigiously, wonderfully.
 PRODIGIOSO, prodigious, wonderful.
 PRO'DIGO, prodigal, extravagant, wasteful. Lat. *prodigus*.
 PRODUCCIÓN, or *Produción*, production, producing, bringing forth. Lat. *productio*.
 PRODÚTO, the product.
 PRODUCIDO, produc'd.
 PRODU'ZGA, *Prodúzgo*, vid. *Producir*.
 PRODUCIR; Præf. *Prodúzgo*, Præt. *Prodúxe*; to produce, to bring forth. Lat. *producere*.
 PROE'JAR, to row against the wind, or stream; to stem the current, or bear up against the wind.
 PROE'L, a foremast man in a ship.

P R O

PROEMIA'L, introductory.
 PROE'MIO, an introduction or preface. Lat. *præmium*.
 PROEXA'R, vid. *Proejár*.
 PROE'SA, prowess, valour.
 PROFAÇADÓR, a reviler, an ill-tongu'd person, one that speaks ill of others.
 PROFAÇA'R, to revile, to speak ill of others, to reproach.
 PROFANACIÓN, profanation.
 PROFANA'DO, profan'd.
 PROFANADO'R, a profaner.
 PROFANAME'NTE, profanely.
 PROFANA'R, to profane, to pollute an holy thing. Lat.
 PROFANIDA'D, profaneness.
 PROFA'NO, profane, ungodly, wicked, or that is not holy.
 PROFECÍA, a prophecy. Lat. *prophetia*.
 PROFERIDO, utter'd, brought forth.
 PROFERIMIE'NTO, an uttering, bringing forth.
 PROFERIR; Præf. *Profiéro*, Præt. *Proferí*; to utter, to bring forth, to speak. Lat. *proferre*.
 PROFESSA'DO, profess'd.
 PROFESSA'R, to profess any art or science; also to profess in a religious order, that is, after the years noviceship, to take the vows of the order.
 PROFESSION, a profession; an acknowledgment; also a calling, and a professing in a religious order. Latin *professio*.
 PROFE'SSO, profess'd, one that has profess'd in a religious order.
 PROFESSOR, a professor.
 PROFE'TA, a prophet. Lat.
 PROFE'TICO, prophetick.
 PROFETÍSSA, a prophetess.
 PROFETIZA'DO, prophecy'd, foretold.
 PROFETIZA'R, to prophecy, to foretel.
 PROFICIE'NTE, a proficient, one that advances in learning, or the like.
 PROFUNDAMENTE, profoundly, deeply, lowly, humbly.
 PROFUNDIDA'D, profundity, depth.
 PROFÚNDO, profound, deep. Latin *profundus*.
 PROFUSAME'NTE, profusely.
 PROFUSIO'N, profuseness.
 PROFÚSO, profuse.
 PROGENITO'R, a progenitor, a forefather. Lat.
 PROGRA'MA, a paper pasted up to invite scholars to a dispute.
 PROGRESSIO'N, progression, a proceeding or advancing. Lat. *progressio*.
 PROGRESO, progress, proceeding, advancing. Lat. *progressus*.
 PROHEJA'R, vid. *Proejár*.
 PROHE'MIO, vid. *Proémio*.
 PROHE'SA, vid. *Proésa*.

PROHIBICIÓN, a prohibition, forbid-

ing. Lat. *prohibitio*.

PROHIBIDO, prohibited, forbid.

PROHIBIR, to prohibit, to forbid.

Lat. *prohibere*.

PROHIDIA, a clownish word for *per-*
fia; a contentious insisting upon a
point, positiveness.

PROHIDIA'R, clownish, for *perfiar*,
to contend, to be positive, to persist
obstinately.

PROHIJA'DO, adopted.

PROHIJAMIE'NTO, an adoption.

PROHIJA'R, to adopt. Quasi *pro*
lijo, for a son.

PROHOMBRE, an antient word, sig-
nifying a chief man, an alderman of a
city, or the like.

PROJECTURA, or *Projetura*, projec-
ture, which in architecture is the jut-
ting out of any moulding.

PROJETA'R, to project.

PROJE'TO, a project.

PROLACION, pronunciation, utte-
rance. Lat. *prolatio*.

PROLE, issue, offspring, a child.
Lat. *prolis*.

PROLÍFICO, prolifick, that gets chil-
dren.

PROLIXAME'NTE, prolixly, tediously.

PROLIXA'R, to spin out at length,
to be tedious.

PROLIXIDA'D, prolixness, tedious-
ness, length.

PROLIXO, prolix, tedious, long.
Lat. *prolixus*.

PRO'LOGO, a prologue, a preface, an
introduction. Lat. *prologus*.

PROLONGACIO'N, a prolonging, de-
laying, stretching out in length.

PROLONGA'DO, prolonged, delayed,
stretched out in length.

PROLONGA'R; Præf. *Proluengo*, Præt.
Prolongué; to prolong, to delay, to
stretch out at length, to protract. Lat.
prolongare.

PROLUE'NGO, vid. *Prolongar*.

PROMAUCAS, a nation of brave
Indians in the kingdom of Chile in
South America.

PROMESA, a promise.

Prov. *Si cumples las unas con otras*
promesas, en lo que pararon aquéllas,
pararan éstas: If you fulfil past promi-
ses with new ones, what those came
to, these will come to. That is, if
you still put off people with fair pro-
mises upon promises, it is likely you
will never perform any of them.

PROMETIDO'R, one that promises.

PROMETE'R, to promise. Lat. *pro-*
mittere.

PROMETIDO, promised; it is also a
term in sales, being a promise, when

they say, whoever rises to such a price
shall have so much given him, and if
another then bids beyond him, he has
his reward, if not, the bargain is his
own.

PROMETIMIE'NTO, a promise, or
promising.

PROMISSIO'N, promise; but seldom
used unless in speaking of the land of
Promise, called *Tierra de Promisión*, be-
cause promised by God. Lat. *promissio*.

PROMOCIÓN, promotion, preferment.
Lat. *promotio*.

PROMONTÓN, vid. *Promontorio*.

PROMONTÓRIO, a cape or promon-
tory, a point of land running out into
the sea.

PROMOTÓR, vid. *Promovedor*.

PROMOVEDO'R, a promoter; a word
little used unless in the *cortes*, where
promovedores are particular persons ap-
pointed to make promotions to the
house.

PROMOVE'R, to promote, to prefer.
Lat. *promovere*.

PROMOVIDO, promoted, preferred.

PROMPTAME'NTE, readily, promptly.

PROMPTITUD, promptness, readi-
ness. Lat. *promptitudo*.

PRÓMPTO, prompt, ready, quick.

PROMULGACIÓN, a publication.

PROMULGA'DO, promulged, publish-
ed, proclaimed, made publick.

PROMULGADOR, a crier, a publisher,
a proclaimer.

PROMULGAMIE'NTO, promulging,
publishing, proclaiming, making pub-
lick.

PROMULGA'R; Præf. *Promulgo*, Præt.
Promulgué; to promulge, to publish,
to proclaim, to make publick. Latin
promulgare.

PROMULGUE', vid. *Promulgar*.

PRONA'O, a term used by architects,
signifying the same as *portal*.

PRONOMBRE, the part of speech call-
ed a pronoun. Lat. *pronomén*.

PRONOSTICACIÓN, a prognostication,
a prediction.

PRONOSTICA'DO, prognostica-
ted, foretold.

PRONOSTICADOR, a fortune-teller.

PRONOSTICA'R; Præf. *Pronostico*,
Præt. *Pronostiqué*; to prognosticate, to
foretell. Lat. *prognosticare*.

PRONOSTICO, a sign or token of a
thing that is to come. Greek *progno-*
sticon. Also a foretelling or progno-
sticating; so they call the Almanack,
Almanaque y pronóstico nuevo, because
it pretends to foretell the weather.

PRONOSTIQUE', vid. *Pronosticar*.

PRONTAME'NTE, promptly, readily.

PRONTITUD, promptness, readiness.

PRÓNTO, prompt, ready. Latin
promptus.

PRONTUA'RIO, a book so contrived
and digested, that a man may readily
find what he seeks in it; therefore so
called from *pronto*, ready.

PRONUNCIACIÓN, pronunciation,
utterance.

PRONUNCIA'DO, pronounced.

PRONUNCIA'R, to pronounce. Lat.
pronunciare.

PROPAGACIÓN, propagation:

PROPAGA'DO, propagated.

PROPAGA'R, to propagate.

PROPENSIÓN, propension, inclina-
tion. Lat. *propensio*.

PROPE'NSO, inclined.

PROPHANIDA'D, *Prophanamente*, *Pro-*
phano; vid. *Profanidad*, *Profanamente*,
Profano.

PROPHECÍA, vid. *Profecía*.

PROPHE'TA, vid. *Profeta*.

PROPHE'TICO, vid. *Profético*.

PROPHETÍSSA, vid. *Profetissa*.

PROPHETIZA'R, vid. *Profetizar*.

PROPIAME'NTE, properly.

PROFICIACIÓN, propitiation.

PROPICIO, propitious, favourable.
Lat. *propitius*.

PROPICIATÓRIO, propitiatory, that
renders propitious; the propitiatory in
Solomon's temple.

PROPIEDA'D, property.

PROPIETA'RIO, a proprietor.

PROPINA, a fee or due which do-
ctors, who take their degree, pay to
those who have taken it before them.
It was formerly a collation or treat,
and thence called *Propina*, from *propi-*
nare, to drink to one another; but
now they give it in money.

PROPÍNGUO, near of kin; a kins-
man. Lat. *propinquus*.

PRÓPIO, proper, a man's own. Lat.
proprium.

Propio is also an express sent pur-
posely on a message.

To *propio*, I my self.

El *propio*, he himself, or the same.

PRO'PIOS are the revenues of towns
or communities.

PROPONE'R; Præf. *Propongo*, *propo-*
nes, *proponé*; Præt. *Propuise*, *propusiste*,
propuiso; Fut. *Propondré* or *proporne*; Sub.
Præf. *Propenga*. Imperf. *Propusiéa*, *pro-*
pondría, *propornia*, or *propusiése*; Fut.
Propusiére; to propose. Lat. *proponere*.

PROPÓNGA, *Propongo*; vid. *Proponer*.

PROPORCIÓN, proportion. Lat. *pro-*
portio.

PRÓPORCIONA'DO, proportionate.

PROPORCIONADOR, he that propor-
tions.

PROPORCIONA'R, to proportion.

PROPOR

PROPORNE, *Propornia*; vid. *Proporner*.

PROPOSICIÓN, a proposition. Lat. *propositio*. It is also the speech the king makes at the opening of the *cortes* or parliament; so called, because in it he proposes the causes that moved him to call them.

PROPÓSITO, a purpose, design, intention, or resolution. Lat. *propositum*.

Tener propósito de hazer una cosa, to design to do a thing.

Hazer propósito, to make a purpose or resolution.

Ser fuera de propósito, to be nothing to the purpose.

Hazer una cosa de propósito, to do a thing purposely.

Venir a propósito, to be pat to the purpose.

Juego de propósitos, the sport of cross purposes.

PROPRIAMENTE, properly.

PROPIEDAD, property. Lat. *Proprietas*.

PROPRIETARIO, a proprietor.

PRÓPIO, proper, peculiar, a man's own. Lat. *proprium*.

PROPUESTA, a purpose, also a proposal.

PROPUESTO, proposed; also purposed, resolved.

PROPÚSE, *Propusiera*, *Propusiese*; vid. *Proponer*.

PROPÚSO, vid. *Proponer*.

PROPUGNACULO, a defence, a fortification, a fortress. Lat. *propugnaculum*.

PRÓRA, vid. *Prora*.

PROROGACIÓN, a prorogation, or putting off. This word is used in *Spain* as well as *England*, for the proroguing of the *cortes* or parliament, but is there equivalent only to our adjournment.

PROROGADO, prorogued, put off.

PROROGADOR, a proroguer, one that puts off from time to time.

PROROGAR, to prorogue, to put off. Lat. *prorogare*.

PROSA, prose, that is, not verse. Lat.

PROSADOR, one that writes in prose.

PROSAPIA, a race, a generation. Lat.

PROSCRICIÓN, proscription, outlawing.

PROSCRIPCION, vid. *Proscripción*.

PROSCRITO, vid. *Proscrito*.

PROSCRITO, proscrib'd, outlaw'd. Lat. *proscriptus*.

PROSCRIVIR, to proscribe, to outlaw. Lat. *proscribere*.

PROSECUCION, prosecution. Lat. *prosecutio*.

PROSEGUIDO, prosecuted, followed.

PROSEGUIDOR, a prosecutor.

PROSEGUIMIENTO, a prosecuting or following.

PROSEGUIR; *Præf. Profigo*, *Præt. Proseguir*; to prosecute, to follow. Lat. *prosequi*.

PROSE'LITO, a profelyte, a convert. Greek, *profelytos*, a stranger.

PROSERPINA, *Proserpine*, the daughter of *Ceres*, wife of *Pluto*, and goddess of hell.

PROSÍGA, *Profigo*; vid. *Proseguir*.

PROSÓDIA, the art of true accenting of words, and giving them their sound with their proper lengths. Greek.

PROSOPE'IA, the feigning of any creature, or thing to speak, representing of persons. A figure in rhetoric. Greek, *prosopon*, person, and *poieo*, to feign.

PROSPERA'DO, that has throve or been prosperous.

PROSPERAMENTE, prosperously.

PROSPERA'R, to prosper, to give good success.

PROSPERIDA'D, prosperity. Latin *prosperitas*.

PRÓSPERO, prosperous, successful.

Viénto próspero, a fair wind.

PROSTERNA'DO, prostrated.

PROSTERNA'RSE, to prostrate one's self.

PROSTITUCIO'N, prostitution, debauching, exposing to common use. Lat. *prostitutio*.

PROSTITUIDO, prostituted, debauched, exposed to common use.

PROSTITUIR, to prostitute, to debauch, to expose to common use. Lat. *prostituere*.

PROSTRACIO'N, prostration, falling flat on one's face, humbling one's self.

PROSTRA'DO, prostrate, lying on the face, in humble posture; also thrown down.

PROSTRA'R; to prostrate, to fall flat on the face, to humble, to cast down. Lat. *prostrare*.

PROTECIO'N, protection. Lat. *protectio*.

PROTECTO'R, a protector. Lat.

PROTECTO'RA, a protectress.

PROTEGIR, to protect. Lat. *protegere*. Seldom used in Spanish.

PROTERVAME'NTE, haughtily, obstinately, perversely.

PROTE'RVIA, untowardness, perverseness, pride, obstinacy. Lat.

PROTE'RVIO, perverse, untoward, proud, obstinate, sullen.

PROTESTACION, a protestation. Lat. *protestatio*.

PROTESTA'DO, protested.

PROTESTA'NTE, a protestant, one that protests.

PROTESTA'R, to protest, to affirm; to protest a bill of exchange upon non-payment. Lat. *protestor*.

PROTE'STO, a protestation.

PROTETO'R, vid. *Protestor*.

PROTOCO'LO, a register kept by a notary, or such officer of sales, contracts, &c. Greek, *proton colon*, the first member, because it contains the heads of all he writes.

PROTOME'DICO, the first physician. Greek, *protos*, the first, and *medicus*, a physician.

PROTONOTA'RIO, a chief notary. Greek, *protos*, the first, and *notarius*, a notary.

PROTO'TYPO, a prototype, or model of a structure, or any other thing that is to be made. Greek *prototypen*, the first model.

PROVABILIDA'D, vid. *Probabilidad*.

PROVA'BLE, vid. *Probable*.

PROVABLEMENTE, vid. *Probablemente*.

PROVACIO'N, vid. *Probación*.

PROVA'NÇA, vid. *Probança*.

PROVA'DO, *Provanza*, *Provar*; vid. *Probado*, *Probanza*, *Probar*.

PROVE'A, vid. *Proveer*.

PROVECHA'R, vid. *Aprovechar*.

PROVE'CHO, profit, advantage, gain. Lat. *proventus*.

Buén prov cho os haga, much good it may do you.

Prov. Del vivo ningún provecho, y mucho del muerto: No profit or advantage by him living, and much when dead. Meant of an hog or swine.

Prov. Oficio de concejo, honra sin provecho: An office in the council is honour without profit. That is, to be of the council of a town, by which nothing is got in *Spain*.

PROVECHOSAMENTE, profitably, advantageously.

PROVECHO'SO, profitable, advantageous.

PROVECHUE'LO, a little profit or advantage.

PROVEEDO'R, a commissary of provisions in an army; a purveyor.

PROVEE'R, to provide, to take heed, to foresee. Lat. *providere*.

proveerse, is sometimes to ease one's body, to do that another cannot do for one.

PROVEÍDO, provided, stored, foreseen; also one that has got a place, or preferment.

PROVEIMIE'NTO, providing, storing, foreseeing.

PROVE'NA de vid, a sprout, or young branch of a vine.

PROVENA'DO, pruned. PROVENA'R,